

**A STUDY OF MASLOW'S SELF-ACTUALIZATION
AS SEEN IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S *JANE EYRE* NOVEL (1847):
A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement
To Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree In English Literature**



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30801700016

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE
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PAGE OF VALIDATION

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Semarang, December 1st 2021



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VALIDATION

A Sarjana Sastra Final Project on

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HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY

Herewith, I honestly state that this undergraduate thesis that I wrote does not contain the work of other people, aside from those that were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I utterly agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of retraction of my paper and my degree which is acquired from the paper.

Semarang, December 24th 2021



Shahna Bulan Fauzia



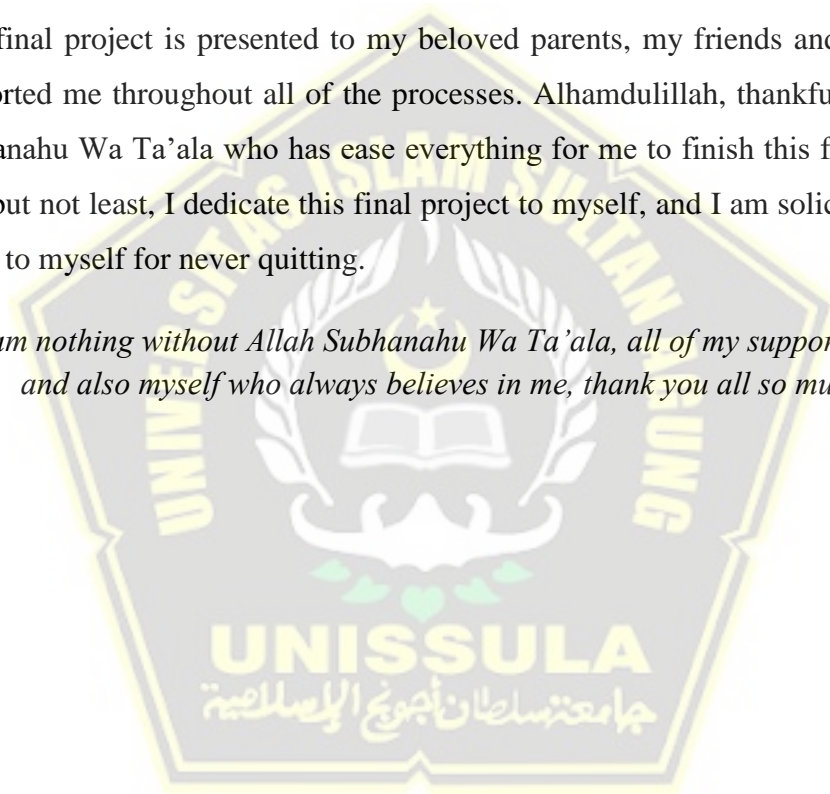
MOTTO

“Focus on the step in front of you, not the whole staircase”

DEDICATION

This final project is presented to my beloved parents, my friends and those who supported me throughout all of the processes. Alhamdulillah, thankfully to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala who has ease everything for me to finish this final project. Last but not least, I dedicate this final project to myself, and I am solicitous to say thank to myself for never quitting.

“I am nothing without Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala, all of my support systems, and also myself who always believes in me, thank you all so much”.



ABSTRACT

Shahna Bulan Fauzia. 30801700016. A Study of Maslow's Self-Actualization As Seen In Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* Novel (1847): A Humanistic Psychological Approach. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

The literary creation was a meaningful response of the author toward the reality in environment where the author lives. As technological progress, there were many aspects that appeared in literature such as psychology, sociology, history, philosophy, politic and so on. Both literature and psychology were dealing with the world of human being. Every human being had different path in life and also the human's needs of every human were different. The human's needs had explained and theorized by Abraham Maslow. Theory by Maslow named as Hierarchy of Needs.

This study was aimed to analyzing the needs that depicted by the main character and also characteristics of self-actualization that portrayed in *Jane Eyre* novel used Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow. This study focused on explaining and analyzing the needs depicted by Jane Eyre as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel, which was by Charlotte Bronte. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were taken from the novel, such as dialogues, narratives, and monologues. This study used several step to collect the data, such as reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study was found the hierarchy of needs in the main character based on Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The first one was the fulfillment of the needs experienced by Jane Eyre as the main character. The main character experienced all the needs: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. The next was, Jane Eyre satisfied the self-actualization need. She become the self-actualized person. Besides, she satisfied five of the self-actualization's characteristics: perceive reality more efficiently, acceptance (self, others and nature), the quality of detachment: need for privacy, autonomy (independence of culture and environment), and social interest.

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Self-Actualization, Characteristics of Self-Actualized Person.

INTISARI

Shahna Bulan Fauzia. 30801700016. Penelitian Aktualisasi Diri oleh Abraham Maslow yang Terlihat Dalam Novel *Jane Eyre* Karya Charlotte Bronte (1847): Pendekatan Psikologis Humanistik. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

Karya sastra merupakan sebuah respon penuh makna oleh pengarang terhadap realitas sosial tempat sang pengarang hidup. Seiring dengan kemajuan teknologi, ada beberapa aspek yang muncul dalam karya sastra seperti psikologi, sosiologi, sejarah, filosofi, politik dan lain-lain. Keduanya, karya sastra dan psikologi berkaitan pada manusia. Setiap manusia memiliki pola yang berbeda dan kebutuhan pada setiap manusia juga berbeda pula. Kebutuhan-kebutuhan manusia telah dijelaskan dan dikemukakan oleh Abraham Maslow. Teori Maslow dinamakan sebagai Kebutuhan Hirarki.

Penelitian ini difokuskan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dan karakteristik-karakteristik dari aktualisasi diri yang digambarkan pada novel *Jane Eyre* dengan menggunakan teori Hirarki Kebutuhan oleh Abraham Maslow. Fokus penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan dan menganalisa kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang digambarkan oleh Jane Eyre sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel *Jane Eyre* karya Charlotte Bronte. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data pada penelitian ini diambil dari novel, seperti dialog, naratif, dan monolog. Beberapa langkah digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data pada penelitian ini, antara lain seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, menggolongkan data dan mengurangi data.

Ditemukan kebutuhan-kebutuhan hirarki pada penelitian ini yang digambarkan oleh tokoh utama berdasarkan teori Abraham Maslow. Yang pertama, pemenuhan kebutuhan yang dialami oleh Jane Eyre sebagai tokoh utama. Tokoh utama mengalami seluruh kebutuhan: kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki, dan kebutuhan harga diri. Berikutnya, Jane Eyre memenuhi kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Dia menjadi orang yang telah teraktualisasi diri. Dia terindikasi memiliki lima karakteristik aktualisasi diri yaitu mengamati realitas secara efisien, penerimaan (atas diri sendiri, orang lain dan sekitar), kualitas detasemen: kebutuhan privasi, otonomi (kemandirian budaya dan lingkungan) dan kepentingan sosial.

Kata Kunci: Hirarki Kebutuhan, Aktualisasi Diri, Karakteristik-Karakteristik dari Seseorang yang Teraktualisasi Diri.

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In the deepest heart, I realize this final project is imperfect and still need suggestions and also criticism. In spite of its imperfection, I hope this study will be worthwhile for the readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot be mentioned one by one.

Semarang, December 24th 2021



Shahna Bulan Fauzia

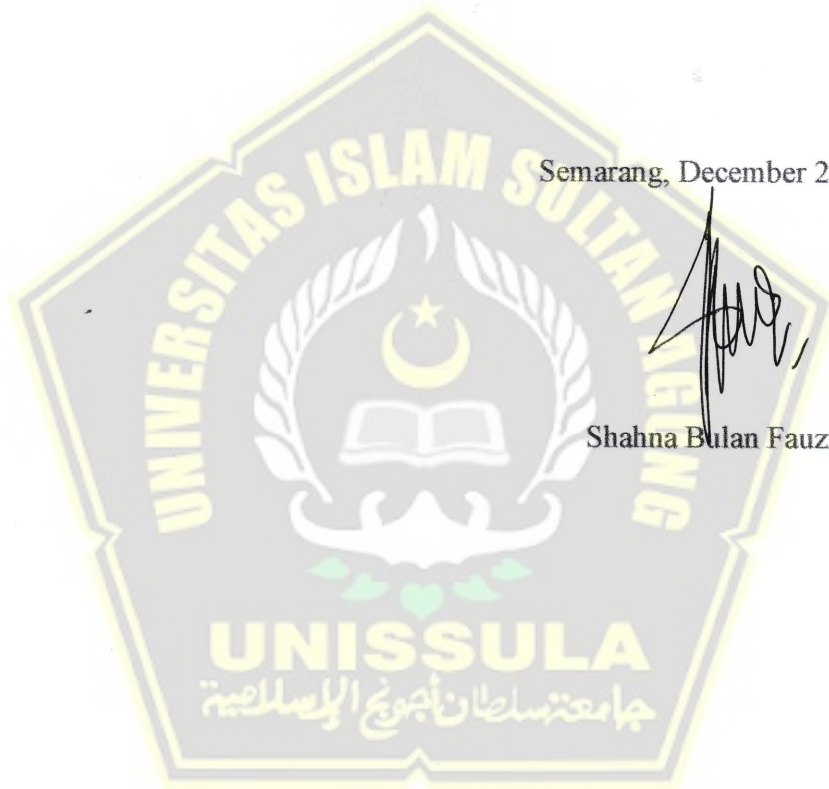


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

The term of literature is an imaginative work which describes human life in a society, which can be enjoyed and analyzed by the community. Imagination of the author will be written in form of literary work. There are many kinds of literary works that exist, one of them is a novel. “Literary works are basically divided into three types, namely prose, poetry and drama. One of the literary works included in the prose group is novel. Novel is able to leave messages and impressions for its readers” (Ghozali 2). Novel is one of literary works which gives impression to the readers so they are able to enjoy a novel while getting valuable learning through it. Each novel contains many kinds of discipline merging to study literary works. One of them is the merging of literature and psychology.

The merging of literature and psychology is the type of research that is called Literary Psychology. It focuses on the problems that are related to the emotional aspects of the character in the literary works. “Literary psychology is a study that examines psychological reflection in the character presented in such a way by the author, so that readers feel lulled by psychological problems contained in the literary work” (Ghozali 2). A literary work that can be said as literary psychology is a literary work that discusses psychological aspect, which is reflected in the character of

the story. The readers can find psychological problems, which is contained in the literary work. One of the psychological aspects that can be reflected in a literary work is the character's desire to achieve their goal, so that the character will try to achieve their goal by fulfilling their needs.

Every human being has their own goals, and they also have a huge desire to reach their goal. As it has stated by Abraham Maslow, human behavior is specified by the propensity of individuals to achieve their goals so that their life will be happier and even satisfying (Sumampouw et al. 881). There is one of Abraham Maslow's theories on the Humanistic Psychology that emphasizes theory of hierarchy of needs, which is called self-actualization. Humanistic Psychologists convinced that everyone has a strong desire to reach the level of self-actualization (Sumampouw et al. 881). It shows that self-actualization is everyone's goal because by reaching self-actualization, they can be the self-actualized people who can find all of their own potentials and capabilities.

“Maslow described self-actualization as striving for one's reaching and fulfilling own potential” (Ordun & Akün 171). It means that a self-actualized person is someone who has reached and fulfilled his or her own potential. “Maslow's theory is arranged hierarchically in a pyramid which explains that human basic needs are started from lower level of the pyramid and to the top of it. There are five levels of human basic needs in that pyramid namely; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs” (qtd.in

Sari). It shows that people who want to be self-actualized person must fulfill all needs that exist in hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. Start from physiological need as the lowest need, until self-actualization as the highest need.

An example of literary works, which depicts the issue of self-actualization is Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* novel. *Jane Eyre* by Bronte is a novel is published in 1847. The story tells about Jane Eyre, which is an orphan girl who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Reed who always treats her cruelly. Mrs. Reed always thinks that Jane is the cause of all the problems in her house. Mrs. Reed decides to send Jane to one of charity schools named Lowood School. That is a school aimed to give education to the orphans. At Lowood, she gains friends but she also suffers and gets oppression. After she lives at Lowood school for several years as a student as well as a teacher, she tries her potential and capability to become a job as a governess and teacher in a place named Thornfield. She believes that she will be accepted at Thornfield, so she confidently asks Thornfield's people that she has terms of the salary should be double than she received at Lowood, because she is able to be a great teacher and governess at Thornfield as it has proven in the testimony she has achieved, which has signed by the supervisor. After all of her hard works and struggles, Jane is finally accepted as a governess and a teacher at Thornfield, and she also gets the double salary she wants.

After read the whole story, the researcher finds out that Jane Eyre's self-actualization is interesting to analyze. Thus, the researcher wants to show the forms of self-actualization in *Jane Eyre* novel that has been portrayed by the main character. Secondly, this study is intended to show several self-actualized person' characteristics, that are portrayed by the main character. *Jane Eyre* novel guides the researcher intends to find out more about self-actualization and self-actualized person' characteristics. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct research with humanistic psychological approach entitled "A STUDY OF MASLOW'S SELF-ACTUALIZATION AS SEEN IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S *JANE EYRE* NOVEL (1847): A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH"

B. Limitation of The Study

This study only focuses on self-actualization of the main character named Jane Eyre, who goes through several obstacles in her life journey that can transform her into a self-actualized person in *Jane Eyre (1847)* novel based on the Humanistic Psychological Theory by Abraham Maslow. In terms of data, this paper is only limited to textual source and analyzed by *Jane Eyre (1847)* novel with Humanistic Psychological Theory.

C. Problems Formulation

1. How does the hierarchy of needs portray in Jane Eyre as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847)?
2. How does Jane Eyre reveal her self-actualization in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847)?

D. Objectives of The Study

1. To portray hierarchy of needs depicted in the main character of *Jane Eyre (1847)* novel named Jane Eyre.
2. To analyze the self-actualization of Jane Eyre in the *Jane Eyre (1847)* novel.

E. Significance of The Study

Every literary work should produce a better attribute and example to become reading sources component. So, Humanistic Psychological theory which is likely suitable stuff for its values of concentrating more regarding a desire to reach the level of self-actualization in each individual. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* novel (1847) as one of the literary works, which is able to educate and give the readers some benefits as written below :

1. The result of this study hopefully can give knowledge dealing with literature, especially about self-actualization and can also enhance their knowledge of the correlation between psychology and literature.
2. Relate to the literature word, this study hopefully will provide more understanding about the novel and add reader's novel references, especially for the readers of novels by Charlotte Bronte.

3. For further researchers, this study is able to help them as preliminary research and a reference for their further studies on Charlotte Bronte's work.

F. Organization of The Study

This study is divided into five Chapters. Every chapter will address diverse matters as follows, Chapter one discusses about an Introduction, which includes three matters: Background of The Study, Limitation of The Study, Problems Formulation, Objectives of The Study, Significance of The Study and Organization of The Study. Chapter two discusses the Review of Related Literature and Synopsis of "*Jane Eyre*" novel (1847). Chapter three provides Types of The Research, Method of Collecting Data, and Data Analysis Technique. Chapter four contains of Finding and Discussion. Whereas, Chapter five is divided into two parts namely Conclusion and also Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Jane Eyre novel is a novel in the 19th century, which is written by English writer named Charlotte Bronte. This novel is published in the city named London, England, on October 16th 1847 by Smith Elder and Co, under the name Currer Bell. Bronte writes the novel with her two younger sisters named Emily and Anne. Three of them are renowned as the trio of poet and novelist women, who have a major influence in the England literature world. *Jane Eyre* novel refers to the hierarchy of needs of the main character, as the key figure inside the novel, it divides into 38 chapters which contain 608 pages. The setting of *Jane Eyre* novel is in North England, and it goes through five different stages, the first one is the childhood moment of Jane Eyre at Gateshead Hall, where she is abused by her aunt and children . The second one is when she studies at Lowood school where she gains friend but also suffers and get oppression. The third one is when she becomes a governess at Thornfield and she falls in love with Mr. Rochester. The next stage is her time in Moor House when his cold clergymen cousin named St. John Rivers proposes to her. The last stage is her reunion and marriage moment with her beloved one, Mr. Rochester.

The main character named Jane Eyre or as known as Jane is an orphan girl, who lives with her uncle's family, Mr. Reed's family. Mrs. Reed, who is her aunt, really hates her and she also allows her children to treat Jane badly. One day, her cousin named John Reed is doing some bad things and he also say bad words to Jane, at the end, both of them also get into a fight. After that, Mrs. Reed punishes Jane by locking her in a room called "red-room", it is a room where her uncle died. When the morning comes, Jane is finally wakes up and when she awakens, she is being cared for by Bessie who is the servant of the house.

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd, an apothecary, suggests Jane's aunt to send her to a school, and her aunt decides to send her to a charity school for orphans named Lowood Institute. When Jane already arrives at Lowood, she immediately realizes that this is such a place that has an unwell condition. Despite all of the bad things that happen to Jane when she is at Lowood, she is grateful for finding a best friend named Helen Burns, and also a kind yet sympathetic teacher named Miss Temple. One day, there is a tragedy where a huge epidemic spreads throughout the school and Helen passes away because of the disease. Jane stays at Lowood for 8 years as a student until she is sixteen, and as a teacher until she is eighteen.

After teaching for two years, she obtains a job as a governess at Thornfield Hall. The job that Jane accepts is to teach a French girl named Adele. On the other side, the owner of the house and also Adele's guardian is a man named Edward Fairfax Rochester, or called Mr. Rochester. Everything

seems really well until Rochester invites plenty of his wealthy friends to stay at Thornfield. One of them is a beautiful woman named Blanche Ingram. All of sudden, there comes a man named Richard Mason. When night comes, Richard Mason seems like he is sneaking into the third floor and his condition seems like he has been stabbed and bitten. The next morning before all the guests know what actually happens, Mr. Rochester sneaks Mr. Mason out of the house secretly.

One day, after visiting her aunt, Jane goes back to Thornfield, she and Mr. Rochester are out for a walk. Jane tells Mr. Rochester that Adele has to send to a real school because she will move to another place that she does not know yet where it is. She tells him so because she loves him, so she cannot stay in Thornfield after Mr. Rochester gets married to Miss Ingram. Mr. Rochester still asks her to stay in Thornfield and she is surprised when Mr. Rochester says that he has the same feeling for Jane and after expressing all of his feelings, Mr. Rochester is propose to her.

The wedding day has come, everyone is happy, as well as Jane and Mr. Rochester. During the wedding in the church, Mr. Mason suddenly appears. He loudly says that Mr. Rochester is already married to her sister named Bertha Antoinetta Mason, and she is still alive. Jane is surprised by what Mr. Mason said. Mr. Rochester does not deny it, but he says that Bertha is insane and he just wants to be happy with his loved one who is Jane. After Jane knows all of the secrets that have been hidden by Mr. Rochester from her,

Jane feels disappointed and she decides to leave Thornfield and Mr. Rochester.

Jane does not know yet where she has to go, and she also does not have money to buy some food. She sleeps outside in the cold and she is starving. Then there are three siblings named Mary, Diana, and St. John. They take her to their manor called Marsh End and Moor House. They offer Jane to stay with them as long as she needs to and St. John discovers a job for her as a teacher at a charity school in Morton, and Jane says that she wants to get this job. One day, St. John brings news from Jane Eyre's uncle named John Eyre. He says that her uncle, John Eyre dies and he gives her the fortune of 20,000 pounds. Then, Jane decides to share her legacy that is given by his uncle with her three relatives, St. John, Mary, and Diana.

One morning, she returns to Thornfield. When she arrives at Thornfield, she finds out that Thornfield has wrecked. Jane also finds out that everything happens because of Bertha Jane continues her step to Ferndean, which is Rochester's new residence. Rochester gets surprised and cannot believe that Jane is getting back. Rochester asks Jane to never go again and Jane says that she will always be there for him. At the end of the story, Jane writes that she is married to Rochester, they share a marriage of equality and happiness.

B. Related Literature

B.1. Humanistic Psychology Theory

Humanistic psychology is not an organized theory, but it can be called as a movement.

“Humanistic psychology is the teaching that human or individual must be studied as an integral, distinctive and organized whole. Maslow explains that a lot of human behavior can be explained in regard to the tendency of individuals to achieve personal goals that make life for the individual concerned full of meaning and satisfaction” (Sumampouw 881).

Humanistic psychology defines the importance of how people perceive their growth process. Every human has their free will and they are able to determine their behaviors.

There are many factors that determine human being's behavior, one of them is their desire to reach their self-actualization, so they can get freedom and better life. Humanistic psychologists by Abraham Maslow believe that everyone has a strong desire to reach the level of self-actualization (Sumampouw 881). Human beings consistently grow to become the self-actualized person. They will feel whole when they can actualize their creativities and also potentialities.

B.2. Hierarchy of Needs

Hierarchy of needs explain the stage processes of the human beings from the very bottom or the first stage until the highest step which aims to fulfill their needs. As stated by Maslow, hierarchy of needs are essentially clarifying the stage processes that start from physical needs and then moving to the higher level of needs. Hierarchy is activities concatenation based on certain causes that lean to trigger to do several actions. Maslow gives his hierarchy of needs fulfillment order based on market identification (Balraj 79). It shows that each higher need will be satisfied only when the lower ones are satisfied. The lowest needs must be satisfied, before the next level of needs arise, so the lowest until the highest needs are able to be completely fulfilled.

“Maslow proposed the idea that human needs are innate, arranged according to levels or hierarchy. The hierarchy of human needs are broken down into five levels of needs, namely: 1) Basic physiological needs 2) Safety needs 3) Love and belonging needs 4) Esteem needs, and 5) Self-actualization needs” (Ghozali 3). Maslow has declared the idea that organizes human needs according to hierarchy, as follow :

B.2.1 Physiological Needs

In Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory, there are the lowest level of needs, these are called physiological needs. These are the needs of the body as a

physiological system. According to Maslow, physiological needs are the lowest needs, yet also the most important needs. Abraham Maslow declares that, physiological needs are the most preponent needs than any other needs. Physiological needs include the needs for oxygen and connected with body temperature directly (Ghozali 3). These are the most important needs that must be fulfilled by human beings before they are free to progress to the upper level. The major effect from the satisfaction of physiological needs affects the behavior of individuals.

Moreover, physiological needs are the needs that constantly recur, it means that every human being will always try to find a way to fulfill their physiological needs, so that they can be completely satisfied.

“Physiological needs have two strong reasons why it must be fulfilled. First, physiological needs are the only needs that can be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. These needs must be satisfied, so it related with body temperature. People will seek until they found and satisfy the needs in this level. Second, physiological needs have

peculiar characteristic; recurring nature, the needs constantly recur” (qtd.in Sari).

B.2.2 Safety Needs

When individual’s physiological needs have been fulfilled, it will lift another need that dominates the individual dealing with the need for self-security. This need is considered as the need to feel security, stability, and peace out of danger from the environment. According to Maslow’s study, safety needs consist of physical security, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as illness, fear, anxiety, danger and chaos. Safety needs cannot overly satisfied like physiological needs. People will always feel unsafe, they never completely protected from dangerous that appear from nature or human (qtd.in Sari).

B.2.3 Love and Belonging Needs

The further level of needs in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory are called love and belonging needs. These needs ought to be satisfied through the interaction between human and others.

“According to Maslow love and belongingness needs is; the desire for friendship, the wish for a mate, children, and

the need to belong to; a family, a club, a neighborhood, even for a nation. Maslow asserts that love is not synonymous with sex, it is studied as a purely in physiological need, and the love needs are involve both giving and receiving love. The absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children with motivate a person for affectionate relation with people in general like a place in his group or family and he will try to achieve this goal” (qtd.in Sari).

It shows that human being needs to affiliate with others, needs to give and receive love, needs to have a relation with others, and a sense of having a proper place in society.

B.2.4 Esteem Needs

When love and belonging needs have been fulfilled, it triggers emergence of the esteem need. Self-esteem needs are the upcoming level of needs in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory. These needs consist of self-respect, confidence, competence, the desire to be esteemed by the people around them and as well as by themselves. According to Maslow’s study, self-esteem is more than a prestige, it reflects a desire for strength, for achievement,

for confidence, for independence and also freedom. Maslow states that satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, of being useful and being necessary in the world (qtd.in Sari).

B.2.5 Self-Actualization

When individual have been satisfied all of the basic needs, the final needs in hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow are called self-actualization needs. These needs will be reached when all needs have satisfied. Self-actualization is a desire of human beings to obtain satisfaction with themselves, to be aware all of their potentials, to do whatever they are capable of, and to become creative and be free to reach the peak of their own potential (Sumampouw 882).

Self-actualized people maintain their self-esteem feelings, even when they are scorned and even rejected by other people. In other words, self-actualized people are not dependent on satisfying either love or esteem needs (284). People who have reached this level become fully human. They do not dependent on the satisfaction of esteem needs because their esteem needs are met. “Maslow assumed that self-actualization needs become potent whenever esteem needs have been met” (283).

B.3. Characteristics of Self-Actualizing Person

Self-Actualization theory is applied by presenting the disclosure of several characteristics in the main character named Jane Eyre. This study uses the Self-Actualization theory by Abraham Maslow. According to Abraham Maslow's brief explanation, self-actualization is "the full use and exploitation of talents, capacities, potentialities, etc". Rather than a final point, self-actualization itself is an ongoing process of realizing individual's potential by doing what the individual is capable of (Ozaslan 10). It shows that, self-actualization is the need that makes people aware of their talents, capacities, potentialities and encourages them to do what they are capable of. It shows that self-actualized people have to fulfill all of their needs which start from physiological needs until self-esteem needs in order to be a self-actualized person.

Self-actualization is the ultimate need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Moreover, if people are able to reach their own potential successfully, the self-actualization needs will be satisfied easily. Zimbardo stated that there are fifteen characteristics of self-actualized people which formulated by Abraham Maslow, they are Perceive Reality More Efficiently, Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature), Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness, Problem Centering, The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy, Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment), Continued Freshness of Appreciation, Peak/Mystic Experiences, Social Interest, Interpersonal Relations, The Democratic Character Structure,

Discrimination Between Good and Evil, Philosophical Unhostile Sense of Humor, Creativeness, Imperfection (321). In this cases, Jane Eyre has only five characteristics that describe she is as a self-actualized person, those characteristics are Perceive Reality More Efficiently, Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature), The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy, Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment), and Social Interest.

B.3.1 Perceive Reality More Efficiently

Self-actualized people can easily detect lies, cheating, and fakeness by others. The nature of observing in reality and efficiently will make a person able to recognize lies, cheating, and falsity by others, and to be able to analyze critically, logically, and deeply of life phenomena and all nature (Pahlewi et al. 215).

Moreover, self-actualized people feel comfortable with inconveniences. They do not afraid of uncertainty and anything that will happen to their life.

“Self-actualized people are less afraid and more comfortable with the unknown. They not only have a greater tolerance of ambiguity, but they actively seek it and feel comfortable with problems and puzzles that have no definite right or wrong solution.

They welcome doubt, uncertainty, indefiniteness, and uncharted paths” (291).

B.3.2 Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature)

Self-actualized people with this characteristic are able to accept themselves without complaint, and they also acknowledge their weaknesses and strengths. Self-actualized people are able to accept themselves as they are. They lack self-defense, falsehood, and self-defeating guilt, have a good taste for food, they are not overly critical of their own flaws, and also not burdened by undue anxiety or shame. They can tolerate flaws in others, yet not threatened by strengths of others. They accept nature, including human nature as it is and do not expect completeness either in themselves or even in others. They realize that people grow old, suffer, and also die (291).

Self-actualized people can also accept others and nature as they are. They can tolerate weaknesses, do not expect completeness in themselves or even in others, they can also aware that people grow old, die and suffer.

B.3.3 The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy

Self-actualized people do not afraid to be alone. They will feel pleasant when they are alone without feeling

lonely. Self-actualized people with this characteristic have a quality of detachment, which allows them to be alone without being lonely. They feel enjoy and comfortable when they are either with people or even alone, since they have fulfilled their love and belonging needs, they do not need to be surrounded by other people. They can also find enjoyment in solitude and privacy (292).

It shows that self-actualized people do not have a sense of desperation when they are alone. They feel enjoy either when they are with people or even when there are no people around them without feeling lonely.

B.3.4 Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment)

Self-actualized people are autonomous and only depend on themselves. Self-actualized people do not depend on the environment. They can do anything and anywhere without being influenced by the environment (situations and conditions) that surround them (Pahlewi et al. 217).

Nevertheless, there is no one who is born as an autonomous person. Hence, no one is completely independent.

“Autonomy can be achieved only through satisfactory relations with others. However, the confidence that one is loved and accepted without conditions or qualifications can be a powerful force in contributing to feelings of self-worth. This independence also gives them an inner peace and serenity not enjoyed by those who live for the approval of others” (292).

It shows that autonomy can be achieved only when people have satisfying relations with others so that they can get their serenity and not live for the approval of others.

B.3.5 Social Interest

Self-actualized people feel what humans usually feel, such as angry and impatient with others, but they have filled with affection, empathy, and a sense of helping others. According to Abraham Maslow, self-actualized people probably become impatient, furious or even disgusted with others, but they preserve a feeling of affection for human beings in general. Abraham Maslow specifically stated that, self-actualized people are often irritated, and even furious with the flaws of the average

person, but they continue to feel a basic kinship with that person (294).

The empathy in self-actualized people will raise social awareness which makes self-actualized people have a sense of helping others. Self-actualized people have filled with empathy, compassion, and desire to help others. This urge will raise social interest where they have a sense of belonging and helping others (Pahlewi et al. 218).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter three of this study was consisted of list of the research procedures by collecting the data, analyze evidence purposely to discover the information or create better understanding of the topic, and to answer the topic of problem formulation of the object of the study. The research method in this study was separated into three points, namely : types of the research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Types of the Research

In this study, types of the research were in qualitative type because the data were presented descriptively. Qualitative research was a kind of research methodology, which used to report the study. “Qualitative research is an approach to scientific inquiry that allows researchers to explore human experiences in personal and social contexts, and gain greater understanding of the factors influencing these experiences” (Leslie 43). In short, by using qualitative research, it was explained that the method was designed to help the reader to understand the study in personal and social contexts, and the research forms were descriptive data by explaining the sentences. It said that this was not the approach that involved by statistic data. In this study, qualitative research was used to analyze Jane as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel.

B. Data Organizing

This study was aimed to be insight and also reference for both Proposal Writing and Final Project. The researcher regulated the organized data in the best way accordance with a reliable research method.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

In collecting the data for this study, some methods were used as follow :

B.1.1. Reading the Novel

A novel entitled *Jane Eyre* was being read intensively for several times which aimed to understand it. It was aimed to be deeply understand the whole content of the novel to get a comprehension of the related topic which discussed about.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

After read *Jane Eyre* novel, the impending procedure in collecting the data for this study was identifying data that related to the topic. The form of data which identified at this stage was dialogue, monologue, descriptive or narrative. The step of collecting the data was doing quotes highlight in the novel.

B.1.3. Classifying the Data

Classifying the data was writing process of the data in a table based on the problems formulation of this study. The data must be classified which aimed to simplify the writer to answer the problems. The classification of the data was an appendix form. The

researcher was classified the data regarding to problems formulation.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

The ultimate method was reducing the data. It was the process of reduce the data which did not have any correlation to the objective of the study. It was needed to be stored in the most efficient data form by using relevant techniques, so that the study can be presented properly.

B.2. Types of the Data

The types of data were in phrases, words, dialogues, sentences and utterances. The data of this study were detached into two points, namely :

1. The Primary data sources, that gained from *Jane Eyre* novel by Charlotte Bronte which consisted of 608 pages and had thirty-eight chapters.
2. Secondary data sources involved the movie and the supporting data from e-book, e-journals and journals that related to this study.

B.3. Analyzing the Data

The last point of this study was a technique of analyzing the data. It was aimed to analyze and report the analysis result. The data of this study were in form of sentences that found in prologues, dialogues, and descriptions. The data in this study was a descriptive analysis technique.

This technique was approached by the statement, quotation, and description with more straightforward explanation. The exhaustive analysis was reported in chapter IV as the study result.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the chapter IV, it consists problems formulation answer that has been stated in chapter one. The problems formulation are how the hierarchy of needs portray in Jane Eyre as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847) and how Jane Eyre reveal her self-actualization in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847). This chapter will show, how the hierarchy of needs portray in the main character of *Jane Eyre* novel (1847) and the characteristics of self-actualized person portray in Jane Eyre as the main character of *Jane Eyre* novel.

A. The Needs that Depicted By The Main Character

Humanistic psychology by Abraham Maslow identified five categories of human needs during the 1940s. These five categories of needs were arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest level of needs. "Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher level needs become motivators. Lower level needs have prepotency over higher level needs; that is, they must be satisfied or mostly satisfied before higher level needs become activated" (280). Those needs are Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belonging Needs, Self-Esteem Needs and the ultimate need is Self-Actualization.

A.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs become the lowest needs in the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. Wulandari states that based on hierarchy of Maslow, the lowest needs are the strongest and they totally dominate organism when they are not met (qtd.in Wulandari). Kaur states that physiological needs are the lowest needs in the hierarchy of needs pyramid and these include the most basic needs. These include the need to satisfy the basic biological (Kaur 1062). According to Maslow, physiological needs reflect those requirements that are required to our physical survival. Maslow reveals several examples of physiological needs, those are oxygen, food, liquid, shelter, sex, sleep, etc. Maslow also mentions the needs for sensory satisfaction such as touch, taste, etc., in this category (Seeley 306). The physiological needs appear in part when Jane Eyre arrives at Lowood School from her long journey:

The tall girls went out and returned presently, each bearing a tray, with portions of something, I knew not what, arranged thereon, and a pitcher of water and mug in the middle of each tray. The portions were handed round; those who liked took a draught of the water, the mug being common to all. When it came to my turn, I drank, for I was thirsty, but did not touch the food, excitement and fatigue rendering me incapable of eating: I now saw, however, that it

was a thin oaten cake shared into fragments (Bronte 64)

We can see from the quote, it correctly shows that Jane Eyre has fulfilled her first hierarchy of needs which is physiological needs from her action “I drank, for I was thirsty,”, from her action we can see that after her long journey to Lowood, Jane feels thirsty so she fulfills her physiological needs by drinking water when her turn comes.

Another proof of physiological needs portrays in Jane Eyre can be seen in the monologue below:

Tonight I was to be Miss Miller’s bed-fellow; she helped me to undress: when laid down I glanced at the long rows of beds, each of which was quickly filled with two occupants; in ten minutes the single light was extinguished, and amidst silence and complete darkness I fell asleep. The night passed rapidly. I was too tired even to dream; I only once awoke to hear the wind rave in furious gusts, and the rain fall in torrents, and to be sensible that Miss Miller had taken her place by my side (Bronte 65)

This shows that Jane is too tired to even dream, it means that Jane feels really tired, so she sleeps so tight and has no time to even dream. As it has been stated in the reference, physiological needs are the biological needs

for human survival, and one of them is sleep. It automatically shows that Jane's physiological needs have been fulfilled.

A.2. Safety Needs

The further step of hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow is called safety needs. These needs are superior than physiological needs. When the physiological needs of individual have been fulfilled, it will raise another need that dominates the individual dealing with the need for self-security. This need is considered as the need to feel security, stability, and peace out of danger from the environment. According to the study of Abraham Maslow, safety needs include physical security, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as fear, anxiety, illness, danger, and even chaos. These needs cannot be exceedingly satisfied like physiological needs. People will never be totally protected from dangerous which appears from nature or human (qtd.in Sari). "Safety needs can be achieved after no longer thought about physiological need. This need consists of physical safety, financial security, protection from harm, and adequate materials to sustain survival" (qtd.in Wulandari). The safety needs that appear in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in *Jane Eyre* novel appears in the moment when Jane will leave Gateshead Hall to study at Lowood School:

Bessie, having pressed me in vain to take a few spoonfuls of the boiled milk and bread she had prepared for me, wrapped up some biscuits in a paper and put them into my bag; then she helped me

on with my pelisse and bonnet, and wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery. As we passed Mrs. Reed's bedroom, she said, "Will you go in and bid Missis good-bye?" "No, Bessie: she came to my crib last night when you were gone down to supper, and said I need not disturb her in the morning, or my cousins either; and she told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly." "What did you say, Miss?" "Nothing: I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall." "That was wrong, Miss Jane." "It was quite right, Bessie. Your Missis has not been my friend: she has been my foe." "O Miss Jane! Don't say so!" "Good-bye to Gateshead!" cried I, as we passed through the hall and went out at the front door (Bronte 58-59).

It shows that Jane hates to live with her aunt and children, because she is treated badly there. Jane realizes that she must leave Gateshead Hall, so she can get a better life. So, when it comes time for her to leave Gateshead, she feels better because she will protect from harm, adequate materials to sustain survival, and not be able to see or meet her aunt and

children anymore so that she lives without any threats or harms. It automatically shows that Jane's safety needs have been fulfilled.

A.3. Love and Belonging Needs

When an individual's safety needs have been fulfilled, it will raise the next step of Maslow's hierarchy of needs that must be fulfilled. Love and belonging needs ought to be satisfied through interaction between human and others. According to Maslow, love and belonging needs include the desire for friendship, the wish for having a spouse and even children, the need to belong to a family, a neighborhood, nation or even a club. Love and belonging also contain several aspects of sex and human contact as well as the need to give and receive love (281-282). The love and belonging needs that appear in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in the monologue below:

Long did the hours seem while I waited the departure of the company, and listened for the sound of Bessie's step on the stairs: sometimes she would come up in the interval to seek her thimble or her scissors, or perhaps to bring me something by way of supper—a bun or a cheese-cake—then she would sit on the bed while I ate it, and when I had finished, she would tuck the clothes round me, and twice she kissed me, and said, “Good night, Miss Jane”. When thus gentle, Bessie seemed to me the

best, prettiest, kindest being in the world; and I wished most intensely that she would always be so pleasant and amiable, and never push me about, or scold, or task me unreasonably (Bronte 40-41).

It shows that Bessie is the only person in Gateshead Hall who treats Jane very well. It can be seen when Bessie brings a bun or cheesecake and sits on the bed while Jane eats it. Bessie also kisses Jane and says good night to Jane after she is finishing her eat and getting ready for bed. Jane feels so loved by Bessie and she can feel that Bessie is very sincere with her. She feels happy to receive love from Bessie.

Another proof of love and belonging needs that appears in *Jane Eyre* novel portrays in the monologue below:

In the course of the tale I had mentioned Mr. Lloyd as having come to see me after the fit: for I never forgot the, to me, frightful episode of the red-room: in detailing which, my excitement was sure, in some degree, to break bounds; for nothing could soften in my recollection the spasm of agony which clutched my heart when Mrs. Reed spurned my wild supplication for pardon, and locked me a second time in the dark and haunted chamber. I had finished: Miss Temple regarded me a few minutes

in silence; she then said- “I know something of Mr. Lloyd; I shall write to him; if his reply agrees with your statement, you shall be publicly cleared from every imputation to me, Jane, you are clear now”. She kissed me, and still keeping me at her side (where I was well contented to stand, for I derived a child’s pleasure from the contemplation of her face, her dress, her one or two ornaments, her white forehead, her clustered and shining curls, and beaming dark eyes), she proceeded to address Helen Burns (Bronte 96-97).

It shows that Jane’s love or belonging needs have been completed because she is really happy to receive love and being loved by Miss Temple. When everyone at Lowood sees her as a bad girl, Miss Temple believes that Jane is not like that and Miss Temple also treats Jane with great affection and it makes Jane feel good to be loved by someone. It automatically shows that Jane has fulfilled her love and belonging needs.

A.4. Self-Esteem Needs

Satisfaction of love and belonging needs provoke emergence of the esteem need. Self-esteem needs are the subsequent level in hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow. These needs consist of self-respect, confidence, competence, the desire to be esteemed by the people around them and as well as by themselves. According to Maslow’s study, self-esteem is more

than a prestige, it contemplates a desire for strength, an achievement, confidence, independence and also freedom. Maslow affirms that satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to self-confidence feelings, worth, strength, capability, adequacy, and being useful and being necessary in the world (qtd.in Sari). The self-esteem needs in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in the monologue below:

Having sought and obtained an audience of the superintendent during the noontide recreation, I told her I had a prospect of getting a new situation where the salary would be double what I now received (for at Lowood I only got £15 per annum); and requested she would break the matter for me to Mr. Brocklehurst, or some of the committee, and as certain whether they would permit me to mention them as references. She obligingly consented to act as mediatrix in the matter. The next day she laid the affair before Mr. Brocklehurst, who said that Mrs. Reed must be written to, as she was my natural guardian. A note was accordingly addressed to that lady, who returned for answer, that "I might do as I pleased: she had long relinquished all interference in my affairs." This note went the round of the committee, and at last, after what appeared to me

most tedious delay, formal leave was given me to better condition if I could; and an assurance added, that as I had always conducted myself well, both as teacher and pupil, at Lowood, a testimonial of character and capacity, signed by the inspectors of that institution, should forthwith be furnished me. This testimonial I accordingly received in about a month, forwarded a copy of it to Mrs. Fairfax, and got that lady's reply, stating that she was satisfied, and fixing that day fortnight as the period for my assuming the post of governess in her house (Bronte 135-136).

This shows that Jane's self-esteem need has been fulfilled because as we can see that Jane gets status as great teacher and pupil at Lowood that has been recognized in the testimony that has been signed by the inspectors of the institution. So, Jane also has reached her higher self-esteem as it has proved in the quote when she has such a feeling of confidence when she asks Thornfield's people that she has terms double salary than she received at Lowood because she is able to be a great teacher and governess at Thornfield as it has proven in the testimony she has achieved, which has signed by the supervisor.

Another proof of self-esteem needs that appears in *Jane Eyre* novel portrays in the dialogue below:

I pressed my lips to his once brilliant and now rayless eyes, I swept his hair from his brow, and kissed that too. He suddenly seemed to arouse himself: the conviction of the reality of all this seized him. "It is you is it, Jane? You are come back to me then?" "I am." "And you do not lie dead in some ditch under some stream? And you are not a pining outcast amongst strangers?" "No, sir! I am an independent woman now." "Independent! What do you mean, Jane?" "My uncle in Madeira is dead, and he left me five thousand pounds." "Ah! this is practical this is real!" he cried "I should never dream that. Besides, there is that peculiar voice of hers, so animating and piquant, as well as soft: it cheers my withered heart; it puts life into it. What, Janet! Are you an independent woman? A rich woman?" "If you won't let me live with you, I can build a house of my own close up to your door, and you may come and sit in my parlour when you want company of an evening." "But as you are rich, Jane, you have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me?" "I told you I am independent, sir,

as well as rich: I am my own mistress' (Bronte 584-585).

The proof above shows that Jane's self-esteem need has been fulfilled because as we can see from the dialogue that Jane confidently admits that she is an independent as well as a rich woman now. As we can see in the dialogue when Mr. Rochester says "But as you are rich, Jane, you have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me?" and Jane answers "I told you I am independent, sir, as well as rich: I am my own mistress ", it shows that Jane's desire to be esteemed by the people around her and as well as by herself has been fulfilled. It automatically shows that Jane has fulfilled her self-esteem needs.

Self-actualization is the ultimate need in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Moreover, if people are able to reach their own potential successfully, their self-actualization needs will be satisfied easily. As stated by Maslow in his brief explanation, self-actualization is "the full use and exploitation of talents, capacities, potentialities, etc". It is not a final point, meanwhile self-actualization is a continuous process of realizing an individual's own potential by doing what the individual is capable of (Ozaslan 10). People who have attained this level become fully human. They do not dependent on satisfaction of esteem needs because their esteem needs are met. "Maslow assumed that self-actualization needs become potent whenever esteem needs have been met" (283).

If all the basic needs have been fulfilled by Jane Eyre, she becomes a self-actualized person. In chapter two of this study, it has been stated Abraham Maslow's theory about several characteristics of self-actualized person. Abraham Maslow has been declared that there are fifteen characteristics of self-actualized person, and from the fifteen characteristics that have been stated before, Jane Eyre has some of them. By the following proof below, it can be seen which characteristics that Jane has shown in the novel. The self-actualization in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in the monologue below:

When Mrs. Fairfax had bidden me a kind good-night, and I had fastened my door, gazed leisurely round, and in some measure effaced the eerie impression made by that wide hall, that dark and spacious staircase, and that long, cold gallery, by the livelier aspect of my little room, I remembered that, after a day of bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, I was now at last in safe haven. The impulse of gratitude swelled my heart, and I knelt down at the bedside, and offered up thanks where thanks were due; not forgetting, ere I rose, to implore aid on my further path, and the power of meriting the kindness which seemed so frankly offered me before it was earned. My couch had no

thorns in it that night; my solitary room no fears. At
once weary and content, I slept soon and soundly:
when I awoke it was broad day (Bronte 149).

It shows that Jane has reached her self-actualization because she has been fulfilled all of the needs and she has been accepted as a governess and teacher at Thornfield as she wants. It has proven when she says that “after a day of bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, I was now at last in safe haven. The impulse of gratitude swelled my heart, and I knelt down at the bedside, and offered up thanks..”, it shows that Jane has reached her self-actualization because she finally got what she wanted and fought for. With all of the explanations above, it shows that Jane Eyre as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel has fulfilled all of the needs, start from physiological needs until self-actualization based on hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow.

Another proof of Jane’s self-actualization can be seen in the monologue below:

Reader, I married him. A quiet wedding we had: he
and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present.
When we got back from church, I went into the
kitchen of the manor-house, where Mary was
cooking the dinner and John cleaning the knives,

and I said “Mary, I have been married to Mr. Rochester this morning.” (Bronte 603).

We can see that Jane Eyre has been fulfilled her self-actualization, it can be seen when she says “Reader I married him” and she also tells Mary that she has been married to Mr. Rochester, it shows that she is very happy. After her first marriage with Mr. Rochester was failed, and all the obstacles she has faced so far, she is finally able to marry her loved one who also loves her back. She does not care about Mr. Rochester’s condition, which is blind and poor, because she has been fulfilled her self-esteem needs and because Jane really loves Mr. Rochester. As Abraham Maslow has presumed that self-actualization needs become effective whenever self-esteem needs have been fulfilled. It automatically shows that Jane is a self-actualized person.

B. Characteristics of Self-Actualized Person As Seen in The Main Character

B.1. Perceive Reality More Efficiently

The first self-actualized person’s characteristic is to perceive reality more efficiently. Self-actualized people can easily detect lies, cheating, and fakeness by others. The nature of observing in reality and efficiently will make a person able to recognize lies, cheating, and falsity by others, and to be able to analyze critically, logically, and deeply of life phenomena and all nature (Pahlewi et al. 215). Perceive reality more

effectively characteristic in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in the monologue below:

Both ladies, as I advanced, rose to welcome me, and both addressed me by the name of ‘Miss Eyre.’ Eliza’s greeting was delivered in a short, abrupt voice, without a smile; and then she sat down again, fixed her eyes on the fire, and seemed to forget me. Georgiana added to her ‘How d’ye do?’ several commonplaces about my journey, the weather, and so on, uttered in rather a drawling tone: and accompanied by sundry side-glances that measured me from head to foot—now traversing the folds of my drab merino pelisse, and now lingering on the plain trimming of my cottage bonnet. Young ladies have a remarkable way of letting you know that they think you a ‘quiz’ without actually saying the words. A certain superciliousness of look, coolness of manner, nonchalance of tone, express fully their sentiments on the point, without committing them by any positive rudeness in word or deed (Bronte 348).

This shows that Jane knows that both Georgiana dan Eliza are shocked with Jane’s new appearance and Jane also realizes that Eliza dan

Georgiana is unhappy with Jane's existence. Jane detects lies and fakeness when Eliza gives her a greeting and Georgiana asks her "How d'ye do?" are just to make small talk, but in reality, they do not really care about Jane's condition.

Another proof of perceive reality more effectively characteristic which is portrayed by Jane can be seen in the monologue below:

"Is this Jane Eyre?" she said. "Yes, Aunt Reed. How are you, dear aunt?" I had once vowed that I would never call her aunt again: I thought it no sin to forget and break that vow now. My fingers had fastened on her hand which lay outside the sheet: had she pressed mine kindly, I should at that moment have experienced true pleasure. But unimpressionable natures are not so soon softened, nor are natural antipathies so readily eradicated. Mrs. Reed took her hand away, and, turning her face rather from me, she remarked that the night was warm. Again she regarded me so icily, I felt at once that her opinion of me—her feeling towards me—was unchanged and unchangeable. I knew by her stony eye—opaque to tenderness, indissoluble to tears—that she was resolved to consider me bad to the last; because to believe me good would give her

no generous pleasure: only a sense of mortification
(Bronte 351).

We can see that Jane knows that Mrs. Reed still hates her and dislike her, it can be seen from the way Mrs. Reed stares at her. Jane believes that Mrs. Reed will always think Jane is a bad child. It shows that Jane has a nature of observing in reality and efficiently. It also automatically shows that Jane has perceive reality more efficiently characteristic.

B.2. Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature)

Self-actualized people with this characteristic are able to accept themselves without complaining, and they acknowledge their weaknesses and strengths. Self-actualized people are able to accept themselves as they are. They are able to tolerate flaws in others and are not imperiled by strengths of others. They realize that people suffer, grow old, and die (291). Self-actualized people accept their human nature with all its flaws. The flaws of others and the contradictions of the human condition are accepted with tolerance (qtd.in Farid). The acceptance (self, others, nature) that portrays in Jane Eyre can be seen in the dialogue below:

“My disposition is not so bad as you think: I am passionate, but not vindictive. Many a time, as a little child, I should have been glad to love you if you would have let me; and I long earnestly to be reconciled to you now: kiss me, aunt.” I approached

my cheek to her lips: she would not touch it. She said I oppressed her by leaning over the bed, and again demanded water. As I laid her down—for I raised her and supported her on my arm while she drank—I covered her ice-cold and clammy hand with mine: the feeble fingers shrank from my touch—the glazing eyes shunned my gaze. “Love me, then, or hate me, as you will,” I said at last, “you have my full and free forgiveness: ask now for God’s, and be at peace.” Poor, suffering woman! it was too late for her to make now the effort to change her habitual frame of mind: living, she had ever hated me—dying, she must hate me still (Bronte 365).

As we can see that Jane Eyre is a self-actualized person. This is reflected in Jane’s attitude, Jane can understand and accept the way her aunt treats her because she knows that her aunt is dying. She also accepts and understands the fact that her aunt still hates her. Despite all of that, Jane forgives everything her aunt has done to her and she also accepts the fact that her aunt is passed away.

Another proof of acceptance (self, others, nature) that portrayed by Jane Eyre can be seen in the monologue below:

I continued the labours of the village-school as actively and faithfully as I could. It was truly hard work at first. Some time elapsed before, with all my efforts, I could comprehend my scholars and their nature. Wholly untaught, with faculties quiet torpid, they seemed to me hopelessly dull; and, at first sight, all dull alike, but I soon found I was mistaken. There was a difference amongst them as amongst the educated, and when I got to know them, and they me, this difference rapidly developed itself. Their amazement at me, my language, my rules, and ways, once subsided, I found some of these heavy-looking, gaping rustics wake up into sharp-witted girls enough. Many showed themselves obliging, and amiable too; and I discovered amongst them not a few examples of natural politeness, and innate self-respect, as well as of excellent capacity, that won both my goodwill and my admiration. These soon took a pleasure in doing their work well, in keeping their persons neat, in learning their tasks regularly, in acquiring quiet and orderly manners. The rapidity of their progress, in some instances, was even surprising, and an honest and happy pride.

I took in it, besides, I began personally to like some of the best girls, and they liked me (Bronte 492).

As we can see that a self-actualized person is able to accept their nature with all shortcomings of the nature and others, the contradictions of the human condition are also accepted with tolerance. It can be shown when Jane becomes a teacher in the village school. It was truly hard work for her and she comprehends their nature wrongly at first. Then as time goes by, she realizes that there are differences amongst them as amongst the educated people. When Jane gets to know them and they do the same way to Jane, she finds that they have such a good nature, for example is natural politeness and inherent pride as well as outstanding capacity. It makes Jane personally like and admire them, so are they.

B.3. The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy

Self-actualized people do not afraid to be alone. They will feel comfortable when they are alone without feeling lonely. Self-actualized people have a quality of detachment, which permits them to be alone without feeling lonely. They are able to feel enjoy and pleasant when they are either with people or alone, since they have satisfied their love and belonging needs, they have no desperate need to be surrounded by other people. They are able to find pleasure in solitude and privacy (292). Jane Eyre's need for privacy can be seen in the monologue below:

The morning had been a quiet morning enough—all except the brief scene with the lunatic: the transaction in the church had not been noisy; there was no explosion of passion, no loud altercation, no dispute, no defiance or challenge, no tears, no sobs: a few words had been spoken, a calmly pronounced objection to the marriage made; some stern, short questions put by Mr. Rochester; answers, explanations given, evidence adduced; an open admission of the truth had been uttered by my master; then the living proof had been seen; the intruders were gone, and all was over. I was in my own room as usual—just myself, without obvious change: nothing had smitten me, or scathed me, or maimed me (Bronte 450).

After the thing that occurs after Jane's wedding with Mr. Rochester is canceled, Jane chooses to stay in her room since the night when Jane discovers that, Mr. Rochester is already married to a woman, who is an insane woman who lives at Thornfield all along. It definitely takes her by surprise and that is the reason Jane chooses to go into her room and stays until the morning comes, because she feels safe and more comfortable if she is in her room all alone. This shows that Jane is a self-actualized person because she needs privacy for herself.

B.4. Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment)

Self-actualized people are autonomous and only depend on themselves. Self-actualized people do not depend on the environment. They can do anything and anywhere without being influenced by the environment (situations and conditions) that surround them (Pahlewi et al. 217). Nevertheless, there is no one who born as autonomous person. Hence, not a single person is totally independent. Autonomy can only be reached through satisfactory relation with other people. Nonetheless, the confidence of being loved and also accepted unconditional, can be a powerful force in contributing to feelings of self-worth. This independence also gives them an inner peace and composure not enjoyed by those who live for the approval of others (292). “If a person is autonomous functioning, he or she has realized that satisfaction of the growth motives comes from within. They are not dependent on the real world for their satisfaction. Their potentialities and inner resources become the foundation for their development” (qtd.in Siswanto). The autonomy characteristic in *Jane Eyre* novel can be seen in the dialogue below:

One afternoon, however, I got leave to stay at home, because I really had a cold. His sisters were gone to Morton in my stead: I sat reading Schiller; he, deciphering his crabbed Oriental scrolls. As I exchanged a translation for an exercise, I happened to look his way: there I found myself under the

influence of the ever-watchful blue eye. How long it had been searching me through and through, and over and over, I cannot tell: so keen was it, and yet so cold, I felt for the moment superstitious—as if I were sitting in the room with something uncanny. ‘Jane, what are you doing?’ ‘Learning German.’ ‘I want you to give up German and learn Hindostanee.’ ‘You are not in earnest?’ ‘In such earnest that I must have it so: and I will tell you why.’ He then went on to explain that Hindostanee was the language he was himself at present studying; that, as he Jane Eyre advanced, he was apt to forget the commencement; that it would assist him greatly to have a pupil with whom he might again and again go over the elements, and so fix them thoroughly in his mind; that his choice had hovered for some time between me and his sisters; but that he had fixed on me because he saw I could sit at a task the longest of the three. Would I do him this favour? I should not, perhaps, have to make the sacrifice long, as it wanted now barely three months to his departure (Bronte 605-606).

It shows that Jane has her own satisfaction by learning German. She read a literary work which written by Schiller, a German poet, philosopher, historian, and drama. Jane also does a translation for an exercise. Jane does it for herself and she does it without coercion from anyone. She does it is purely because she really loves to do it. This shows that Jane has autonomy characteristic as a self-actualized person.

B.5. Social Interest

Self-actualized people feel what humans usually feel, such as angry and impatient with others, but they have filled with affection, empathy, and a sense of helping others. Abraham Maslow has declared that, self-actualized people may become disgusted, angry or impatient with other people, but they maintain a feeling of affection for humans in general. Maslow specifically stated that, self-actualized people are often exasperated, and furious by the imperfections of the average person, but they continue to feel a basic kinship with that person (294). The empathy in self-actualized people will raise social awareness which makes self-actualized people have a sense of helping others. Self-actualized people have filled with empathy, compassion, and desire to help others. This urge will raise social interest where they have a sense of belonging and helping others (Pahlewi et al. 218). The social interest characteristic that portrayed by Jane Eyre can be seen in the dialogue below:

“I daresay you hardly remember me, Miss,” he said, rising as I entered; ‘but my name is Leaven: I lived

coachman with Mrs. Reed when you were at Gateshead, eight or nine years since, and I live there still.” “Oh, Robert! how do you do? I remember you very well: you used to give me a ride sometimes on Miss Georgiana’s bay pony. And how is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?” “Yes, Miss: my wife is very hearty, thank you; she brought me another little one about two months since—we have three now—and both mother and child are thriving.” “And are the family well at the house, Robert?” “I am sorry I can’t give you better news of them, Miss: they are very badly at present—in great trouble.” “I hope no one is dead,” I said, glancing at his black dress. He too looked down at the crape round his hat and replied— “Mr. John died yesterday was a week, at his chambers in London.” “Mr. John?” “Yes.” “And how does his mother bear it?” “Why, you see, Miss Eyre, it is not a common mishap: his life has been very wild: these last three years he gave himself up to strange ways, and his death was shocking.” “I heard from Bessie he was not doing well.” “Doing well! He could not do worse: he ruined his health and his estate amongst the worst men and the worst

women. He got into debt and into jail: his mother helped him out twice, but as soon as he was free he returned to his old companions and habits. His head was not strong: the knaves he lived amongst fooled him beyond anything I ever heard. He came down to Gateshead about three weeks ago and wanted missis to give up all to him. Missis refused: her means have long been much reduced by his extravagance; so he went back again, and the next news was that he was dead. How he died, God knows!—they say he killed himself.” I was silent: the things were frightful. Robert Leaven resumed— “Missis had been out of health herself for some time: she had got very stout, but was not strong with it; and the loss of money and fear of poverty were quite breaking her down. The information about Mr. John’s death and the manner of Jane Eyre it came too suddenly: it brought on a stroke. She was three days without speaking; but last Tuesday she seemed rather better: she appeared as if she wanted to say something, and kept making signs to my wife and mumbling. It was only yesterday morning, however, that Bessie understood she was pronouncing your name; and at

last she made out the words, “Bring Jane—fetch Jane Eyre: I want to speak to her.” Bessie is not sure whether she is in her right mind, or means anything by the words; but she told Miss Reed and Miss Georgiana, and advised them to send for you. The young ladies put it off at first; but their mother grew so restless, and said, “Jane, Jane,” so many times, that at last they consented. I left Gateshead yesterday: and if you can get ready, Miss, I should like to take you back with me early to-morrow morning.” “Yes, Robert, I shall be ready: it seems to me that I ought to go.” “I think so too, Miss. Bessie said she was sure you would not refuse: but I suppose you will have to ask leave before you can get off?” “Yes; and I will do it now;” and having directed him to the servants’ hall, and recommended him to the care of John’s wife, and the attentions of John himself, I went in search of Mr. Rochester (Bronte 336-338).

As we can see that Robert, a coachman in Gateshead when Jane still lives there, asks Jane to go back to Gateshead because her aunt, Mrs. Reed in a bad condition and she calls out Jane’s name many times. Jane with her modesty accepts Robert’s invitation to go back to Gateshead just to check

on her aunt's condition. Even though she was mistreated by her aunt and her children a long time ago, Jane has no grudge against her aunt and Jane is care and empathy for her.

After this discussion, it shows that Jane Eyre as main character in *Jane Eyre* novel has five characteristics as a self-actualized person. There are: Perceive Reality More Efficiently, Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature), The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy, Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment), and Social Interest.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter V is the ultimate chapter of this study and in this chapter, the writer provides conclusion and suggestion as the closure of this study based on the analysis of chapter four. This study observes Jane as the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847) by using Humanistic Psychological approach. This study shows Hierarchy of Needs theory in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847), how finally she gets her self-actualization, which is the final stage of Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study based on the analysis in chapter four. This study analyses theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and self-actualization of the main character in *Jane Eyre* novel (1847). This study shows the needs and the self-actualization's characteristics portray in the main character named Jane Eyre. Maslow explains the hierarchy of needs which are arranged hierarchically from the basic until the final needs. The basic or the first needs in the hierarchy of needs theory are called physiological needs. Jane, as the main character in the novel has satisfied her physiological needs by drinking water and sleeping so tight. The next needs are safety needs, Jane is in a dangerous situation, she protects herself and builds her own protection. Jane also has satisfied her love and belonging needs, Bessie and Miss Temple love Jane and treat her very well. Jane has satisfied the esteem needs such as, she has self-worth and

she gets a testimony as a great teacher. After that, the final needs of hierarchy of needs theory are self-actualization, in the self-actualization, it has fifteen characteristics. They are Perceive Reality More Efficiently, Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature), Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness, Problem Centering, The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy, Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment), Continued Freshness of Appreciation, Peak/Mystic Experiences, Social Interest, Interpersonal Relations, The Democratic Character Structure, Discrimination Between Good and Evil, Philosophical Unhostile Sense of Humor, Creativeness, Imperfection.

As the explanation in the chapter four, the main character experiences all the needs. Jane has satisfied the self-actualization's characteristics. She becomes a self-actualized person. Firstly, perceive reality more efficiently, Jane is able to view reality logically and efficiently than common people do. Secondly, acceptance (self, others, nature), Jane accepts herself as a human and others as well. Thirdly, the quality of detachment: need for privacy, Jane feels comfortable in solitude. Fourthly, autonomy (independence of culture and environment), Jane depends only on herself, she does anything she wants without being influenced by the environment around her. Lastly, social interest, Jane has filled with empathy, affection, a sense of helping others, and this encouragement raises social interest. Even though Mrs. Reed is always mistreated Jane when she is in Gateshead Hall, but Jane still has a desire to help her when she is in a bad

condition. Jane still has empathy for her and she even has no grudge against her.

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, there are several suggestions that researchers can give to the readers. First, the readers can analyze the other novels using the hierarchy of needs theory such as Henry James' *Daisy Miller*, and *Tuesdays with Morrie* by Mitch Albom. Second, the *Jane Eyre* novel is ble to be used as the object of analysis using another theory such as social class theory.

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APPENDICES

A STUDY OF MASLOW’S SELF-ACTUALIZATION AS SEEN IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE’S *JANE EYRE* NOVEL (1847): A HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

1. How does the hierarchy of needs portrayed in Jane Eyre “Jane Eyre (1847)” novel?

▪ Physiological Needs

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	The tall girls went out and returned presently, each bearing a tray, with portions of something, I knew not what, arranged thereon, and a pitcher of water and mug in the middle of each tray. The portions were handed round; those who liked took a draught of the water, the mug being common to all. When it came to my turn, I	MONOLOGUE	64	According to Maslow, physiological needs represent those requirements that are necessary to our physical survival. Maslow’s examples of such needs are oxygen, food, liquid, shelter, sex, sleep, etc. Maslow also includes the needs for sensory satisfaction such as	As we can see from the quote, it correctly shows that Jane Eyre has fulfilled her first hierarchy of needs which is physiological needs from her action “I drank, for I was thirsty,” from her action we can see that after her long journey to Lowood, Jane feels thirsty so she fulfills her physiological

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>drank, for I was thirsty, but did not touch the food, excitement and fatigue rendering me incapable of eating: I now saw, however, that it was a thin oaten cake shared into fragments.</p>			<p>taste, touch, in this category (Seeley 306).</p>	<p>needs by drinking water when her turn comes.</p>
2.	<p>Tonight I was to be Miss Miller's bed-fellow; she helped me to undress: when laid down I glanced at the long rows of beds, each of which was quickly filled with two occupants; in ten minutes the single light was extinguished, and amidst silence and complete darkness I fell asleep. The</p>	MONOLOGUE	65	<p>Physiological needs - these are biological requirements for Human survival, e.g. air, food, drink, shelter, clothing, warmth, sex, sleep (McLeod 2018).</p>	<p>This shows that Jane is too tired to even dream, it means that Jane feels really tired, so she sleeps so tight and has no time to even dream. As it has been stated in the reference, physiological needs are biological requirements for human survival, and one of them is sleep.</p>

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	night passed rapidly. I was too tired even to dream; I only once awoke to hear the wind rave in furious gusts, and the rain fall in torrents, and to be sensible that Miss Miller had taken her place by my side.				It automatically shows that Jane's physiological needs have been fulfilled.

- Safety Needs

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	Bessie, having pressed me in vain to take a few spoonfuls of the boiled milk and bread she had prepared for me, wrapped up some biscuits in a paper and put them into my bag; then	MONOLOGUE	58-59	Safety needs can be achieved after no longer thought about physiological need. This need consists of physical safety, financial security, protection	It shows that Jane hates to live with her aunt and children, because she is not treated better there. Jane knows that she must leave Gateshead Hall, so she can

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>she helped me on with my pelisse and bonnet, and wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery. As we passed Mrs. Reed's bedroom, she said, "Will you go in and bid Missis good-bye?" "No, Bessie: she came to my crib last night when you were gone down to supper, and said I need not disturb her in the morning, or my cousins either; and she told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly." "What</p>			<p>from harm, and adequate materials to sustain survival" (qtd.in Wulandari).</p>	<p>get a better life. So, when it comes time for her to leave Gateshead, she feels better because she will protect from harm, adequate materials to sustain survival, and not be able to see or meet her aunt and children anymore so that she lives without any threats or harms. It automatically shows that Jane's safety needs have been fulfilled.</p>

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>did you say, Miss?" "Nothing: I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall."</p> <p>"That was wrong, Miss Jane." "It was quite right, Bessie. Your Missis has not been my friend: she has been my foe." "O Miss Jane! Don't say so!"</p> <p>"Good-bye to Gateshead!" cried I, as we passed through the hall and went out at the front door.</p>				

- Love or Belongingness Needs

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comment
1.	Long did the hours seem while I waited the departure of the company, and listened for the sound of Bessie's step on the stairs: sometimes she would come up in the interval to seek her thimble or her scissors, or perhaps to bring me something by way of supper—a bun or a cheese-cake—then she would sit on the bed while I ate it, and when I had finished, she would tuck the clothes round me, and twice she	MONOLOGUE	40-41	Belongingness needs, sometimes referred to as the love needs, contain a variety of desires running from a sense of affiliation (i.e., membership in clubs, churches, work affiliations, etc.) to friendship and love of spouses, children, and parents (Seeley 306).	It shows that Bessie is the only person in Gateshead Hall who treats Jane very well. It can be seen when Bessie brings a bun or cheesecake and sits on the bed while Jane eats it. Bessie also kisses Jane and says good night to Jane after she is finishing her eat and getting ready for bed. Jane feels so loved by Bessie and she can feel that Bessie is very sincere with her. She feels happy to receive

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comment
	kissed me, and said, "Good night, Miss Jane". When thus gentle, Bessie seemed to me the best, prettiest, kindest being in the world; and I wished most intensely that she would always be so pleasant and amiable, and never push me about, or scold, or task me unreasonably.				love from Bessie.
2.	In the course of the tale I had mentioned Mr. Lloyd as having come to see me after the fit: for I never forgot the, to me, frightful episode of the red-room: in detailing	MONOLOGUE	96-97	According to Maslow, love and belonging needs includes the desire for having a friend, spouse, and even children. It is also the need to belong to a family, a	It shows that Jane's love or belonging needs have been completed because she is really happy to receive love and being loved by Miss Temple. When

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comment
	<p>which, my excitement was sure, in some degree, to break bounds; for nothing could soften in my recollection the spasm of agony which clutched my heart when Mrs. Reed spurned my wild supplication for pardon, and locked me a second time in the dark and haunted chamber. I had finished: Miss Temple regarded me a few minutes in silence; she then said- "I know something of Mr. Lloyd; I shall write to him; if his reply agrees with</p>			<p>neighborhood, a nation, or even a club. Love and belongingness also include some aspects of sex and human contact as well as the need to both give and receive love (281-282).</p>	<p>everyone at Lowood sees her as a bad girl, Miss Temple believes that Jane is not like that and Miss Temple also treats Jane with great affection and it makes Jane feel good to be loved by someone. It automatically shows that Jane has fulfilled her love and belonging needs.</p>

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comment
	<p>your statement, you shall be publicly cleared from every imputation to me, Jane, you are clear now". She kissed me, and still keeping me at her side (where I was well contented to stand, for I derived a child's pleasure from the contemplation of her face, her dress, her one or two ornaments, her white forehead, her clustered and shining curls, and beaming dark eyes), she proceeded to address Helen Burns.</p>				

- Self-Esteem Needs

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	Having sought and obtained an audience of the superintendent during the noontide recreation, I told her I had a prospect of getting a new situation where the salary would be double what I now received (for at Lowood I only got £15 per annum); and requested she would break the matter for me to Mr. Brocklehurst, or some of the committee, and as certain whether they would permit me to mention	MONOLOGUE	135-136	According to Maslow's study, self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige; it reflects a desire for strength, for achievement, for confidence, for independence and freedom. Maslow asserts that satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world (qtd.in Sari).	This shows that Jane's self-esteem need has been fulfilled because as we can see that Jane gets status as great teacher and pupil at Lowood that has been recognized in the testimony that has been signed by the supervisor of the institution. So, Jane also has reached her higher self-esteem as it has proved in the quote when she has such a feeling of confidence when she asks Thornfield's people that she

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>them as references. She obligingly consented to act as mediatrix in the matter. The next day she laid the affair before Mr. Brocklehurst, who said that Mrs. Reed must be written to, as she was my natural guardian. A note was accordingly addressed to that lady, who returned for answer, that "I might do as I pleased: she had long relinquished all interference in my affairs." This note went the round of the committee, and at last, after</p>				<p>has terms where the salary should be double than she received at Lowood because she is able to be a great teacher and governess at Thornfield as it has proven in the testimony she has achieved, which has signed by the inspectors.</p>

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>what appeared to me most tedious delay, formal leave was given me to better condition if I could; and an assurance added, that as I had always conducted myself well, both as teacher and pupil, at Lowood, a testimonial of character and capacity, signed by the inspectors of that institution, should forthwith be furnished me. This testimonial I accordingly received in about a month, forwarded a copy of it to Mrs.</p>				

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	Fairfax, and got that lady's reply, stating that she was satisfied, and fixing that day fortnight as the period for my assuming the post of governess in her house.				
2.	I pressed my lips to his once brilliant and now rayless eyes I swept his hair from his brow, and kissed that too. He suddenly seemed to arouse himself: the conviction of the reality of all this seized him. "It is you, is it, Jane? You are come back to me then?" "I	DIALOGUE	584-585	According to Maslow's study, self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige; it reflects a desire for strength, for achievement, for confidence, for independence and freedom. Maslow asserts that satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to	The proof above shows that Jane's self-esteem need has been fulfilled because as we can see from the dialogue that Jane confidently admits that she is an independent as well as a rich woman now. As we can see in the dialogue when Mr. Rochester says "But as you are

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>am.” “And you do not lie dead in some ditch under some stream? And you are not a pining outcast amongst strangers?” “No, sir! I am an independent woman now.” “Independent! What do you mean, Jane?” “My uncle in Madeira is dead, and he left me five thousand pounds.” “Ah! this is practical this is real!” he cried, “I should never dream that. Besides, there is that peculiar voice of hers, so animating and piquant, as well as soft, it</p>			<p>feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world (qtd.in Sari).</p>	<p>rich, Jane, you have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me?” and Jane answers “I told you I am independent, sir, as well as rich: I am my own mistress “, it shows that Jane desire to be esteemed by the people around her and as well as by herself has been fulfilled. It automatically shows that Jane has fulfilled her self-esteem needs.</p>

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	<p>cheers my withered heart; it puts life into it. What, Janet! Are you an independent woman? A rich woman?" "If you won't let me live with you, I can build a house of my own close up to your door, and you may come and sit in my parlour when you want company of an evening." 'But as you are rich, Jane, you have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like</p>				

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
	me?” “I told you I am independent, sir, as well as rich: I am my own mistress”.				

- Self-Actualization Needs

No	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	When Mrs. Fairfax had bidden me a kind good-night, and I had fastened my door, gazed leisurely round, and in some measure effaced the eerie impression made by that wide hall, that dark and spacious staircase, and that long, cold gallery, by the livelier aspect	MONOLOGUE	149	As stated by Maslow in his succinct description, self-actualization is “the full use and exploitation of talents, capacities, potentialities, etc”. Rather than an endpoint, self-actualization is an ongoing process of realizing one’s own potential by doing	It shows that Jane has reached her self-actualization because she she has been fulfilled all of the needs and she has been accepted as a governess and teacher at Thornfield as she wants. It has proven when she says that “after a day of bodily fatigue and mental

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	<p>of my little room, I remembered that, after a day of bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, I was now at last in safe haven. The impulse of gratitude swelled my heart, and I knelt down at the bedside, and offered up thanks where thanks were due; not forgetting, ere I rose, to implore aid on my further path, and the power of meriting the kindness which seemed so frankly offered me before it was earned. My couch had no thorns in it that</p>			<p>what the individual is capable of (Ozaslan 10).</p>	<p>anxiety, I was now at last in safe haven. The impulse of gratitude swelled my heart, and I knelt down at the bedside, and offered up thanks..”, it shows that Jane has reached her self-actualization because she finally got what she wanted and fought for. With all of the explanations above, it shows that Jane Eyre as the main character in <i>Jane Eyre</i> novel has fulfilled all of the needs, start from physiological needs until self-</p>

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	<p>night; my solitary room no fears.</p> <p>At once weary and content, I slept soon and soundly, when I awoke it was broad day</p>				<p>actualization based on Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory.</p>
2.	<p>Reader, I married him. A quiet wedding we had: he and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present. When we got back from church, I went into the kitchen of the manor-house, where Mary was cooking the dinner and John cleaning the knives, and I said—</p> <p>'Mary, I have been married to Mr.</p>	MONOLOGUE	603	<p>Maslow assumed that self-actualization needs become potent whenever esteem needs have been met (283).</p>	<p>From the proof, we can see that Jane Eyre has been fulfilled her self-actualization, it can be seen when she says "Reader I married him" and she also tells Mary that she has been married to her beloved one who is Mr. Rochester, it shows that she is very happy. After her first marriage with Mr.</p>

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	Rochester this morning.'.				<p>Rochester was failed, and all the obstacles she has faced so far, she is finally able to marry her loved one who also loves her back. She does not care about Mr. Rochester's condition, which is blind and poor, because she has been fulfilled her self-esteem needs and because Jane really loves Mr. Rochester. As Abraham Maslow has stated that self-actualization needs become effective when self-esteem needs have been fulfilled. It</p>

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					automatically shows that Jane is a self-actualized person.

2. How does Jane Eyre reveal her self-actualization in “Jane Eyre (1847)” novel?

- Efficient Perceptions of Reality

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1.	Both ladies, as I advanced, rose to welcome me, and both addressed me by the name of “Miss Eyre.” Eliza’s greeting was delivered in a short, abrupt voice, without a smile, and then she sat down again, fixed her eyes on the fire, and seemed to forget me.	MONOLOGUE	348	Self-actualized people can easily detect lies, cheating, and fakeness by others. The nature of observing in reality and efficiently will make a person able to recognize lies, cheating, and falsity by others, and to be able to analyze critically,	This shows that Jane knows that both Georgiana dan Eliza are shocked with Jane’s new appearance and Jane also realizes that Eliza dan Georgiana is unhappy with Jane’s existence. Jane detects lies and fakeness when Eliza gives her a greeting and

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	<p>Georgiana added to her “How d’ye do?” several commonplaces about my journey, the weather, and so on, uttered in rather a drawling tone, and accompanied by sundry side-glances that measured me from head to foot, now traversing the folds of my drab merino pelisse, and now lingering on the plain trimming of my cottage bonnet. Young ladies have a remarkable way of letting you know that they think you a</p>			<p>logically, and deeply of life phenomena and all nature (Pahlewi et al. 215).</p>	<p>Georgiana asks her “How d’ye do?” are just to make small talk, but in reality, they do not really care about Jane’s condition.</p>

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	<p>“quiz” without actually saying the words. A certain superciliousness of look, coolness of manner, nonchalance of tone, express fully their sentiments on the point, without committing them by any positive rudeness in word or deed.</p>				
2.	<p>“Is this Jane Eyre?” she said. “Yes, Aunt Reed. How are you, dear aunt?” I had once vowed that I would never call her aunt again, I thought it no sin to forget and break that vow now. My fingers</p>	MONOLOGUE	351	<p>Self-actualized people can easily detect lies, cheating, and fakeness by others. The nature of observing in reality and efficiently will make a person able to recognize lies, cheating,</p>	<p>As we can see that Jane knows that Mrs. Reed still hates her and dislike her, it can be seen from the way Mrs. Reed stares at her. Jane believes that Mrs. Reed will always think Jane is a bad child. It</p>

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	<p>had fastened on her hand which lay outside the sheet, had she pressed mine kindly, I should at that moment have experienced true pleasure. But unimpressionable natures are not so soon softened, nor are natural antipathies so readily eradicated. Mrs. Reed took her hand away, and, turning her face rather from me, she remarked that the night was warm. Again she regarded me so icily, I felt at once that her</p>			<p>and falsity by others, and to be able to analyze critically, logically, and deeply of life phenomena and all nature (Pahlewi et al. 215).</p>	<p>shows that Jane has a nature of observing in reality and efficiently. It also automatically shows that Jane has perceive reality more efficiently characteristic.</p>

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	opinion of me, her feeling towards me, was unchanged and unchangeable. I knew by her stony eye, opaque to tenderness, indissoluble to tears, that she was resolved to consider me bad to the last, because to believe me good would give her no generous pleasure, only a sense of mortification.				

- Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature)

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1.	“My disposition is not so bad as	DIALOGUE	365	Self-actualized people can accept	As we can see that Jane Eyre is a

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	<p>you think: I am passionate, but not vindictive. Many a time, as a little child, I should have been glad to love you if you would have let me; and I long earnestly to be reconciled to you now: kiss me, aunt.” I approached my cheek to her lips: she would not touch it. She said I oppressed her by leaning over the bed, and again demanded water. As I laid her down, for I raised her and supported her on my arm while</p>			<p>themselves without complaining, and they acknowledge their weaknesses and strengths. Self-actualized people can accept themselves the way they are. They can tolerate weaknesses in others and are not threatened by others’ strengths. They realize that people suffer, grow old, and die (291)</p>	<p>self-actualized person. This is reflected in Jane’s attitude, Jane can understand and accept the way her aunt treats her because she knows that her aunt is dying. She also accepts and understands the fact that her aunt still hates her. Despite all of that, Jane forgives everything her aunt has done to her and she also accepts the fact that her aunt is passed away.</p>

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	<p>she drank, I covered her ice-cold and clammy hand with mine, the feeble fingers shrank from my touch, the glazing eyes shunned my gaze. "Love me, then, or hate me, as you will," I said at last, "you have my full and free forgiveness, ask now for God's, and be at peace." Poor, suffering woman! it was too late for her to make now the effort to change her habitual frame of mind: living, she had ever hated me, dying, she</p>				

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	must hate me still.				
2.	I continued the labours of the village school as actively and faithfully as I could. It was truly hard work at first. Some time elapsed before, with all my efforts, I could comprehend my scholars and their nature. Wholly untaught, with faculties quiet torpid, they seemed to me hopelessly dull; and, at first sight, all dull alike: but I soon found I was mistaken. There was a difference amongst them as	MONOLOGUE	492	Self-actualized people accept their own human nature with all its flaws. The shortcomings of others and the contradictions of the human condition are accepted with humor and tolerance (qtd.in Farid).	As we can see that a person with a self-actualized person accepts their own human nature with all its flaws, and the shortcomings of others and the contradictions of the human condition are accepted with humor and tolerance. It can be shown when Jane becomes a teacher in the village school. It was truly hard work for her and she comprehends their nature wrongly at first. Then as time goes

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	<p>amongst the educated; and when I got to know them, and they me, this difference rapidly developed itself. Their amazement at me, my language, my rules, and ways, once subsided, I found some of these heavy looking, gaping rustics wake up into sharp-witted girls enough. Many showed themselves obliging, and amiable too; and I discovered amongst them not a few examples of natural politeness, and innate self-</p>				<p>by, she realizes that there is indeed a difference amongst them as amongst the educated. When Jane gets to know them and they do the same way to Jane, she finds that they have such a good nature, for example is natural politeness and inbred self-respect as well as excellent capacity. It makes Jane personally like and admire them, so are they.</p>

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	<p>respect, as well as of excellent capacity, that won both my goodwill and my admiration. These soon took a pleasure in doing their work well, in keeping their persons neat, in learning their tasks regularly, in acquiring quiet and orderly manners. The rapidity of their progress, in some instances, was even surprising, and an honest and happy pride. I took in it, besides, I began personally to like some of the best</p>				

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	girls, and they liked me.				

- The Quality of Detachment: Need For Privacy

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	The morning had been a quiet morning enough, all except the brief scene with the lunatic, the transaction in the church had not been noisy, there was no explosion of passion, no loud altercation, no dispute, no defiance or challenge, no tears, no sobs, a few words had been spoken, a calmly pronounced objection to the marriage made;	MONOLOGUE	450	Self-actualized people do not afraid to be alone. They will feel comfortable when they are alone without feeling lonely. Self-actualized people have a quality of detachment that allows them to be alone without being lonely. They feel relaxed and comfortable when they are either with people or alone. Because	After the thing that occurs after Jane's wedding with Mr. Rochester is canceled, Jane chooses to stay in her room since the night when Jane finds out that Mr. Rochester is married and has an insane wife who lives at Thornfield all along. It definitely takes her by surprise and that is the reason Jane chooses to go into

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	<p>some stern, short questions put by Mr. Rochester, answers, explanations given, evidence adduced, an open admission of the truth had been uttered by my master, then the living proof had been seen, the intruders were gone, and all was over. I was in my own room as usual, just myself, without obvious change: nothing had smitten me, or scathed me, or maimed me.</p>			<p>they have already satisfied their love and belonging needs. They can find enjoyment in solitude and privacy (292).</p>	<p>her room and stays until the morning comes, because she feels safe and more comfortable if she is in her room all alone. This shows that Jane is a self-actualized person because she needs privacy for herself.</p>

- Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment)

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	One afternoon, however, I got leave to stay at home, because I really had a cold. His sisters were gone to Morton in my stead: I sat reading Schiller; he, deciphering his crabbed Oriental scrolls. As I exchanged a translation for an exercise, I happened to look his way, there I found myself under the influence of the ever-watchful blue eye. How long it had been searching me through and through,	DIALOGUE	605-606	Self-actualized people are autonomous and depend only on themselves. Self-actualized people do not depend on the environment. They can do anything and anywhere without being influenced by the environment (situations and conditions) that surround them (Pahlewi et al. 217).	It shows that Jane has her own satisfaction by learning German. She read a literary work which written by Schiller, a German poet, philosopher, historian, and drama. Jane also does a translation for an exercise. Jane does it for herself and she does it without coercion from anyone. She does it is purely because she really loves to do it. This shows that Jane has autonomy characteristic as a self-

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	<p>and over and over, I cannot tell: so keen was it, and yet so cold, I felt for the moment superstitious, as if I were sitting in the room with something uncanny. “Jane, what are you doing?.” “Learning German”. “I want you to give up German and learn Hindostanee”. “You are not in earnest?” “In such earnest that I must have it so, and I will tell you why.” He then went on to explain that Hindostanee was the language he was himself at</p>				actualized person.

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	<p>present studying, that, as he Jane Eyre advanced, he was apt to forget the commencement, that it would assist him greatly to have a pupil with whom he might again and again go over the elements, and so fix them thoroughly in his mind; that his choice had hovered for some time between me and his sisters; but that he had fixed on me because he saw I could sit at a task the longest of the three. Would I do him this favour? I should not,</p>				

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	perhaps, have to make the sacrifice long, as it wanted now barely three months to his departure.				

- Social Interest

No.	Quotes	Form	Page	References	Comments
1.	“I daresay you hardly remember me, Miss,’ he said, rising as I entered; ‘but my name is Leaven: I lived coachman with Mrs. Reed when you were at Gateshead, eight or nine years since, and I live there still.” “Oh, Robert! how do you do? I remember you very well,	DIALOGUE	336-338	According to Maslow, self-actualized people may become angry, impatient, or disgusted with others; but they retain a feeling of affection for human beings in general. More specifically, Maslow stated that self-actualized people are often	As it has stated in the reference, it shows that self-actualizing person concern in social interest, and she or he possess strong and deep feelings of empathy and affection for all human beings. From the quote we can see that Robert, a coachman in Gateshead when Jane

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	<p>you used to give me a ride sometimes on Miss Georgiana's bay pony. And how is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, Miss: my wife is very hearty, thank you; she brought me another little one about two months since, we have three now, and both mother and child are thriving." "And are the family well at the house, Robert?" "I am sorry I can't give you better news of them, Miss: they are very badly at</p>			<p>exasperated, and even enraged by the shortcomings of the average person, but they continue to feel a basic kinship with that person (294).</p>	<p>still live there, asks Jane to go back to Gateshead because her aunt, Mrs. Reed in a bad condition and she calls out Jane's name for many times. Jane with her modesty accept Robert's invitation to go back to Gateshead just to check on her aunt's condition. Even though she was mistreated by her aunt and her children long time ago, Jane has no grudge against her aunt and Jane is still care and empathy for her.</p>

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	<p>present, in great trouble.” “I hope no one is dead,” I said, glancing at his black dress. He too looked down at the crape round his hat and replied, “Mr. John died yesterday was a week, at his chambers in London.” “Mr. John?” “Yes.” “And how does his mother bear it?” “Why, you see, Miss Eyre, it is not a common mishap: his life has been very wild: these last three years he gave himself up to strange ways, and</p>				

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	<p>his death was shocking.” “I heard from Bessie he was not doing well.” “Doing well! He could not do worse: he ruined his health and his estate amongst the worst men and the worst women. He got into debt and into jail: his mother helped him out twice, but as soon as he was free he returned to his old companions and habits. His head was not strong: the knaves he lived amongst fooled him beyond anything I ever heard. He came</p>				

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	<p>down to Gateshead about three weeks ago and wanted missis to give up all to him. Missis refused: her means have long been much reduced by his extravagance; so he went back again, and the next news was that he was dead. How he died, God knows! they say he killed himself." I was silent: the things were frightful. Robert Leaven resumed "Missis had been out of health herself for some time: she had got very stout, but</p>				

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	<p>was not strong with it, and the loss of money and fear of poverty were quite breaking her down. The information about Mr. John's death and the manner of Jane Eyre it came too suddenly, it brought on a stroke. She was three days without speaking, but last Tuesday she seemed rather better: she appeared as if she wanted to say something, and kept making signs to my wife and mumbling. It was only yesterday morning, however,</p>				

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	<p>that Bessie understood she was pronouncing your name, and at last she made out the words, “Bring Jane fetch Jane Eyre: I want to speak to her.” Bessie is not sure whether she is in her right mind, or means anything by the words; but she told Miss Reed and Miss Georgiana, and advised them to send for you. The young ladies put it off at first, but their mother grew so restless, and said, “Jane, Jane,” so many times, that at last</p>				

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	<p>they consented. I left Gateshead yesterday: and if you can get ready, Miss, I should like to take you back with me early to-morrow morning.” “Yes, Robert, I shall be ready: it seems to me that I ought to go.” “I think so too, Miss. Bessie said she was sure you would not refuse, but I suppose you will have to ask leave before you can get off?” “Yes, and I will do it now,” and having directed him to the servants’ hall, and</p>				

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	recommended him to the care of John's wife, and the attentions of John himself, I went in search of Mr. Rochester.				