

APPENDICES

THE TABLE OF THE DATA FROM THE NOVEL (PROBLEM FORMULATION 1 AND PROBLEM FORMULATION 2)

No	Data	Types of The Data	PF (Types of Analysis)	Page	Comment	References
1.	"All the same," said Susan presently, "I suppose we'll have to make some plans. We shall want something to eat before long." "We've got the sandwiches Mother gave us for the journey," said Edmund. "At least I've got mine." "Not me," said Lucy. "Mine were in my little bag." "So were mine," said Susan. "Mine are in my coat-pocket, there on the beach," said Peter. "That'll be two lunches among four. This isn't going to be	Dialogue	PF 1 (Physiological Needs)	3	As the lowest step of the hierarchy of needs, the needs for food and drink are the most instinctive needs. If we need water or even food, then we have to find something to drink or eat. Therefore, the main characters have satisfied the needs for drink and food. From the dialogue above, They lost in	Besides, physiological needs are the highest priority in life. It will dominate the whole life and also body if those needs have satisfied. The physiological needs do not only sleep, eat, drink, but also homeostasis includes physiological needs. It consists of blood temperature, water, salt,

	such fun.""At present," said Lucy, "I want something to drink more than something to eat."				another place that they have not been there yet. After they walked through the beach, they were playing nearby the beach until a sunny day. Then, Susan Pevensie, the older sister has an idea to eat something. Fortunately, Edmund already keeps the sandwich that given by their mother. It shows us that they are already satisfied with their lowest and most essential needs; they keep the sandwiches to eat and share with others.	sugar, protein, calcium, oxygen, and all of the body tendencies that affect human needs (Maslow, 36)
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2.	<p>“A stream! A stream!”shouted the others, and, tired as they were, they lost no time in clattering down the rocks and racing to the fresh water. They knew that the stream would be better to drink farther up, away from the beach, so they went at once to the spot where it came out of the wood. The trees were as thick as ever, but the stream had made itself a deep course between high mossy banks so that by stooping you could follow it up in a sort of tunnel of leaves. They dropped on their knees by the first brown, dimply pool and drank and drank, and dipped their faces in the water, and then dipped their arms in up to the elbow.</p>	Narrative	PF 1 (Physiological Needs)	4	<p>Everybody needs to drink water. It includes in physiological needs. Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy continued their trip after they ate sandwich. As the previous statement about physiological needs, it portrayed again when they finally found a beach. It helped them to drink after a long trip. As an explanation of the physiological need, it contains food and drink. They drank the stream water and dipped their face into the stream. They finally satisfy their physiological need that is need to drink. Drinking is an important one in human life.</p>	<p>Besides, physiological needs are the highest priority in life. It will dominate the whole life and also body if those needs have satisfied. The physiological needs do not only sleep, eat, drink, but also homeostasis includes physiological needs. It consists of blood temperature, water, salt, sugar, protein, calcium, oxygen, and all of the body tendencies that affect human needs (Maslow, 36)</p>
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3.	<p>When they rejoined the boys and the Dwarf, as much as they thought they could carry of the best meat had been cut off. Raw meat is not a nice thing to fill one's pockets with, but they folded it up in fresh leaves and made the best of it. They were all experienced enough to know that they would feel quite differently about these squashy and unpleasant parcels when they had walked long enough to be really hungry.</p>	Narrative	<p>PF 1 (Physiological Needs)</p>	64	<p>Humans could not handle hungry needs. They had to look for some food and to eat. From the monologue above, it describes that the main characters and the dwarfs continued their trip. Suddenly, a bear was coming and tried to kill Lucy, but the other dwarfs named Trumpkin killed the bear by the twang of the bowstring. Lucy, Susan, and Trumpkin cut off the bear meat, the boys are separated by them. So, Lucy, Susan, and Trumpkin met the boys in the middle of the stones. They took the</p>	<p>Besides, physiological needs are the highest priority in life. It will dominate the whole life and also body if those needs have satisfied. The physiological needs do not only sleep, eat, drink, but also homeostasis includes physiological needs. It consists of blood temperature, water, salt, sugar, protein, calcium, oxygen, and all of the body tendencies that affect human needs (Maslow, 36)</p>
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					<p>best meal for lunch. Even though they never taste the bear-meat yet. In this situation, they are already satisfied with physiological needs. They cut off the bear meat to be eaten by them.</p>	
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4.	<p>"They went a few dozen yards through reasonably open woodland, keeping a sharp look-out. Then they came to a place where the undergrowth thickened, and they had to pass nearer to it. Just as they were passing the place, there came a sudden something that snarled and flashed, rising out from the breaking twigs like a thunderbolt. Lucy was knocked down and winded, hearing the twang of a bowstring as she fell. When she was able to retake notice of things, she saw a tremendous grim-looking grey bear lying dead with Trumpkin's arrow in its side"</p> <p>"The D.L.F. beat you in that shooting match, Su," said Peter, with a slightly forced a smile. Even he</p>	Narrative	PF 1 (Safety Needs)	63	<p>It shows that when the bear almost killed Lucy Pevensie, the dwarf tried to save her by shooting the bear with archery. The safety needs are the needs free from everything that caused by something dangerous. For example, free from wild animals, wild animals such as bear, lion, and others. When Lucy got a dangerous moment, the other characters tried to save her. They struggled to be free of their safety needs. Their struggles are the most important because they</p>	<p>The other needs in the hierarchy of human needs are safety. Those needs are higher than physiological needs. The needs for safety and security consist of protection against random incidents. The example of random incidents are wild animals, war, criminal, terrorism, diseases, fear, and anxiety. When physiological needs are satisfied, the safety needs will be moved to the next step of human needs. (Maslow 39).</p>
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	had been shaken by this adventure" (Lewis, 63).				have to reach their needs. Even though they were facing something dangerous, they protect themselves each other's.	
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5.	<p>We shall need a camp-fire if we've got to spend the night here," said Peter. "I've got matches. Let's go and see if we can collect some dry wood."Everyone saw the sense of this, and for the next halfhour they were busy. The orchard through which they had first come into the ruins turned out not to be a good place for firewood. They tried the other side of the castle, passing out of the hall by a little side door into a maze of stony humps and hollows which must once have been passages and smaller rooms but was now all nettles and wild roses. Beyond this they found a wide gap in the castle wall and stepped through it into a wood of darker and bigger trees</p>	Dialogue	PF 1 (Safety Needs)	8	<p>When the main characters continue their trip, they have to spend their time in the forest. So they need to build a camp-fire. They got the matches and built it beside the old kingdom. They build their protection, The safety needs are not easy to fulfill, but they have satisfied the needs by building a camp-fire. The camp-fire protects them from dangerous environmental and others. .</p>	<p>The other needs in the hierarchy of human needs are safety. Those needs are higher than physiological needs. The needs for safety and security consist of protection against random incidents. The example of random incidents are wild animals, war, criminal, terrorism, diseases, fear, and anxiety. When physiological needs are satisfied, the safety needs will be moved to the next step of human needs. (Maslow 39).</p>
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	where they found dead branches and rotten wood and sticks and dry leaves and fir- cones in plenty.					
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6.	<p>The remains of a stone pavement ran half-way round it. Then the girls went out to pick some more apples, and the boys built the re, on the dais and fairly close to the corner between two walls, which they thought would be the snuggest and warmest place. They had great difficulty in lighting it and used a lot of matches, but they succeeded at the end (Lewis, 8).</p>	Narrative	PF 1 (Safety Needs)	8	<p>From the narrative, on the next day after they had spent their time in a camp-fire, they were looking for some food to eat. After that, they also spent their time in the camp-fire; they also felt the camp-fire as the warmest place. It shows their struggles of satisfying the needs. Their camp-fire is the protection of their time, safety, and security.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>The other needs in the hierarchy of human needs are safety. Those needs are higher than physiological needs. The needs for safety and security consist of protection against random incidents. The example of random incidents are wild animals, war, criminal, terrorism, diseases, fear, and anxiety. When physiological needs are satisfied, the safety needs will be moved to the next step of human needs. (Maslow 39).</p>
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7.	<p>"You've no right to try to force the rest of us like that. It's four to one and you're the youngest," said Susan. "Oh, come on," growled Edmund. "We've got to go. There'll be no peace till we do." He fully intended to back Lucy up, but he was annoyed at losing his night's sleep and was making up for it by doing everything as sulkily as possible. "On the march, then," said Peter, wearily fitting his arm into his shield- strap and putting his helmet on. At any other time he would have said something nice to Lucy, who was his favourite sister, for he knew how wretched she must be feeling, and he knew that, whatever had happened, it was not her fault. But</p>	Narrative	<p>PF 1 (Love / Belongingness Needs)</p>	79	<p>The family members are everything, Peter is prefer to give short respond rather than hurting Lucy's feeling. At the same moment, Lucy asks Edmund and Susan to wake up at the midst of their sleep time. Edmund and Susan discriminated Lucy because she is the youngest sister. But, they understand that Lucy is still their sister. They keep their temper down by saying only a few words. Even though, they are really tired. Interactions between Lucy and her</p>	<p>The third level of the pyramid is needs associated with love / belonging. These needs connected through satisfying relationships. Relationships with family members, friends, peers, classmates, teachers, and other people with whom individuals interact. Satisfactory relationships imply acceptance by others (Maslow, 43)</p>
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	he couldn't help being a little annoyed with her all the same.				siblings are the most important ones to satisfy love / belongingness. The family member's love is one of the love and belongingness needs.	
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8.	<p>And of course Caspian offered the Horn back to Susan and of course Susan told him to keep it. And then, wonderfully and terribly, it was farewell to Aslan himself, and Peter took his place with Susan's hands on his shoulders and Edmund's on hers and Lucy's on his and the rest of the Telmarine's on Lucy's, and so in a long line they moved forward to the Door. After that came a moment which is hard to describe, for the children seemed to be seeing three things at once.</p>	Narrative	<p>PF 1 (Love / Belongingness Needs)</p>	118-119	<p>After the Narnia people are sending their love by kiss their head, and hugs. They want to go back to London, they got some wonderful roller coaster feelings. The Narnian people are holding their hands to let Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy go. They satisfied their love needs. Their love needs are satisfied by others in Narnia. Narnia is where Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy being King and Queen of Narnia. The Narnian people love their kings and queens (Peter,</p>	<p>The third level of the pyramid is needs associated with love / belonging. These needs connected through satisfying relationships. Relationships with family members, friends, peers, classmates, teachers, and other people with whom individuals interact. Satisfactory relationships imply acceptance by others (Maslow, 43)</p>
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					Susan, Edmund, and Lucy). They have proven that their needs are fulfilled by being heroes in Narnia.	
9.	Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy, and it has been told in another book called The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe how they had a remarkable adventure. They had opened the door of a magic wardrobe and found themselves in a quite different world from ours, and in that different world they had become Kings and Queens in a country called Narnia.	Narrative	PF 1 (Esteem Needs)	7	From the monologue, the main characters are the Kings and Queens of Narnia. The King and queen status is one of the essential things that appear in the esteem needs. These needs do not only reach the self-achievement but also status that avowed by other people. The main characters are already	After all the previous needs are satisfied, people need to move into self-esteem, self-appreciation, self-respect. These needs classified into two categories. The first classification is need for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence to face the world,

					fulfilled their Esteem needs.	independence, and freedom. The second classification is the need for reputation or prestige, status, fame, glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (Cooper and Previn 176)
10.	He put in Caspian's hands something which he could hardly see but which he knew by the feel to be a horn. "That," said Doctor Cornelius, "is the greatest and most sacred treasure of Narnia. Many terrors I endured, many spells did I utter, to find it, when I was still young. It is the magic horn of Queen Susan	Dialogue	PF 1 (Esteem Needs)	32	Being kings and queens of Narnia is the most precious gift for Narnian people. It is a self-worth for the kings and the queens. The main characters have the self-worth either, they become kings and queens in Narnia. It is portrayed when Doctor Cornelius	After all the previous needs are satisfied, people need to move into self-esteem, self-appreciation, self-respect. These needs classified into two categories. The first classification is need for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and

	<p>herself which she left behind her when she vanished from Narnia at the end of the Golden Age. It is said that whoever blows it shall have strange help — no one can say how strange. It may have the power to call Queen Lucy and King Edmund and Queen Susan and High King Peter back from the past, and they will set all to rights. It may be that</p> <p>it will call up Aslan himself. Take it, King Caspian: but do not use it except at your greatest need. And now, haste, haste, haste. The little door at the very bottom of the Tower, the door into the garden, is unlocked. There we must part."</p>				<p>tells a story about Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy who are the previous kings and queens in Narnia to Prince Caspian. Besides, being king and queen are also the appreciation status and authority of what did they do for Narnia.</p>	<p>competence, confidence to face the world, independence, and freedom. The second classification is the need for reputation or prestige, status, fame, glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (Cooper and Previn 176)</p>
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11.	Well done, Peter, oh, well done!" shouted Edmund as he saw Miraz reel back a whole pace and a half. "Follow it up, quick!" And Peter did, and for a few seconds it looked as if the fight might be won. But then Miraz pulled himself together — began to make real use of his height and weight "Miraz! Miraz! The King! The King!" came the roar of the Telmarines. Caspian and Edmund grew white with sickening anxiety. "Peter is taking some dreadful knocks," said Edmund. "Hullo!" said Caspian. "What's happening now?" "Both falling apart," said Edmund. "A bit blown, expect. Watch. Ah, now they're beginning again, more really this	Dialogue	PF 2 (Self-Actualization)	102	The single combat is coming. Peter was walking down through the combat with his sword. A King must protect his people from any enemy. He did it bravely and get many supports from the Narnia people. At the first round, both Peter and Miraz were falling apart. The Narnia people were worrying about the Peter's condition. Suddenly, Peter stands and fights against Miraz again. He pricked Miraz in his arm-pit, and Miraz is bleeding. What Peter has done is a way to reach the	The needs for the self-actualized person can reach his dream, potential, and he could develop both dream and potential well. The selfactualized person's dream and potential will be memorized as an extraordinary achievement in his entire life (162). A self-actualized person developed himself with many obstacles and difficulties before he reached his potential.
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	<p>time. Circling round and round, feeling each other's defences." "I'm afraid this Miraz knows his work," muttered the Doctor. But hardly had he said this when there was such a clapping and baying and throwing up of hoods among the Old Narnians that it was nearly deafening. "What was it? What was it?" asked the Doctor. "My old eyes missed it." "The High King has pricked him in the arm-pit," said Caspian, still clapping. "Just where the arm-hole of the hauberk let the point through. First blood."</p>				<p>self-actualization needs. He fights for Narnia kingdom and its people. He has to reach his goal which sets Narnia kingdom and its people are free from the Miraz.</p>	
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12.	<p>It was odd, and not very nice, to take off their royal clothes and to come back in their school things (not very fresh now) into that great assembly. One or two of the nastier Telmarines jeered. But the other creatures all cheered and rose up in honour of Peter the High King, and Queen Susan of the Horn, and King Edmund, and Queen Lucy. There were affectionate and (on Peter's part) tearful farewells with all their old friends — animal kisses, and hugs from Bulgy Bears, and hands wrung by Trumpkin, and a last tickly, whiskerish embrace with Trufflehunter</p>	Narrative	PF 2 (Self-Actualization)	118	<p>After Peter won the war, he asked his siblings to go home immediately. Their time is up. They have to back into the magic trees. Susan, Edmund, and Lucy need to take off their royal clothes. Narnia people gave many applause of what Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy did for Narnia kingdom. Peter, the high king of Narnia has special farewell from Narnia people. He got kisses, hugs and hand-shakes from them. The self-actualized person has created a good decision successfully which</p>	<p>The needs for the self-actualized person can reach his dream, potential, and he could develop both dream and potential well. The selfactualized person's dream and potential will be memorized as an extraordinary achievement in his entire life (162). A self-actualized person developed himself with many obstacles and difficulties before he reached his potential</p>
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					is a single combat. He feels proud and excited. Also, he shows that he has done his successful dream and he is called as self-actualized person.	
13.	"Now," said Peter, as they finished their meal, "Aslan and the girls (that's Queen Susan and Queen Lucy, Caspian) are somewhere close. We don't know when he will	Dialogue	PF 2 (Perceive Reality More Efficiently)	94	The girls (Susan and Lucy Pevensie and Aslan are somewhere close to Peter. Peter asked for a war that was prepared by Miraz. He	"Another major characteristic of self-actualized people is a sense of realism. Rather than being fearful of things that

	<p>act. In his time, no doubt, not ours. In the meantime he would like us to do what we can on our own. You say, Caspian, we are not strong enough to meet Miraz in pitched battle?" "I'm afraid not, High King," said Caspian. He was liking Peter very much, but was rather tongue-tied. It was much stranger for him to meet the great Kings out of the old stories than it was for them to meet him. "Very well, then," said Peter, "I'll send him a challenge to single combat." No one had thought of this before" "Please," said Caspian, "could it not be me? I want to avenge my father." "You're wounded," said Peter. "Andare a king and a warrior but he thinks of</p>				<p>has not enough armies to fight for Miraz. Then, he sent a letter for Miraz. It contains of a challenge for single combat. Suddenly, Prince Caspian wants to take a revenge for his parents that were killed by Miraz. Peter explained that it was a battle for kings. A King must have some armies and weapons. Besides, Prince Caspian is a prince not a real King in Miraz's perspective. Peter has seen Prince Caspian as a King and a warrior but Miraz would underestimate Prince Caspian as a kid.</p>	<p>are different or unknown, the self-actualized individual can view life as it unfolds both logically and rationally". (Maslow 154)</p>
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	<p>you as a kid." "But, Sire," said the Badger, who sat very close to Peter and never took his eyes off him. "Will he accept a challenge even from you? He knows he has the stronger army." "Very likely he won't," said Peter, "but there's always the chance. And even if he doesn't, we shall spend the best part of the day sending heralds to and fro and all that. By then Aslan may have done something. And at least I can inspect the army and strengthen the position. I will send the challenge. In fact I will write it at once. "Have you pen and ink, Master Doctor?"</p>				<p>Here, Peter looks at the reality lens of the Prince Caspian's preparation of a combat. He knows Miraz is looking for enemy who is equal to him. Also, Peter did not give a command to Prince Caspian to do his avenger hurriedly.</p>	
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14.	<p>So they got out the two packets and divided them into four portions, and nobody had quite enough, but it was a great deal better than nothing. Then they talked about their plans for the next meal. Lucy wanted to go back to the sea and catch shrimps until someone pointed out that they had no nets. Edmund said they must gather gulls' eggs from the rocks, but when they came to think of it, they could not remember having seen any gulls' eggs and would not be able to cook them if they found any. Peter thought to himself that unless they had some stroke of luck, they would soon be glad to eat eggs raw, but he did not see any point in saying this out loud. Susan said it was a pity</p>	Narrative	<p>PF 2 (Perceive Reality More Efficiently)</p>	5	<p>Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy are in the wildwood which is Narnia. But, they are not familiar by the New Narnia Kingdom. After they spent some days there, they had not sandwich to eat. Their pocket are empty, no food left. Lucy is thinking about the sea where she could eat the seafood free without any circumstances. Edmund is imagining about the gulls' eggs from the rocks, but there are no gulls eggs in the wildwood. Susan regrets to eat the sandwich too soon. Peter thinks</p>	<p>"Another major characteristic of self-actualized people is a sense of realism. Rather than being fearful of things that are different or unknown, the self-actualized individual can view life as it unfolds both logically and rationally". (Maslow 154)</p>
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	they had eaten the sandwiches so soon				about a luck. If all of them had a luck, then their imagination will come true. But, he also thinks about the reality that the luck does not appear unless he looks for it. He does not imagine or think about something that beyond his imagination. Also, he has not any clue about the menu that appear in his head. He looks at the reality which they have faced, the hungry feeling. He thinks about new plans seeking for food. Those hungry feeling, lucky, and seeking for food are the	
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					proof of Peter thinks logically about the reality.	
15.	"I'm not sure the High King is lost," said Trumpkin "What's to hinder this river being the Rush?" "Because the Rush is not in a gorge," said Peter, keeping his temper with some difficulty. "Your Majesty says is," replied the dwarf, "but oughtn't you to say was? You knew this country hundreds – it may be a thousand - years ago. Mayn't it have changed? A landslide might have pulled off half the side of that hill, leaving bare	Dialogue	PF 2 (Acceptance Self, Others, Nature)	65	Peter, Susan, Edmund, Lucy, and Trumpkin are looking for the way to find Narnia people. Peter has led the way. He looks familiar with the stones. It is called as the Rush. Long time ago, the Rush is one of the top building in Narnia. Apparently, the Rush has changed. It is caused by natural disaster	The self-actualized people can accept their human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling real concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied. What we must say is that they can take the

	<p>rock, and there are your precipices beyond the gorge. Then the Rush might go on deepening its course year after year till you get the little precipices this side. Or there might have been an earthquake, or anything." "I never thought of that," said Peter."And anyway," continued Trumpkin, "even if this is not the Rush, it's flowing roughly north and so it must fall into the Great River anyway. I think I passed something that might have been it, on my way down. So if we go downstream, to our right, we'll hit the Great River. Perhaps not so high as we'd hoped, but at least we'll be no worse off than if you'd come my way." "Trumpkin, you're a brick," said</p>				<p>that happened long time ago. But he does not know anything about it. Trumpkin explained the Rush revolution history well. Peter praised to Trumpkin by saying a compliment. He said that Trumpkin knows anything more than him. Peter accepts Trumpkin as a dwarf because he is a human. Trumpkin is not a stranger in Peter's perspective.</p>	<p>frailties and sins, weaknesses, and evils of human nature in the same unquestioning spirit, in which one accepts the characteristics of nature (Maslow 157)</p>
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	Peter. "Come on, then. Down this side of the gorge."					
16.	Meanwhile, Trumpkin and the two boys arrived at the dark little stone archway which led into the inside of the Mound, and two sentinel badgers (the white patches on their cheeks were all Edmund could see of them) leaped up with bared teeth and asked them in snarling voices, "Who goes there?" "Trumpkin," said the dwarf. "Bringing the High King of Narnia out of the far past." The badgers nosed at the boys' hands. "At last," they said. "At last." "Give us a light,	Dialogue	PF 2 (Acceptance Self, Others, Nature)	3	As the explanation of acceptance above, Peter, Edmund and Trumpkin lost when they were looking for the way out to the wood. After that, Peter and others had arrived at the Mound. The Narnia people were hiding there. They go inside of the Mound to meet Narnia people. When they are inside of the Mound, two sentinel	The self-actualized people can accept their human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling real concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied. What we must say is that they can take the frailties and sins,

	<p>friends," said Trumpkin. The badgers found a torch just inside the arch and Peter lit it and handed it to Trumpkin. "The D.L.F. had better lead," he said. "We don't know our way about this place." Trumpkin took the torch and went ahead into the dark tunnel. It was a cold, black, musty place, with an occasional bat fluttering in the torchlight, and plenty of cobwebs. The boys, who had been mostly in the open air since that morning at the railway station, felt as if they were going into a trap or a prison</p>				<p>badgers save the door though the Mound. Two sentinel badgers were asking for who is there, and Peter, Edmund and Trumpkin introduced themselves to the sentinel badgers. After that, they took the torch, and Peter wants to Trumpkin to lead the Mound way. That is proof that Peter concern about the others and did not want to get lost for the second time.</p>	<p>weaknesses, and evils of human nature in the same unquestioning spirit, in which one accepts the characteristics of nature (Maslow 157)</p>
17.	<p>"Now," said Peter in a quite different voice, "it's about time we four started using our brains." "What</p>	Dialogue	<p>PF 2 (Problem Centering)</p>	9-10	<p>After Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy had apples to eat. They</p>	<p>The self-actualized people are problem-centered, which is not focused on</p>

	<p>about?" asked Edmund. "Have none of you guessed where we are?" said Peter. "Go on, go on," said Lucy. "I've felt for hours that there was some wonderful mystery hanging over this place." "Fire ahead, Peter," said Edmund. "We're all listening." "We are in the ruins of Cair Paravel itself," said Peter. "But, I say," replied Edmund. "I mean, how do you make that out? This place has been ruined for ages. Look at all those big trees growing right up to the gates. Look at the very stones. Anyone can see that nobody has lived here for hundreds of years." "I know," said Peter. "That is the difficulty. But let's leave that out for the moment. I want to take the</p>				<p>continued a trip and found the ancient treasure building. It called as Cair Paravel. Then, Susan, Edmund and Lucy are remembering their memory when they were kings and queens. They did not know where exactly they are. Peter knows it. The Cair Paravel is broken and they are in the ruins of it. He said that it is time to find some clues of what did happen in Cair Paravel. He explains four clues and focuses on the Cair Paravel. Here, when his siblings retold their past,</p>	<p>ego-centered. Also, they tend to see all of the world's problems concerning themselves. Even though the self-actualized people are task-oriented, which focused on their duty and problems outside themselves. They are able to solve every single problems in their life easily and also the difficulties which are disturbing their activities. (Feist 292)</p>
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	<p>points one by one. First point: this hall is exactly the same shape and size as the hall at Cair Paravel. Just picture a roof on this, and a coloured pavement instead of grass, and tapestries on the walls, and you get our royal banqueting hall." No one said anything. "Second point," continued Peter. "The castle well is exactly where our well was, a little to the south of the great hall; and it is exactly the same size and shape." Again there was no reply. "Third point: Susan has just found one of our old chessmen — or something as like one of them as two peas." Still nobody answered. "Fourth point. Don't you remember — it was the very day before the ambassadors</p>				<p>Peter elaborates what did happen in Cair Paravel. Peter does not think about his memory of the Cair Paravel long time ago, but he tries to find out the possible clues that shows the old Cair Paravel. By giving clues, Peter is able to solve the problem that he faced easily.</p>	
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	came from the King of Calormen don't you remember planting the orchard outside the north gate of Cair Paravel? The greatest of all the wood-people, Pomona herself, came to put good spells on it. It was those very decent little chaps the moles who did the actual digging. Can you have forgotten that funny old Lilygloves, the chief mole, leaning on his spade and saying, 'Believe me, your Majesty, you'll be glad of these fruit trees one day.' And by Jove he was right."					
18.	"You mean you think we're no good," said Edmund, getting red in the face. "Now pray don't be offended," interrupted the dwarf. "I assure you, my dear little friends-	Dialogue	PF 2 (Problem Centering)	54	As the previous explanation about problem-centered characteristics, it is portrayed that Trumpkin underestimated Peter,	The self-actualized people are problem-centered, which is not focused on ego-centered. Also, they tend to see all of the

	<p>""Little from you is really a bit too much," said Edmund, jumping up. "I suppose you don't believe we won the Battle of Beruna? Well, you can say what you like about me because I know -" "There's no good losing our tempers," said Peter. "Let's fit him out with fresh armour and fit ourselves out from the treasure chamber, and have a talk after that." "I don't quite see the point -" began Edmund, but Lucy whispered in his ear, "Hadn't we better do what Peter says? He is the High King, you know. And I think he has an idea." So Edmund agreed and by the aid of his torch they all, including Trumpkin, went down the steps again into the dark coldness and</p>				<p>Susan, Edmund and Lucy. Edmund feels sensitive of talking about their ability to fight. He explained what did they do in Battle of Beruna. He gets angry about what did Trumpkin says about them. Peter said that it would be better if they focus on the problems and gives Trumpkin an armor. Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy agreed on what did Peter said about focus on the problem and fight, and Edmund agreed too. It is proof of how Peter focuses on the problems, and also he does</p>	<p>world's problems concerning themselves. Even though the self-actualized people are task-oriented, which focused on their duty and problems outside themselves. They are able to solve every single problems in their life easily and also the difficulties which are disturbing their activities. (Feist 292)</p>
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	dusty splendour of the treasure house				the right thing than replies the Trumpkin's underestimated statement. The problem-centered person also focuses on the goal that he has to fulfill.	
19.	"That's quite true," put in Peter. "The best swordsman in the world may be disarmed by a trick that's new to him. I think it's only fair to give Trumpkin a chance at something else. Will you have a shooting match with my sister? There are no tricks in archery, you know." "Ah, you're jokers, you are," said the dwarf. "I begin to see. As if I didn't know how she can shoot, after what happened this morning.	Dialogue	PF 2 (The Democratic Character Structure	55-56	When they meet Trumpkin that lost in the wood. They try to help Trumpkin. Trumpkin is the best swordsman in Narnia. Peter wants to invite the dwarf to shoot an apple with Lucy. It describes how Peter does not pay attention to Trumpkin which is a dwarf. But, Peter admits Trumpkin as	The next characteristic of self-actualized people is democratic. Maslow found that self-actualized people have democratic values. They do not see other classes, races, gender, ethnicity, religions, and politics. Out of common characteristics, the self-actualized people have their desires and ability to

	<p>All the same, I'll have a try." He spoke gruffly, but his eyes brightened, for he was a famous bowman among his own people. All five of them came out into the courtyard. "What's to be the target?" asked Peter. "I think that apple hanging over the wall on the branch there would do," said Susan. "That'll do nicely, lass," said Trumpkin. "You mean the yellow one near the middle of the arch?" "No, not that," said Susan. "The red one up above over the battlement. The dwarf's face fell. "Looks more like a cherry than an apple," he muttered, but he said nothing out loud</p>				<p>the best swordsman. Peter is a friend that does not care about body size or race or anything that through racism.</p>	<p>learn from anyone who can provide insights or wisdom. The majority of Maslow's subjects exhibited an ability to respect all humans, just based on the fact that they are as a human being. Democratic attitude also promotes justice in their societies for themselves and others. They respect others' contributions and ways to increase their knowledge (Barkowski, 135).</p>
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20.	<p>"I know she has," said Peter. "And she may have been right this morning. We certainly had no luck going down the gorge. Still - at this hour of the night. And why should Aslan be invisible to us? He never used to be. It's not like him. What does the D.L.F. say?" "Oh, I say nothing at all," answered the dwarf. "He's beating his paw on the ground for us to hurry," said Lucy. "We must go now. At least I must." "You've no right to try to force the rest of us like that. It's four to one and you're the youngest," said Susan. "Oh, come on," growled Edmund. "We've got to go. There'll be no peace till we do." "On the march, then," said Peter, wearily</p>	Dialogue	<p>PF 2 (The Democratic Character Structure</p>	78-79	<p>From the dialogue above, it described of how Lucy wants to go with Aslan. Aslan invites Lucy to go away from there. The camp-fire is their protection that they spent the rest of their life while in Narnia. Peter said he would go with Lucy. But Susan underestimates Lucy because she is the youngest. Peter believed in Lucy because Lucy does not lie about Aslan. Peter does not see Lucy as the youngest sister, but she talks the truth to save Peter, Susan, and Edmund's</p>	<p>The next characteristic of self-actualized people is democratic. Maslow found that self-actualized people have democratic values. They do not see other classes, races, gender, ethnicity, religions, and politics. Out of common characteristics, the self-actualized people have their desires and ability to learn from anyone who can provide insights or wisdom. The majority of Maslow's subjects exhibited an ability to respect all humans, just based on the fact that they</p>
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	fitting his arm into his shield- strap and putting his helmet on				life.A democratic person is the one who trusts everyone regardless of age, status and family relationship.	are as a human being. Democratic attitude also promotes justice in their societies for themselves and others. They respect others' contributions and ways to increase their knowledge (Barkowski, 135).
21.	"What on earth?" said Peter suddenly.They had come, without seeing it, almost to the edge of a small precipice from which they looked down into a gorge with a river at the bottom. On the far side the cliffs rose much higher. None of the party except Edmund (and perhaps Trumpkin) was a rock climber. "I'm sorry," said Peter. "It's	Dialogue	PF 2 (Imperfection)	65	The next characteristic of self-actualization is imperfection. Peter was feeling guilty for taking his siblings and Trumpkin in the wrong way. Peter, as one of the main character in the novel, has to lead the wrong way of their trip when they are looking for	"Although self- actualizing people can be seen as moving in the direction of a kind of human perfection, it must not be supposed that any of them is ever entirely without flaws or shortcomings. Even in those who are farthest along, there are residual

	<p>my fault for coming this way. We're lost. I've never seen this place in my life before." The dwarf gave a low whistle between his teeth."Oh, do let's go back and go the other way," said Susan. "I knew all along we'd get lost in these woods."</p>				<p>Narnia people. No one of them knows the right way to go out of the wood. Peter lead the way. Suddenly, they did not know about the next direction so did Peter. He feels guilty as what did he do and they lost into the unknown place. There are cliffs on the right and the left side. Peter also a human who had an imperfection in his life. He has shortcomings also like others. Peter, Susan, Edmund, Lucy, and Trumpkin started to go back and to look for another way.</p>	<p>imperfections" (Barkowski 140)</p>
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22.	<p>"Hush!" said the other four, for now Aslan had stopped and turned and stood facing them, looking so majestic that they felt as glad as anyone can who feels afraid, and as afraid as anyone can who feels glad. The boys strode forward: Lucy made way for them: Susan and the Dwarf shrank back."Oh, Aslan," said King Peter, dropping on one knee and raising the lion's heavy paw to his face,"I'm so glad. And I'm so sorry. I've been leading them wrong ever since we started and especially yesterday morning." "My dear son," said Aslan.</p>	Dialogue	PF 2 (Imperfection)	81	<p>At the first time, Peter does not believe in Aslan's appearance that is told by Lucy in the previous chapter. When Peter and the other Pevensie siblings, Narnians people are fighting for Miraz, Suddenly, Aslan is coming and Peter saw him. Peter said sorry to Aslan, he did not see him while Aslan was coming to Lucy. In the previous chapter, Lucy saw Aslan and the others could not see him. Peter does not believe in Lucy and feels guilty about it. Also, he feels guilty about his</p>	<p>"Although self- actualizing people can be seen as moving in the direction of a kind of human perfection, it must not be supposed that any of them is ever entirely without flaws or shortcomings. Even in those who are farthest along, there are residual imperfections" (Barkowski 140)</p>
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