

**THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS EXPERIENCED BY  
ELIZABETH HARMON IN WALTER TEVIS' NOVEL *THE  
QUEEN'S GAMBIT***

**FINAL PROJECT**

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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declared that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, June 24<sup>th</sup> 2022



Qiara Chayisa Syafira



### **MOTTO:**

Nothing impossible.

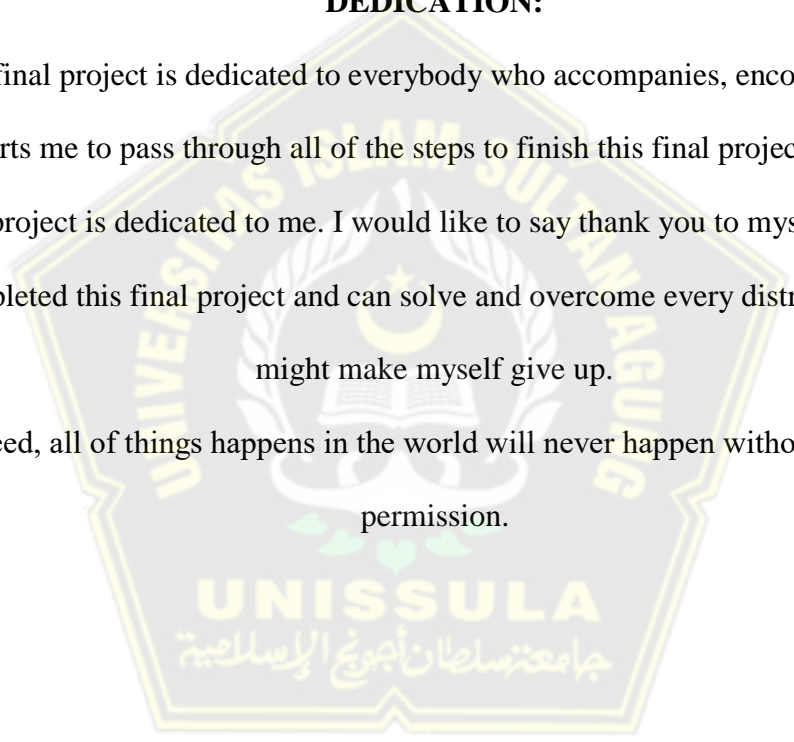
“For indeed, with hardship (will be) ease. Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease. So when you have finished (your duties), then stand up (for worship). And to your Lord direct (your) longing.”

(Quran Al-Insyirah: 5-8)

### **DEDICATION:**

This final project is dedicated to everybody who accompanies, encourages, and supports me to pass through all of the steps to finish this final project. Also, this final project is dedicated to me. I would like to say thank you to myself who has completed this final project and can solve and overcome every distraction that might make myself give up.

Indeed, all of things happens in the world will never happen without Allah's permission.



## ABSTRACT

**Syafira, Qiara Chayisa. 3081800037.** The Hierarchy Of Needs Experienced By Elizabeth Harmon In Walter Tevis' Novel *The Queen's Gambit*. Final Project of Language and Communication Science Faculty. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

The novel of *The Queen's Gambit* written by Walter Tevis was the object of this study. This study was intended to analyze the needs experienced by Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in *The Queen's Gambit* Novel, also including to describe the characteristics of a self-actualized person portrayed in the Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Need theory.

The method used in this study was the Qualitative Method. There were two types of the data. The primary data were taken from the novel as form in narratives and dialogues. While the secondary data were taken from related literature about the Hierarchy of Human Need by Abraham Maslow. To take the data, there were several steps must to do, such as reading the novel, identifying the data, then classifying the data, and last reducing the data.

There were two points concluded based on the findings. The first was related to the needs experienced by Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983). She has fulfilled all the needs, including the physiological need, the safety need, the love and belonging need, self-esteem need, and self-actualization stage. The second was about the characteristics of a self-actualized person depicted by Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983). She had four characteristics as a self-actualized person, they are acceptance, the need for privacy, spontaneity and naturalness, and peak experience.

**Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Self-Actualization, Characteristics of a Self-actualized Person, *The Queen's Gambit* Novel**

## INTISARI

**Syafira, Qiara Chayisa. 3081800037.** Hirarki Kebutuhan pada Elizabeth Harmon Dalam Novel Karya Walter Tevis *The Queen's Gambit*. Tugas Akhir Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

Objek kajian pada penelitian ini adalah Novel *The Queen's Gambit* karya Walter Tevis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hirarki kebutuhan yang dialami oleh Elizabeth Harmon sebagai tokoh utama dalam Novel *The Queen's Gambit*, dan untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang digambarkan oleh Elizabeth Harmon sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel *The Queen's Gambit* berdasarkan Teori Hirarki Kebutuhan milik Maslow.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Diskriptif Kualitatif. Terdapat dua macam data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data primer diambil dari novel dalam bentuk narasi dan dialog. Sedangkan data sekunder diambil dari literatur terkait mengenai Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia oleh Abraham Maslow. Untuk mengambil data, terdapat beberapa langkah yang harus dilakukan, seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, kemudian mengklasifikasikan data, dan terakhir mengurangi data.

Terdapat dua poin yang dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan temuan pada penelitian ini. Pertama terkait dengan kebutuhan yang dialami Elizabeth Harmon sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel *The Queen's Gambit (1983)*. Elizabeth Harmon telah memenuhi semua kebutuhan, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan cinta dan memiliki, kebutuhan harga diri, dan tahap aktualisasi diri. Kedua, tentang ciri-ciri karakter orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang digambarkan oleh Elizabeth Harmon sebagai orang yang berhasil mengaktualisasikan diri dalam novel *The Queen's Gambit (1983)*. Elizabeth Harmon memiliki empat karakteristik sebagai orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri, yaitu penerimaan diri, kebutuhan akan privasi, spontanitas dan kealamian, serta pengalaman puncak.

**Kata kunci: Hirarki Kebutuhan, Aktualisasi Diri, Karakteristik Pribadi yang Mengaktualisasikan Diri, *The Queen's Gambit* Novel**

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First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to the most Merciful, and the most Beneficent, Allah SWT who has always given me incredible blessing, so I could finish this final project. Second, *shalawat* and *salam* are always conveyed to our prophet Muhammad SAW who saved us from the darkness and guided us to the right path named Islam.

Besides, I realize that I could not finish this final project without the help, encouragement and support from other parties involved. Therefore, through this opportunity, I would like to say a million thanks to the following people who are always there in every process that I go through:

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I do realize this final project is way far from perfection. Thus, I would gladly accept any suggestions and critic for this final project. I hope that this final project could still provide enlightenment and benefit to anyone who reads it.

Semarang, June 24<sup>th</sup> 2022



Qiara Chayisa Syafira



## TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE OF APPROVAL	i
PAGE OF VALIDATION	ii
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	iv
ABSTRACT	v
INTISARI	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problem Formulation	4
C. Limitation of the Study	4
D. Objective of the Study	4
E. Significance of the Study	5
F. Organization of the Study	5
CHAPTER II	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7

A.	The Synopsis of <i>The Queen's Gambit</i> Novel	7
B.	Review of Related Literature	10
B.1.	Hierarchy of Needs	10
B.1.1.	The Physiological Needs	13
B.1.2.	The Safety Needs	14
B.1.3.	The Need of Love and Belonging	15
B.1.4.	The Self-Esteem	15
B.1.5.	The Self-actualization	16
B.2.	Characteristics of Self-actualized People	16
1.	More Efficient Perception of Reality	17
2.	Acceptance (self, others, nature)	17
3.	Spontaneity; Simplicity; Naturalness	17
4.	Problem Centering	18
5.	The Quality of Detachment: The need for Privacy	18
6.	Autonomy; Independence of Culture and Environment	18
7.	Continued Freshness of Appreciation	18
8.	The Mystic Experience: The Peak Experience	19
9.	Gemeinschaftsgefühl	19
10.	Interpersonal Relations	19
11.	The Democratic Character Structure	20

12.	Discrimination Between Good and Evil	20
13.	Philosophical, Hostile Sense of Humor	20
14.	Creativeness	21
15.	Resistance to Enculturation:	21
CHAPTER III		22
RESEARCH METHOD		22
A.	Types of Research	22
B.	Types of Data	23
C.	Data Collection Method	23
C.1.	Primary Data Collection Method	23
C.1.1.	Reading the Novel	24
C.1.2.	Identifying the Primary Data	24
C.1.3.	Classifying the Primary Data	24
C.1.5.	Reducing the Primary Data	24
C.2.	Secondary Data Collection Method	25
C.2.1.	Reading Secondary Sources and Identifying Secondary Data	25
C.2.2.	Classifying Secondary Data	25
D.	Analyzing Data and Reporting Findings	25
CHAPTER IV		26
FINDING AND DISCUSSION		26

A. The Needs Experienced by Elizabeth Harmon in <i>The Queen's Gambit</i> (1983) Novel	26
A.1. The Physiological Need	27
A.2. The Safety Need	35
A.3. The Love and Belonging Need	40
A.4. The Self-esteem Need	45
A.5. The Self-actualization	56
B. The Characteristics of a Self-actualized Person Portrayed in Elizabeth Harmon as The Main Character in novel <i>The Queen's Gambit</i> (1983)	58
B.1. Acceptance	59
B.2. The Quality of Detachment: The Need for Privacy	59
B.3. The Mystic Experience: The Peak Experience	61
B.4. Behave Spontaneity; Simplicity; Naturalness	63
CHAPTER V	65
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	65
A. Conclusion	65
B. Suggestion	67
REFERENCE	68
APPENDICES	72

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Humans live in this world with many things that would be needed. Living as humans, they cannot separate from something they need. As long as they live, they need something. The needs of every human in this world are different from one to another one. As depicted in the literary works, the needs of one character to the other character are different. Discussing about human needs, there are few theorists who discuss the human needs theory. One of them is Abraham Maslow.

As stated by Abraham Maslow, there are five basic human's need that every human will need. These basic needs were first stated by Abraham Maslow in his book under title *Motivation and Personality* which was first published in 1954. They are the physiological needs, the safety needs, the love needs, the esteem needs, and the need for self-actualization. Even though every human has different needs, these basic needs always exist in a human's life.

The lower need of humans is physiological need. This physiological need includes food, shelter, water, oxygen, safe from the extreme temperature, etc. This physiological need is also called biological need which includes the homeostasis need of the human body, for example, the need for water, salt, sugar, protein, fat, calcium, oxygen, hydrogen-ion level,

and constant temperature of the blood. After this first lower need was fulfilled, the second need will come which is the need of safety. This safety need can be defined as mentally and physically safe. The form of this safety need can be a form of protection. Not only about body protection, safety is also needed in the field of law, rule, and fear free (2). The next stage of hierarchy need is the need of love and belonging. The need of love and belonging is fulfilled by the surroundings of the human itself. This love can belong to other humans, such as family, friends, wife or husband, etc. After the need of love and belonging was fulfilled, the next need will arise, which is the need of self-esteem. Self-esteem is divided by two. The first is internal self-esteem which comes from that human itself, for example, self-confidence. While the second which is external self-esteem or called achievement comes from the people surrounding that human. It can be a recognition, an achievement, and appreciation.

When all of that fourth need was fulfilled, it will come to the last need of the hierarchy of human need, it is self-actualization. Self-actualization is the peak of the hierarchy of human need. Being a self-actualized person isn't easy, and sometimes, humans have to pass through some troubles. "Self-actualization is not a fixed state, but a process of development which does not end." (Fiedhawatie, 2013) Then Maslow did some research and found that a self-actualized person has some characteristics. He found there are 15 characteristics of self-actualized people. They have more efficient perception of reality, the acceptance of



self, others, nature, spontaneity and simplicity, problem centering, the need for privacy, Independence of Culture and Environment, Continued Freshness of Appreciation, have the peak experience, Gemeinschaftsgefühl or having a feeling of sympathy, affection, and identification, interpersonal relations, the democratic character, discrimination Between means and ends; between good and evil, hostile sense of humor, creativeness, and resistance to enculturation.

The theory of this hierarchy of need stated by Maslow is also reflected by some literary works. One of the examples is the characters in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* written by Walter Tevis in 1983. This novel tells about a girl orphan who was sent to an orphanage after she had an accident with her mother and caused her mother to die. From that orphanage, she learnt about chess. After she got adopted, she started to join some chess tournaments. Finally, Beth Harmon was so ambitious to be a winner in the chess world championship.

It becomes interesting since this hard society might think that an orphan is in her deficiency. They feel a mercy to an orphan, she was alone, had no parents, and no one would take care of. However, the character of Elizabeth Harmon reaches the stage of being a self-actualized person instead. Thus, this study will discuss the hierarchy of needs in character's experiences in *The Queen's Gambit* novel.

Through understanding this hierarchy of human needs can help humans to clear what drives them. It could give an overview about what

things that make them want to achieve something. It also can be a reminder about what they really need instead of what they want. Thus, they will realize that action should be appropriate to fulfill their need rather than merely complying with the prestige.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

This study will discuss the following questions:

1. How does the character Elizabeth Harmon experience the fulfillment of the hierarchy of needs in *The Queen's Gambit* Novel?
2. How are the characteristics of a self-actualized person portrayed in the character of Elizabeth Harmon in *The Queen's Gambit* Novel?

## **C. Limitation of the Study**

This study will focus on how the main character in the Novel *The Queen's Gambit*, Elizabeth Harmon is portraying the human needs stated by Abraham Maslow. This study will also reveal the characteristics of a self-actualized person portrayed by the main character as a self-actualized person.

## **D. Objective of the Study**

According to the problem formulations, the objectives of the study are

1. To explain how the hierarchy of human needs are portrayed in the main character.
2. To explain the characteristics of a self-actualized person in the main character.

### **E. Significance of the Study**

This study is supposed to be useful. It will give the readers a deep understanding about the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. It could be a reference to English Literature students of Languages and Communication Science Faculty in Sultan Agung Islamic University for analyzing literary works that are related to hierarchy of needs.

### **F. Organization of the Study**

The organization of the study will give an overview of what will be discussed in this study. So, in this study there will be five chapters, they are:

Chapter I will provide a context and introduction from this study. It includes Background of the study, Problem Question, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the study, Significance of the Study, and also this Organization of the Study.

Chapter II will provide a theory and related review literature that will be used in this study, and the synopsis of the object of the study which is *The Queen's Gambit* Novel. This study will use the hierarchy of needs theory stated by Abraham Maslow.

Chapter III explains the research methods including the types of data, data collecting method, and analyzing the data. Thus this study will use the qualitative method.

Chapter IV will give the discussion in this study. This study will give evidence and analysis about the object of the research which is *The Queen's Gambit* Novel.

Chapter V as the last chapter will give the conclusion and the suggestion that will be the end of the study. The conclusion will be given as the result in a simple way. The suggestion will be given, so in the future it will be useful for the next research.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. The Synopsis of *The Queen's Gambit* Novel

The novel *The Queen's Gambit* was written by Walter Tevis. It was first published in 1983. This novel told a story about an orphan girl who was sent and lived in a strict orphanage, after her mother died in their accident. Although Beth lived in an orphanage and did not have parents beside her, there are many kid keeper in the orphanage. She slept and ate there regularly. In the afternoon, one of the guardians always asked the girls to make a line, then he would give the medicine. From this Beth knew and made a friend with a black girl named Jolene. Jolene was kind. She gave the answer to everything that Beth did not understand. Jolene was the girl who said about a green medicine that will give a great impact on herself at night. Then, Beth tried to drink it and made her become junk and she had a hallucination on the wall.

One day, Beth went to the basement, she met a man playing chess, and here she became interested in chess. He was a janitor called Mr. Shaibel. He was a man who finally taught her how to play chess after refusing to teach her several times. Day by day, Beth Harmon has become smarter in playing chess. She can play with her own mind through her imagination in the wall with the help of the green medicine that Jolene said.

When Beth Harmon was 13, she was adopted by a married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley. They brought Beth Harmon to their house. Mrs. Wheatley was a house-wife, she was lonely until she brought Beth Harmon home. Mrs. Wheatley often asked Beth to the drugstore to buy some medicine and sometimes to a grocery store that they usually called Bradley's. There, she saw a magazine with a chess tournament announcement. She stole it silently because she could not afford that.

Beth Harmon read the announcement at home and had a big desire to join this chess competition. But unfortunately, she had no money, and she decided to write a letter to Mr. Shaibel. After a long wait, she finally got that money from him. Finally, she joined the chess competition, The Kentucky State Championship. With all of her capability and skill, she won by defeating a Master named Harry Beltik. This is the first chess competition she joined and she got some money. Mrs. Wheatley was interested in Beth Harmon's skill and wanted to be a manager to support, encourage, and accompany her in every competition. Beth Harmon entered every tournament confidently, even sometimes she passed the hard path of every competition. Beth and Mrs. Wheatley were on many trips together, even in Mexico City.

Beth Harmon met many people who were experts in chess. They were champions of every tournament category. One by one was beaten by Beth Harmon. Beth Harmon's face fulfilled the chess magazine. Until one day, Beth got a match with a Russian Grand master named Borgov. This

match seemed uneasy for her and finally Beth Harmon was beaten by a Russian man, Borgov. Beth felt depressed and took much effort to beat Borgov, but she was still beaten because of her drunkenness.

In Mexico, all of the sadness and gloomy days come to her. After her hard match with a Russian Grandmaster, Borgov ended with a loss. In addition, her adoptive mother who always supported and accompanied her was found in death in her hotel room. She called Mr. Wheatley and asked about how and what she should do later after this and how about the house with confusion, but with the higher voice, he seemed angry. He directed Beth to someone who would lead her and know what to do. Until finally Beth should pay for the house, and she got the house on her own.

After all the funeral ended, she was in the house of Mrs. Wheatley alone. She was deeply depressed. Her sadness was completed by her adoptive mother's death after her loss match with Borgov. In her decadence, some friends came to her. Her friends came to her one by one. Beltik, who was her former match partner, came to offer help to beat Borgov. He came after he heard of her loss to Borgov. He gave her some training and lessons as preparation to fight back Borgov.

Then Jolene came to her, to give support after her loss of her mother. Jolene came to her by giving her some exercise in a few months. And Beth became physically better. Even Benny Watts also gave her some training as a preparation to defeat Borgov. Day by day, every single day, she learnt chess to prepare for her match with Borgov again. It was a tough journey.

Until finally that day came, she was in Russia. It was tough enough after her financial distress was resolved. Her preparation wasn't meaningless, and she finally won. Beth Harmon became the winner of the World Chess Championship, and beat the Russian Grandmaster.

## B. Review of Related Literature

### B.1. Hierarchy of Needs

The hierarchy of needs in humans has five important points. In his paper of *A Theory of Human Motivation*, Maslow said that there are five points in the hierarchy of needs (2). The hierarchy of need itself is needed by everybody in their entire life. The one who cannot fulfill the first or the lower need in the hierarchy of need usually also does not fulfill the other need above. At least the lower need in the hierarchy should be partially fulfilled or satisfied before the higher need becomes dominant (311). This hierarchy of needs can be depicted as a pyramid to give an overview from the bottom of physiological need to the peak of human need which is self-actualization.



Figure 1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (McLeod, 2018)



Beside the hierarchy of need, Maslow gives the description of several characteristics of the need that probably appear in human life. The characteristics of need are explained below.

The lower need is the most necessary need in the hierarchy and the higher need is less necessary in human need. Afterward the higher need comes up later in human life. With the specific time, this can be explained like this. In human infancy, the physiological and safety needs will be dominant. In adolescence, the love and belonging needs and esteem needs will come up. While the need of self-actualization will not come up until midlife. Next, the higher need satisfaction is useful in the physiological aspect, but the higher need satisfaction guides humans to the gratification, pleasure, and settlement. Then the satisfaction of the higher need involves better supportive external circumstances. It can be the condition of social, economic, and political. "For example, pursuing self-actualization requires greater freedom of expression and opportunity than pursuing safety needs." (Schultz, 312)

Maslow stated that in this hierarchy, the lower need does not have to be fully satisfied before the following need becomes dominant. Maslow gives an incline percentage of each need to be satisfied. He depicted a person who is satisfied with 85 percent of the physiological need, 70 percent for the safety need, 50 percent of the love and belonging need, while the esteem need requires 40 percent, and 10 percent for the self-actualization need.

Maslow also stated other characteristics of need. Because the higher needs are less necessary to survive in life, so the satisfaction of the higher needs can be delayed. If a person fails to satisfy the higher need, it does not produce a crisis, but fails the lower need, it does. Here is the reason, Maslow categorizes the lower needs as the deficiency needs. When the failure of higher needs does not give a crisis and is less necessary for human life, the satisfaction of higher needs contribute to the growth of human life in their survival. "Satisfaction of higher needs leads to improved health and longevity." (Schultz, 312) Here is why Maslow categorizes the higher needs as the growth needs.

These two categories are the deficiency or basic needs, and the growth needs. The deficiency needs include the physiological need, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. A human should fulfill her basic needs, before reaching the peak need in this hierarchy as a self-actualized person.

The deficiency, or basic needs are said to motivate people when they are unmet. Also, the need to fulfill such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For example, the longer a person goes without food the more hungry they will become. (McLeod, 2014)

While the growth need means self-actualization as the peak of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. A human who can fulfill the basic need will be motivated to meet a self-actualization. According to McLeod,

One must satisfy lower level basic needs before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may be able to reach the highest level called self-actualization. (McLeod, 2014)

Thus, the one who meets the self-actualization must fulfill the basic need. Someone who cannot fulfill his stomach as the physiological need will never meet the self-actualization stage. It also works for the safety need, love and belonging need, and esteem needs. Thus, the following are detailed explanations of each category of human needs based on Maslow's theory.

#### **B.1.1.The Physiological Needs**

The hierarchy of need is the fundamental and the lowest basic human needs. The Physiological needs came from the word physic. This need is all about the need of the physical human body. Maslow stated that this need is needed to maintain a physiological system or homeostasis in the human body. Homeostasis refers to the need for water, salt, sugar, protein, fat, calcium, oxygen, hydrogen-ion level, and stable temperature of blood. (372)

Undoubtedly these physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs. What this means specifically is, that in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others. A person who is lacking food,

safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else. (Maslow, 373)

The physiological need includes the human need for food, water, air, home, clothes, and also reproduction (3). This need is connected to the human's life, so it must be fulfilled repeatedly (26). Maslow explained that if a man is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem, he would probably desire food more than anything else.

### **B.1.2.The Safety Needs**

After the physiological need is fulfilled, it will carry a new need called the safety need. This safety need is identical with the human need to feel safe, whether it is physically or mentally. This safety need includes being far away from the muddled feeling and situation. Being far away from the feeling of fear is one example of safety. This safety need is not always defined as physical safety, like war, kidnapping, assassination, robbery, stealing, accident, rape and etc. Being far away from the feeling of anxiety, fear, and harmful situations are also included in safety needs.

If there is a man who is in a war, he would probably only want a safe life, before thinking about love, esteem, or even self-actualization. After having already fulfilled the need of being safe, that will raise a new need called love and belonging.

### **B.1.3.The Need of Love and Belonging**

Maslow said that people can be satisfied in happiness by love that was done by other people (3). Humans also need to have a social relationship in this society. Humans need to be loved and surrounded by people they love and people love them. This need can be interpreted as family, fellow, parents, child, lovers, husband or wife and friend (3). After someone already raises this need to be fulfilled, he would probably raise another need called the self-esteem need.

### **B.1.4.The Self-Esteem**

Self-esteem appears due to the need of love and belonging by surrounding people. Maslow stated that self-esteem is divided into two, they are:

This internal self-esteem comes from the internal self or that people's self. It is more like self-confidence, competition, sufficiency, and independence.

It is different from the internal self-esteem, this external self-esteem mostly comes from other people. It can be defined as an achievement, and appreciation that comes from the other people, it also can be a respect and recognition (3).

### **B.1.5. The Self-actualization**

It is the peak of the hierarchy of needs in humans. It is a desire for the one who humans wanted. The peak of hierarchy of need is self-actualization. According to Maslow, “Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one’s potential, and a desire to become creative in the full sense of the word.” (Maslow, 1970 quoted in Feist, p.283-284) The self-actualization brings the meaning of giving all of the potential that humans have.

According to Maslow, “What a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization.” (Maslow, 382) Maslow has stated that a human has a probability to be worried about anything that will come. However, there is a probability that it will not happen, unless that human has something that is well-matched with themselves (382). For example, a musician must play music, an artist must make an art. Thus, they will bring themselves into a self-actualization stage.

### **B.2. Characteristics of Self-actualized People**

However, humans that already reach self-actualization cannot be separated from some characteristics that Maslow has stated. According to Maslow, there are 15 characteristics of a self-actualized person (153), they will be explained below.

### **1. More Efficient Perception of Reality and More Comfortable Relations With It**

The first characteristic of a self-actualized person is perceiving reality more efficiently. A self-actualized person will realize how their environment is. As self-actualized people, they have a logical and realistic thought and idea of life. They are able to detect dishonesty, and fakeness. Self-actualized people are having an objective perspective to resolve their problems. They can tolerate and accept a new perspective.

### **2. Acceptance (self, others, nature)**

A self-actualized person can accept and be able to recognize the characteristics of themselves, other people, and human nature. They admit their own mistake, deficiency, and their imperfection. Being respectful and honoring their own selves and other people are two of the behaviors in this characteristic of a self-actualized person.

### **3. Spontaneity; Simplicity; Naturalness**

This characteristic makes self-actualized person tends to behave spontaneously, simply, and naturally. They also tend to be open-minded when facing other people.

#### **4. Problem Centering**

This self-actualized person is problem-centered and does not focus on their own selves. A self-actualized person can solve their problems and a few things that disturb them.

#### **5. The Quality of Detachment: The need for Privacy**

The self-actualized people need privacy. A self-actualized person has already surrounded themselves with love and belonging. Thus, this self-actualized person can face their own worries. The self-actualized person can find their own happiness without depending on other people.

#### **6. Autonomy; Independence of Culture and Environment; Will; Active Agent**

Independence relates to a self-actualized person. Self-actualized people have the standard of life. They do not care about the pressure of society norms. These self-actualized people are focused on their own growth, skill, and talent.

#### **7. Continued Freshness of Appreciation**

This self-actualized person always appreciates themselves and other people. They appreciate what just happened and what they did in their own life.



## **8. The Mystic Experience: The Peak Experience**

A self-actualized person has the peak experience of their life. This peak experience can be defined as a peak of feeling happiness in their life. This peak experience also can relate to the mystical experience. This mystical experience is about the enjoyable moment of happiness in life.

## **9. Gemeinschaftsgefühl**

Gemeinschaftsgefühl was first stated by Alfred Adler (1956). This word is described about self-actualized people who have a deep feeling of sympathy, affection, and identification (1956). They like to help the human race. If this self-actualized person has a family, they will have a whole lot of affection for their family. Also, these self-actualized people are easy to forgive.

## **10. Interpersonal Relations**

This interpersonal relationship characteristic of a self-actualized person has an intimate and deep relationship with someone. This interpersonal relation also helps them to focus on the meaningful relationship or friendship with few people, and get them closer rather than having many friends with their shallow relationship.

### **11. The Democratic Character Structure**

Another characteristic of a self-actualized person is democratic. Maslow stated that the self-actualized individuals have democratic values. They don't observe people by their classes, races, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religions, and legislative issues. Out of the democratic characteristic, self-actualized people have their own desire to get more knowledge and experience from others.

### **12. Discrimination between Means and Ends; Between Good and Evil**

These self-actualized people rarely have debates about what they are doing, is it true or not. They have their own purpose and goal based on their standard and strong ethic.

### **13. Philosophical, Hostile Sense of Humor**

These characteristics of self-actualized people means that they have a sense of humor. This sense of humor refers to the funny things and jokes rather than laugh in hostility or superiority jokes. They who are self-actualized people will never laugh at something that may hurt others feelings.

#### **14. Creativeness**

Self-actualized people are expressive to do their activity. They like to help people spontaneously. They have their own solutions to problems, and can solve them easily.

#### **15. Resistance to Enculturation: The Transcendence of Any Particular Culture**

The last characteristic of a self-actualized person is resistance to enculturation. This characteristic of a self-actualized person brings them to their resistance to other people standard. They have their own standard of culture, and do not obey other people's rules. Self-actualized people with these characteristics never waste their energy to follow the unimportant society culture, for example hair style, fashion style, and etc. However, on important thing, they can absolutely stand to seek social change and to resist society's attempts to acculturate them.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Types of Research

The research uses qualitative research methods as its type of research. According to Moriarty,

‘Qualitative methods’ is a broad term that can be applied to a range of research approaches that have their theoretical origins in a range of disciplines including anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social psychology and linguistics. Although considerable diversity exists in the type of studies that can be described as ‘qualitative’, it is possible to define a set of core characteristics. These include: ... analysis which is open to emergent concepts and ideas and which may produce detailed description and classification, identify patterns of association or develop typologies and explanations; (Moriarty, 2)

It can be said that a qualitative method is a descriptive method. This research gave a description and explanation as the researcher’s interpretation of the data that has been used. This study has conducted research on a novel with the title *The Queen’s Gambit*. This novel used as the object of the study in this research.

## **B. Types of Data**

This research used two types of data to support the research work properly. The first type of the data was the primary data taken from the novel under title *The Queen's Gambit (1983)* written by Walter Tevis. The primary data consisted of dialogues and narrations.

The second type of data as the secondary data, this study used the related literature about The Hierarchy of Human Needs by Maslow in the form of books, journals, articles, and previous study related to this research.

## **C. Data Collection Method**

This part showed about how the researcher method to collect and find the data to support this research work properly. Since this research focused on the main character's perspective, thus this research focused on intensive reading of the novel. Afterwards, the researcher collected the data that can be used to support the research. As stated before, there are two types of data that used. Thus, this research came through these following steps.

### **C.1. Primary Data Collection Method**

The novel of *The Queen's Gambit* was the primary data and source of this research. This qualitative research focused on intensive reading to catch the perspectives of the main character in *The Queen's Gambit* novel. Thus, the researcher emphasized on intensive reading of the novel.

### **C.1.1. Reading the Novel**

The first step to collect the data to support the research was reading the novel. It is done by the researcher to understand the character, the plot, the theme, and also the conflict that happened in the main character.

This research was a kind of textual analysis and qualitative research. Thus this research required the novel as the primary data. This section required more than once reading to understand the data of this analysis, and understand the context itself that was related with the research question.

### **C.1.2. Identifying the Primary Data**

After reading the novel, the researcher identified each part of the novel text that can be potential data to support the research and reconsiders that the data was suitable to the journal and research question.

### **C.1.3. Classifying the Primary Data**

The following step was classifying the data. The primary data required to be classified into the same as the amount of the problem formulation. Remembering this research has two research questions that should be answered, thus the primary data has classified into two.

### **C.1.5. Reducing the Primary Data**

On this stage, reducing data was used to eliminate and sort out the data. This stage abandoned the similar and weak data to simplify the data. Thus, only the strong data used to solve the research question in this research. The strong data also supported with the secondary data.

## **C.2. Secondary Data Collection Method**

### **C.2.1. Reading Secondary Sources and Identifying Secondary Data**

Reading the primary data was needed to know what secondary used in this research. The secondary data was not collected at one time. Remembering the secondary data was taken from the journal, book, the previous research, etc. Reading and identifying the secondary data can be done simultaneously.

In reading the secondary data, the researcher focused on the Hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow, since the research questions focus on the Hierarchy of Need and Self-actualization of the main character. Reading the secondary data helped the researcher to understand about a certain context and issue in a certain time.

### **C.2.2. Classifying Secondary Data**

In this stage, classifying the secondary data was different from the primary data. If the primary data has been classified by the research questions, the secondary data has been classified by the theme of those data. Thus, the secondary data has been used for all the research questions.

## **D. Analyzing Data and Reporting Findings**

The last step was analyzing the final data, and reporting the data analysis. Since this research is qualitative research, the data has been analyzed based on The Hierarchy of Need Theory and Self-actualization. At the end, the analysis data used to answer each research question. The analysis and the result has been reported on chapter IV.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is used to answer the problem formulations that have been mentioned in chapter I. As explained in the previous chapter, this research will be focused on Maslow's Hierarchy of Need and the characteristics of a self-actualized person. Meanwhile the object of the research is taken from a novel *The Queen's Gambit* written by Walter Tevis and first published in 1983. It tells a story about an orphan who lived in an orphanage called Beth Harmon who learned chess there and she was ambitious to be the winner of the Chess World Championship. Therefore, this chapter discusses how Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in *The Queen's Gambit* (1983) Novel experienced the needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs as well as the characteristics of a self-actualized person that portrayed in Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in *The Queen's Gambit* (1983) Novel.

#### **A. The Needs Experienced by Elizabeth Harmon in *The Queen's Gambit* (1983) Novel**

The Hierarchy of Needs was identified by a famous American Psychologist, Abraham Maslow. It has five stages on its hierarchy. It is depicted as a pyramid started from the lowest need to the highest need. This hierarchy of needs compiled from the lowest to the highest consists of The Physiological Need, The Safety Need, The Need of Love and Belonging, The Self-esteem Need, and The Self-actualization as the peak stage. Maslow stated that a human has to satisfy the lowest need before going to the higher stage in the hierarchy of needs. At least, the lowest



need should be partially satisfied, so they can get the higher needs. Maslow explained that if humans cannot satisfy their physiological needs then they will probably only be oriented to fulfill their stomach (373).

### **A.1. The Physiological Need**

The lowest stage in the hierarchy of need by Maslow is The Physiological Need. This physiological need is the first need that should be fulfilled before other needs. The physiological need will relate to the human physic need. As stated by Maslow, the physiological need relates to the homeostasis need, he stated there is for around nine examples, they are the water content of the blood, salt content, sugar content, protein content, fat content, calcium content, oxygen content, constant hydrogen-ion level or acid-base balance and constant temperature of the blood. It also can be expanded to the need of minerals, the hormones, and vitamins (372). Elizabeth Harmon's physiological need can be seen through the narrative below:

“In the Methuen Home in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Beth was given a tranquilizer twice a day. ... Mr. Fergusen gave them the **pills in a little paper cup**. Along with **the green one that evened the disposition, there were orange and brown ones for building a strong body**. The children had to line up to get them.” (Tevis, 1-2)

In this part, even though Elizabeth Harmon was an orphan because she had no parents and lived in an orphanage, she still could show that she could fulfill the physiological needs of her. Living in an orphanage did not make her unable to fulfill her physiological needs. In this orphanage, every day, all the orphan children were lining up to get two pills, which consists of tranquilizers and a vitamin. She was given a pill of vitamins to strengthen her body. Maslow stated that one basic need

which is included in physiological needs is the homeostasis needs, and one expanded example of them is the vitamin.

Another proof shows Elizabeth Harmon's physiological need can be seen in the narrative: "**Mr. Ganz presented her with a two-pound box of Whitman's chocolates** and took her out to the car." (Tevis, 41)

As the lowest hierarchy of need in the hierarchy of need, physiological need can be defined as a body that needs some content and substance to perform a human's physiological system or Homeostasis, including the sugar content. This part, Elizabeth Harmon was presented with chocolates by Mr. Ganz. As stated in the oxford dictionary, chocolate is a hard brown sweet food made from cocoa beans (71). This is one proof that Beth Harmon as the main character in this Walter Tevis' Novel, Beth got chocolate which is sweet, and has a sugar content inside. Therefore, this showed that Beth had partially fulfilled the physiological need through one of the sugar content needs which is one of homeostasis needs in order to maintain a physiological system work properly.

Furthermore, Elizabeth Harmon also can fulfill other substances in the homeostasis need that are included in the Physiological need. It can be seen in the narrative: "**The hot cakes and eggs came, and Beth ate them and drank two cups of coffee.**" (Tevis, 144)

On page 144, it was said that Beth Harmon ate the hot cakes and eggs. Besides the sugar need, the need for Homeostasis includes the need for protein. According to Abeyrathne etc., eggs have many proteins inside egg white and yolk. It defines that when Elizabeth Harmon ate the eggs, she showed she could partially

satisfy her homeostasis need especially in Protein need. This gives evidence that Beth Harmon fulfilled the protein content as one of the processes of Homeostasis. Besides the eggs, Beth Harmon drank two cups of coffee, which includes the need of water. Thus, Beth Harmon already satisfied the physiological need.

The physiological needs are also called the biological needs. These physiological needs or biological needs are the most basic human needs. So, this should be satisfied before raising other needs. According to Maslow, these physiological needs drive the physical needs including food and shelter. Elizabeth Harmon's physiological need in shelter can be seen through narrative: "And, deeper than that, she was aware of **the complicity of the orphanage that had fed her and all the others on pills that would make them less restless**, easier to deal with." (Tevis, 51)

The main character, Elizabeth Harmon, was an orphan. Even though an orphan, she still could satisfy the physiological needs. It can be shown from that part that she was aware about the orphanage involved to feed her and give her a shelter to live. Even give her a pill, so this makes it easier to solve her anxiety. Thus, this can be one proof that Beth Harmon already satisfied her physiological need as the basic human need, especially in the need for shelter.

Another proof that shows Elizabeth Harmon's physiological need can be seen from the narrative below:

"Six months before, Methuen had gotten a TV set for the lounge, and it was played for an hour every evening. But Beth found that she preferred Ellen Forbes's adventures to I Love Lucy and Gunsmoke.

She would sit up in bed, alone in the **dormitory**, and read until lights out. No one bothered her.” (Tevis, 59)

This narrative showed about a condition in the orphanage, it was told that Methuen got a TV and it was played for an hour in the evening. However, Beth Harmon is more interested in reading books in the dormitory rather than watching TV with the others. This part shows that Beth has a place to do what she likes and no one bothers her. According to Maslow, the first and most basic need in the hierarchy of needs is the physiological need which is one of them is a shelter.

According to Maslow, another aspect of the physiological need also includes sleeping. The physiological need is not only meant as a human need for food. This physiological need also includes the need for enough time to sleep. Elizabeth Harmon’s physiological need, especially sleeping, can be seen through the narrative: “At Methuen she went directly to bed and **slept deeply for twelve hours.**” (Tevis, 50)

The physiological need is not only meant as a human need for food. This physiological need also includes the need for enough time to sleep. Beth Harmon while she was in the orphanage when she was 8 years old, as a child, she had already slept for twelve hours. At her age, sleeping twelve hours is enough. Thus, it showed that she fulfilled the first hierarchy of need, physiological need, especially in sleep.

The physiological need relates to human life. Thus, this need is required to be satisfied repeatedly. The physiological need is a repetitive need. Thus, humans always have some breaks of their routine merely to fulfill their physiological needs including the need for food and sleep. An example that Elizabeth Harmon can

satisfy physiological needs especially in food repeatedly will be shown through the narrative: “At Methuen she went directly to bed and slept deeply for twelve hours. In the morning, **after breakfast**, Fergusson, once again his usual distant self, told her to go to Mrs. Deardoff’s office.” (Tevis, 50)

Basic need in the hierarchy is the physiological need. As Maslow stated, this physiological need includes the human needs of food, water, cloth and house. In this part, it happened at the orphanage. It was told by the author that Beth was asked to go to Mrs. Deardoff’s office, after she had already finished her breakfast. This showed that Beth Harmon had already had breakfast or something to eat in the morning. This means that Beth Harmon satisfies repeatedly her first need in the hierarchy of need, physiological need through eating food.

Then, Beth Harmon got adopted by the Wheatley’s. She was brought to their house. Then she got a meal in that house. It can be seen through the narrative: “Beth put a little more on her plate. The problem was that it was too salty, but she hadn’t said anything about that. It was her **first meal** at the Wheatleys’.” (Tevis, 61)

This showed that Beth Harmon as a new adoptive daughter, got a meal. Even though she realized that the meal was too salty and she didn’t say anything about it. However, it includes a proof that she still could satisfy the first basic need which is physiological need, the need for food. Even though she had moved from the orphanage.

Another proof about Elizabeth Harmon satisfaction of the repetitive physiological need also can be seen through the narrative below:

**Supper that night was spaghetti and meatballs** from a can, with

Jell-O for dessert. While Beth was doing the dishes and Mrs. Wheatley was in the living room turning the volume up on the TV, Mrs. Wheatley suddenly said, ‘Oh, I forgot.’ (Tevis, 85)

The satisfaction of physiological need by Beth Harmon also can be known on page 85. This paragraph showed that Beth Harmon had supper with spaghetti and meatballs, and even had dessert with Jell-O. As stated by Maslow in Kaur that the physiological need is the lowest need in the hierarchy of need. The physiological need is also called the biological need. The physiological need drives the biological need including food and some appetites.

After being adopted by the Wheatley’s, she could join some Chess competition in their state. On her first tournament, she showed her physiological need when she had a break. Elizabeth Harmon’s physiological need can be seen through the narrative: “They broke for lunch and Beth got a **sandwich and milk** at a drugstore down the block from the high school; she ate it alone at the counter and left.” (Tevis, 96)

The physiological need relates to human life. Thus, this need is required to be satisfied repeatedly. The physiological need is a repetitive need. Thus, humans always have some breaks of their routine merely to fulfill their physiological needs including food and rest. Another proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s physiological need can be satisfy repetitively will be showed below:

“Mrs. Wheatley had written it all out on a sheet of hotel stationery that sat on top of the TV: sixty-six dollars for three days at the Gibson, plus three-thirty tax; twenty-three sixty for the bus, and the

price of each meal, including tip. "I've allowed **twelve dollars for our celebration supper tonight and two dollars for a small breakfast tomorrow**. That makes our total expenses equal one seventy-two thirty." "It leaves over three hundred dollars," Beth said."(Tevis, 130)

Eating food as the physiological need, which is a repetitive need. Beth already showed that she can satisfy her physiological need on page 130. She and Mrs. Wheatley had a plan and put some money to fulfill their stomach, even for the next day to have breakfast. Thus, it can be a proof that Beth Harmon can satisfy her physiological need, which is food repetitively until the next day.

Elizabeth Harmon as a chess player, she was a great player. For being a great chess player, she showed that she could satisfy her physiological needs, especially food. It can be seen through the narrative below:

"The tournament was in Kansas City, and after she won it **the director took her and Mrs. Wheatley to a steakhouse for dinner** and told her they were honored to have her participate. He was a serious young man, and he treated both of them politely." (Tevis, 140)

Food as the physiological need which is a fundamental need and relates to human life will be a first step to do after having either a hard day or a celebration day. After Beth won her tournament, she and Mrs. Wheatley got invited for dinner. This directly approved that Beth Harmon can satisfy her need for food as a physiological need through the celebration of her achievement.

Furthermore, Elizabeth Harmon also still showed she can satisfy her need for food, even though she was alone. It can be shown through the narrative: “Then she **took out four eggs and put them on to boil**. She had never felt so hungry in her life.” (Tevis, 162)

The physiological need always comes back in human life, because it goes along with human life. On page 162, it was stated that Beth Harmon was starving. It happened after she had a party last night and got a little drunk. She was not home, but she still fulfilled her physiological need by boiling four eggs at that time. Thus, this became a proof that Beth Harmon already fulfilled the physiological need.

Not only about the food, the physiological need also includes sleeping. The human body needs to take a rest, after a long and hard activity along the day. Thus the need for sleeping is also a repetitive need for humans. Elizabeth Harmon’s physiological need specifically the need for sleeping can be seen through the narrative below:

“She walked back to her hotel that evening and grimly played a dozen of Borgov’s games-games that she already knew thoroughly from studying them with Benny and **went to bed at eleven**; she took no pills and slept Beautifully.” (Tevis, 255)

The physiological need is the basic need that should be fulfilled repetitively. This physiological need also includes the need for sleep. The human body needs to take a rest. Humans need to fulfill the physiological need, not only the food need, but also the need for sleep. When she had already finished her games, she walked back to her room. Then after learning about the Borgov’s games, she went to bed.



The sentences, “she took no pills and slept beautifully,” can be an evidence that Beth Harmon already fulfilled her physiological need, especially the need for sleeping. Thus, Beth Harmon already fulfilled the physiological need by fulfilling the need for sleep.

Another proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s physiological need can be shown through the narrative below:

“That night she took three tranquilizers and went to bed early, uncertain if **she could relax enough to sleep**. But she slept beautifully and awoke refreshed at eight, feeling confident, smart and ready.” (Tevis, 256)

One aspect of the physiological need is sleeping. One night, before Beth went to bed, she got some tranquilizers, and hoped that she could relax to go to bed. Fortunately, she could wake up freshly in the morning. The words of “But she slept beautifully and awoke refreshed at eight,” gave proof that Beth Harmon already fulfilled her physiological needs including sleeping.

Thus, Beth Harmon mostly already fulfilled her physiological need, whether in homeostasis or the physical need, for example the need for sleeping and food. It can be said that Elizabeth Harmon was successful in satisfying the physiological need stage, so she can continue to the next stage, the safety need.

## **A.2. The Safety Need**

After most of the physiological needs are fulfilled, the safety needs will appear to dominate. This safety need includes a feeling of safety, peace and out of danger in her environment. The safety need can be defined as a safe and peaceful condition that humans need to continue their life. The safety need, sometimes also

called a security need. According to Maslow quoted in Fiedhawati, “Basically security needs are the needs for being free from anxiety of physical danger and being taken away from their basic psychological needs.” (3)

As a chess player, Elizabeth Harmon also can have trouble and problems during her game that possibly can attack her safety, and make her worried and anxious. Remembering that to satisfy the safety need, it also includes the need for humans whether in physical or psychological condition. Thus, a proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s safety need can be seen through the narrative below:

The endgame in chess had its own feeling; it was like an altogether different contest, once you got down to a piece or two on each side and the question became one of queening a pawn. It could be agonizingly subtle; **there was no chance for the kind of violent attack Beth loved.**” (Tevis, 129)

The safety need is the second need that will be raised after the physiological need is fulfilled. The safety needs itself means that humans need to feel peace and safe whether in physical or mental condition. When Beth Harmon was in her game, Beth got an up and down in her game. Thus, something bad could happen to her game. However, Beth felt that no violence that could attack her.

Another proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s safety need can be seen through the narrative below:

“She enjoyed flying with Mrs. Wheatley, who sometimes became **comfortably buzzed** by martinis on the planes. They talked and giggled together. Mrs. Wheatley said funny things about the

stewardesses and their beautifully pressed jackets and bright, artificial makeup, or talked about how silly some of her neighbors in Lexington were. (Tevis, 133)

The safety need can be defined as a safe and peaceful condition that humans need to continue their life. On page 133, Elizabeth Harmon as a human, was also a chess player, and she liked to join some chess competition. On her flight with Mrs. Wheatley, Elizabeth Harmon had a nice talk and they giggled together. The author stated that she was comfortably buzzed. The word comfortably was from the word “comfort” which can be defined as “being relaxed and free from worry.” (83) Thus, it can be said that Elizabeth Harmon was in a comfort situation which means far from worry or scared. As said before, that Safety Need is a need for being peace, safe, and far from the fear or even worry.

The safety needs also includes psychologically safety as humans. This is also reflected by Elizabeth Harmon. Thus, Elizabeth Harmon’s Safety need can be seen through the narrative below:

She was high-spirited and confident and amusing, and Beth would laugh a long time and look out the window at the clouds below them and **feel better** than she had ever felt, even during those times at Methuen when she had saved up her green pills and taken five or six at once.” (Tevis, 133)

The safety needs start with the need of a safe, peace, and also comfortable. When Beth Harmon was on her plane trip, she had a good time. She laughed and felt better. She got a comparison between when she was in Methuen, taking 5 or 6

pills at once which she felt calm, and relaxed then. It was stated that she felt better than that. Thus, this time when she was on her plane trip with Mrs. Wheatley, Beth felt calmer and more relaxed.

The safety need that can be satisfied by Elizabeth Harmon also implied when she arrived at New York. It can be seen through the narrative below:

“She liked window shopping when she had a chance, and she enjoyed hearing people on the street talking Yiddish or Spanish. She **did not mind the sense of danger in the city or the arrogant way the taxis drove or the dirty glitter of Times Square.**” (Tevis, 135)

After the physiological need has been fulfilled, humans can go to the next stage, which is the safety need. This need can be defined as the need of being out of danger and the feeling of peace. On page 135, it was told that Elizabeth Harmon liked to do window shopping. Even she enjoyed hearing the street voice. It was said that “She did not mind the sense of danger in the city.” (135) This sentence gives the meaning that Beth Harmon was not disturbed by the danger in the city. She can control herself to be careful and still enjoy every moment. Here is why Beth Harmon was out of danger, and had a feeling of enjoyment.

The safety need satisfaction that also showed by Elizabeth Harmon, when she was in interview, and it can be seen through the dialogue below:

"How does it feel? Being a girl among all those men?"

"I don't mind it."

**"Isn't it frightening?" They were sitting facing each other. Miss Balke leaned forward, looking intently at Beth. Beth shook her**

**head.** (Tevis, 136)

Elizabeth Harmon became a celebrity. Her face almost filled all of the chess magazine. Then one day, Beth got an interview schedule. She was interviewed by some people, one of them named Miss Balke. She asked Beth about how she felt about being the only girl in all of men. Beth answered that she did not mind it. Then Beth was asked “Isn’t it frightening?” And she just shook her head means it is not frightening at all for her. In this part on page 136, it can be said that Beth Harmon was not frightened by anything, and she did not feel disturbed by this. This part can be an evidence that Beth Harmon still felt relaxed and comfortable in each tournament. As stated about the safety need that this need means about the human feeling of being safe, secure, out of danger, and also comfortable.

Another proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s safety need can be seen through the narrative: “Her one game a day went smoothly, and although some of them lasted three or four hours and were grueling, **she was never in danger of Losing.**” (Tevis, 217)

The safety need means that humans need to be safe, secure and out of danger. On page 217, Elizabeth Harmon was in her game, it took a very long time, and was tiring for her. In every game, there was always a chance to become lost, and this can give a high anxiety for the participants. But it was different with Elizabeth Harmon, even though it was exhausting, Beth never got in danger of being a loser like it was stated on page 217.

Another type of safety need is about being free from anxiety. This type is also implied by Elizabeth Harmon, it can be seen through the narrative: “She walked

through the doorway into the tournament room proper, feeling **no anxiety** about the game she would be playing this morning or about the ones over the next few days.” (Tevis, 252)

On her rest of the game, Elizabeth Harmon brings herself to walk through a doorway, and go to the tournament room proper. On page 252 also stated that she had no anxiety about the games that she would play. As stated that the safety need also can be defined as being free from anxiety. Thus this part showed that Beth Harmon had already fulfilled the safety need in the hierarchy of need.

After she finish her games, and felt no anxiety about it, she still could showed that she even could relax enough to sleep, it can be seen through the narrative below:

“That night she took three tranquilizers and went to bed early, uncertain if she could **relax** enough to sleep. But she slept beautifully and awoke refreshed at eight, feeling confident, smart and ready.” (Tevis, 256)

After most of the physiological needs are fulfilled, the safety needs will appear to dominate. This safety need includes a feeling of safety, peace and out of danger in her environment. On page 256, It was stated that Beth Harmon was relaxed enough to go to bed. This becomes a proof that Beth Harmon was far away from being threatened and endangered in her life. Thus, Beth Harmon already fulfilled the safety need.

### **A.3. The Love and Belonging Need**

The next need is the love and belonging need. A human will search for love and belonging needs after the physiological and safety needs are satisfied. Thus, after

Elizabeth Harmon can satisfy her first and second need in the hierarchy of need, which are the physiological need and the safety need, Elizabeth Harmon will need the next stage, the love and belonging need. Elizabeth Harmon's love and belonging need can be seen through the dialogue below:

“One evening in mid-September she was alone reading when Fergusen came in. "Shouldn't you be packing?" he asked.

She closed her book, using her thumb to keep her place.

‘Why?’

‘They haven't told you?’

‘Told me what?’

‘**You've been adopted.** You're being picked up after breakfast.’”

(Tevis, 59)

Children in orphanages have no parents. However, at Methuen Orphanage, most of the orphans are waiting to get adopted one day, then they will get their adoptive family and get love. On page 59, it was depicted when Beth was reading a book, Mr. Fergusen came in and asked her to be packed because she got adopted. This showed that she will have a family. This becomes evidence that Beth got her love and belonging needs.

Another evidence that showed Elizabeth Harmon's adoption, so she could have a family, can be seen through the narrative: “In the car **Mrs. Wheatley had said how glad they were to have an older child.**” (Tevis, 64)

After the physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the next stage is the love and belonging need. The need of love and belonging refers to being surrounded

by family, friends, husband or wife, even a child. On page 64, when Wheatley's adopted Beth Harmon and picked her up at the orphanage, it was told that Mrs. Wheatley was glad to have a child. This part gives a conclusion that Beth Harmon had a parent, thus, it will be an evidence that Beth Harmon partly fulfilled the love and belonging need.

As a form of love and belonging need, this need is also defined as affection need and care. Elizabeth Harmon's love and belonging need can be seen through the narrative below:

"Mrs. Wheatley was a bit confused at first; she was dazed from either TV or beer. "You go on to bed," Beth said. "I've got a key."

"Did you say you were partying with college students?"

Mrs. Wheatley said. "From the university?"

"Yes."

**"Well, be careful what you smoke, honey."**

There was a marvelous feeling across Beth's shoulders and on the back of her neck. **For a moment she wanted to rush home and embrace Mrs. Wheatley and hold her tight.** But all she said was,

"Okay."

"See you in the morning," Mrs. Wheatley said." (Tevis, 160-161)

One night, Beth Harmon has a party with her college friends. In the middle of it, she was calling Mrs. Wheatley to ask if Mrs. Wheatley went to bed without waiting for her, because she had a key. Mrs. Wheatley also made sure with whom she was partying. Here, Mrs. Wheatley also said that she must be careful what she



smokes. It was the kind of attention that was given by her adoptive mother and Mrs. Wheatley gave attention to her child. When Mrs. Wheatley said that, Beth Harmon even wanted to embrace Mrs. Wheatley. Even though the relationship between Mrs. Wheatley and Beth Harmon were an adoptive family, they loved each other. This relationship between Beth Harmon and Mrs. Wheatley showed evidence that Beth Harmon already fulfilled the love and belonging need by having and surrounded by family they love and love them.

Another affection that given from Mrs. Wheatley as an adoptive mother to Elizabeth Harmon can be seen through the narrative below:

“Mrs. Wheatley's voice sounded faint and anxious. **"You might have called."** "I'm sorry," Beth said. "I didn't want to wake you up."

"I wouldn't have minded ... "

"Anyway, I'm all right. And I'm going to Cincinnati to see a movie. I won't be home tonight either."

There was a silence at the other end of the line.

"I'll be back after school Monday." (Tevis, 163)

That night, Beth Harmon had a party with her friends. She did not go home that night, so Mrs. Wheatley was worried about her. In the call, Mrs. Wheatley sounds anxious. Mrs. Wheatley's anxiety became a form that she loved Beth like how a mother does to her daughter. However, on the other side, she was thinking about her adoptive mother, and she did not want to wake her up. They were showing their love for each other. Thus, it can be said that Beth Harmon can fulfill the third stage in the hierarchy of needs, the need of love and belonging.

Another evidence about Elizabeth Harmon's love and belonging need can be depicted through the narrative below:

“Beth graduated from high school in June, and Mrs. Wheatley gave her a Bulova watch. The back of the case read "**With love from Mother.** " She liked that, but what she liked better was the rating that came in the mail: 2243.” (Tevis, 165-166)

The love and belonging needs can be defined as the need for having people surrounding them, who love them and they love. When Beth Harmon graduated from high school. Mrs. Wheatley gave her a gift, with a letter written “With love from Mother.” It concludes that Beth had someone who always supported her, and loved her. She is Mrs. Wheatley.

Not only from family, the need for love and belonging can be from friends, even lovers, Elizabeth Harmon's love and belonging need can be seen through the narrative below:

“They continued **as lovers** and did not play any more games, except from the books. He went out a few days later for another poker game and came back with two hundred in winnings and they had one of their best times in bed together, with the money beside them on the night table. **She was fond of him**, but that was all.” (Tevis, 250)

In Beth's preparation to beat Borgov, she was helped by her former match, Benny Watts. He taught her and played together, so Beth can be better. Day by day, Benny Watts and Beth Harmon became lovers. They played chess together, learned together, even lived together. Beth Harmon had someone to accompany her, guide

her, teach her, and also support her, he was Benny Watts. This became one of examples that Beth Harmon can fulfill the need for love and belonging with having someone named Benny Watts to be with her.

#### **A.4. The Self-esteem Need**

After the physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belonging needs are fulfilled, the next stage is the self-esteem needs, these self-esteem needs are divided into two, the esteem that comes from that human itself, and the esteem that comes from other people. The self-esteem needs by Elizabeth Harmon started appearing when she was at her first chess tournament. It can be seen through the dialogue below:

"Pinned to the desk near the man on the left was a sign that read ENTRY FEES HERE. Beth walked up to him with her five dollars.

"Do you have a clock?" the man asked.

"No."

"We have a clock-sharing system," he said. "If your opponent doesn't have one, come back to the desk. Play starts in twenty minutes. What's your rating?"

"I don't have a rating."

"Have you ever played in a tournament before?"

"No."

The man pointed to Beth's Money. "Are you sure you want to do this?"

"I'm sure."(Tevis, 87)

Self-esteem needs are divided into two. The first one is the need from

internal self, for example confidence, then second one is self-esteem from other people, and it can be an appreciation. While Elizabeth Harmon was a person with full confidence, it can be simply defined that she fulfilled the self-esteem needs. It seemed when she was in her first tournament, The Kentucky State Championship, she was asked by a man whether she had ever played before? She said no. Then when she was asked once again, is she sure or not, she said she was sure to join the tournament, even though she had never joined the tournament.

Another proof of Elizabeth Harmon's self-esteem in her confidence shown in her next dialogue:

“Beth had paid little attention to ratings in Chess Review, but she knew that masters had at least 2200. 'What's the prize for Beginners?' she said.

‘Twenty.’

‘What about the other section?’

‘First prize in the Open is one hundred.’

**‘Is it against any rule for me to be in the Open?’**

He shook his head. ‘Not a rule, exactly, but—’

**‘Then put me in it.’** Beth held out the bills.” (Tevis, 88)

The confidence of Elizabeth Harmon also proved next, when she asked the man about the prize in every section. While the biggest prize is the Open section, 100\$. Thus, Beth Harmon asked the man to put her in the Open Section, so she could win bigger. This front man a bit underestimated her because she never joined any tournament before. However, Beth Harmon still insisted on putting her in the

Open Section. While the man explained that Beltik, a state champion, would join the tournament with the intention that she would step back, Beth Harmon still filled the card and wrote a rating with a big zero and handed it back to the man. Thus, this can be a proof that Beth Harmon can fulfill the self-esteem need with confidence.

Next, self-esteem needs also can be defined as an achievement. At that time, when Elizabeth Harmon was a beginner chess player, she achieved some achievements. One proof is written below:

“The next round would not be until eleven. Beth had recorded the game with Annette on her score sheet, circled her own name at the top as winner; **she went now to the front desk and put the sheet into the basket with the sign reading WINNERS.** It was the first one there.” (Tevis, 90-91)

The self-esteem needs can be a form of achievement that humans can reach. In her first game in her first tournament, she got a female match partner. That game ended with Elizabeth Harmon going out to the front desk and putting the sheet with her name and the word “WINNER,” so this concluded that she went out as the winner. This became one evidence of an achievement that Elizabeth Harmon got as a chess player.

Not only in the Kentucky State Championship, Elizabeth Harmon also got an achievement in her next tournament, The Major Tournament in Cincinnati. It can be seen through the narrative below:

“She checked with a pawn, traded rooks and got one of her pawns passed with the king protecting. Rudolph looked furious at himself

and resigned.

There was strong **applause**. Beth looked at the crowd around the table. Near the back, in her blue dress, was Mrs. Wheatley, clapping her hands enthusiastically. Going back to the room, Mrs. Wheatley carried the heavy trophy and Beth had the check in her blouse pocket.”(Tevis, 130)

The fourth stage after fulfilling the physiological, safety, and love and belonging needs, humans can go to the self-esteem needs. The self-esteem needs itself can be interpreted as appreciation, respect, achievement, etc. On page 130, Elizabeth Harmon was the winner of the Major Tournament in Cincinnati. Thus this was the achievement that she got. Then the words of “strong applause” referred to the appreciation of other people in the room for Elizabeth Harmon as the winner. Thus, this part showed that Elizabeth Harmon can fulfill two forms of self-esteem needs at once.

Elizabeth Harmon’s hard work after she fights to beat her partner match. She was given by the media about her recognition

“A week before they left Lexington a new copy of Chess Review had come in the mail. When Beth opened it she found a small picture of herself and Beltik at the back, and a banner headline:  
**SCHOOLGIRL TAKES KENTUCKY CHAMPIONSHIP FROM MASTER.”**

...

“Mrs. Wheatley was ecstatic; she had read the article in the

Lexington paper aloud and then said "Wonderful !" This time she read in silence before saying, "**This is national recognition**, dear," in a hushed voice." (Tevis, 132)

The Chess Review, the famous magazine in the field of Chess, had a headline about a school girl who takes The Kentucky Chess Championship from a Master with the picture of Elizabeth Harmon and Beltik in the back. This showed that Elizabeth Harmon got the fame, as a form of self-esteem. Elizabeth Harmon was the main discussion in the Chess field. Also as stated by Mrs. Wheatley that it was a national recognition, so everyone in the United States can recognize and know who she was. Thus this became one evidence that she can fulfill the fourth stage, the self-esteem needs.

According to Maslow,

These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for **adequacy**, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. (Maslow, 45)

The self-esteem need is also about the sufficiency that is available in a human's self. This sufficiency was reflected by Elizabeth Harmon, it can be seen through the narrative below:

“She looked at herself in the mirror, under the harsh lights, and saw what she had always seen: the round uninteresting face and the colorless hair. But there was something different. The cheeks were flushed with color now, and her eyes looked more alive than she had

ever seen them. **For once in her life she liked what she saw in the mirror.**” (Tevis, 96-97)

In her first tournament, The Kentucky State Championship, after finishing her game, Beth went to the washroom. Then she looked in the mirror, she looked at her face. The sentences of “For once in her life she liked what she saw in the mirror,” showed that she liked what was on her face, and she felt enough with her face. This became one example of internal self-esteem which is about adequacy or sufficiency. As Maslow stated that first self-esteem is the desire of adequacy in human self. Thus, this part can be a proof that Elizabeth Harmon partially fulfilled the fourth stage of hierarchy of need, the self-esteem need.

After her hard work in her first chess tournament, she won all of the game, Elizabeth Harmon got an appreciation and recognition that can be seen below:

“Near the top was the face of Nikita Khrushchev and at the bottom, one column wide, was her face, scowling beneath a headline: **LOCAL PRODIGY TAKES CHESS TOURNEY.** Under this, in smaller letters, boldface: **TWELVE-YEAR-OLD ASTONISHES EXPERTS.** She remembered the man taking her picture before they gave her the trophy and the check. She had told him she was thirteen.

Beth bent over, reading the paper:

The world of Kentucky Chess was astonished this weekend by the playing of a local girl, who triumphed over hardened players to win **the Kentucky State Championship. Elizabeth Harmon, a seventh-grade student at Fairfield Junior,** showed "a mastery of



the game unequalled by any female" according to Harry Beltik, whom Miss Harmon defeated for the state crown."(Tevis, 120)

Maslow stated that the fourth stage in hierarchy of need is self-esteem needs. This self-esteem can be from a human's own self or other people. One example of self-esteem is an appreciation from other people. This was shown when Beth Harmon appeared in the newspaper beneath the headline. There was her name as a twelve years old girl winning the chess championship. As Beltik said that she was the master of the game, it was one form of appreciation that came from other people. Also another example of appreciation that Elizabeth Harmon received was she got an appreciation from the journalist who also wrote "astonishes experts" for Elizabeth Harmon. Thus, this showed that Elizabeth Harmon partially can fulfill the self-esteem needs.

The self-esteem needs that comes from the internal self, one of them is confidence. This kind of self-esteem is reflected in Elizabeth Harmon. It can be seen through the narrative below:

"The second day was as easy as the first, even though Beth was matched against stronger players. It had taken her a while to clear her head from the effect of the pills, but by the time she started playing her mind was sharp. She even handled the pieces themselves with **confidence**, picking them up and setting them down with aplomb." (Tevis, 129)

Maslow stated that the satisfaction of the self-esteem needs was when the self-esteem leads the human to the feeling of confidence. Elizabeth Harmon in her

second day of the match played with Rudolph, the greatest player on the tournament. But she can handle the game confidently. There is no worry and nervousness in herself. This became one example that Elizabeth Harmon had already partially fulfilled the fourth stage, the self-esteem needs.

Another proof that showed about Elizabeth Harmon's confidence can be seen below:

“Her one game a day went smoothly, and although some of them lasted three or four hours and were grueling, she was never in danger of losing. As time went on, the other players looked at her with more and more **respect**. She felt serious, professional, **sufficient**.” (Tevis, 217)

Elizabeth Harmon joined the U.S. Championship. Her first game walked without any problem, she won her first game. On page 217, there were words written that the other players looked at her with more and more respect. This part showed that in her time when she won her first game, she got respect from other people. As stated by Maslow, self-esteem can come from other people, and one example of it is respect. On the other side, inside Beth's feelings, she was feeling serious, professional, and sufficient. The word “sufficient” refers to the self-esteem needs, which is adequacy. Thus, this part showed that Elizabeth Harmon got the respect and adequacy at once, which means that Elizabeth Harmon can fulfill the stage of self-esteem needs.

The confidence of Elizabeth Harmon always stay on, and it can be seen through the narrative below:

“That night she took three tranquilizers and went to bed early, uncertain if she could relax enough to sleep. But she slept beautifully and awoke refreshed at eight, **feeling confident**, smart and ready.”

(Tevis, 256)

Beth Harmon had a high self-confidence. One evidence is when she had a tournament in Mexico. After she finished her game, she walked to another room where Borgov played, there she saw that Borgov won again and again. Then she decided to take tranquilizers and went to bed earlier. Then she woke up in freshness, and feeling confident. Maslow stated that humans had a desire for confidence in the face of the world, including humans who can fulfill their self-esteem needs. This showed that Beth Harmon had confidence, so she partially fulfilled the self-esteem need.

Another form of self-esteem is recognition. It is the external self-esteem that is obtained from other people. One evidence in Elizabeth Harmon's self-esteem, especially recognition can be seen through the narrative below:

“The last paragraph was the strongest.

At eighteen, **Beth Harmon has established herself as the queen of American chess. She may be the most gifted player since Morphy or Capablanca; no one knows just how gifted she is—how great a potential she holds** in that young girl's body with its dazzling brain. To find out, to show the world if America has outgrown its inferior status in world chess, she will have to go where the big boys are. She will have to go to the Soviet Union.

Beth closed the magazine and poured a glass of Almaden Mountain Chablis to drink with her spaghetti.” (Tevis, 271)

Self-esteem was not only about the human’s desire for confidence, but also about the desire for reputation. This reputation can be formed as recognition like what happened to Beth Harmon. While she prepared her lunch, she remembered about the interview last week. She started to read the article that showed her greatness, as the last paragraph said that she was the queen of American Chess at eighteen. This is one of the examples that Beth Harmon got a recognition from that magazine, that she was marvelous. Thus, through this, it can be said that Beth Harmon can fulfill the fourth stage in the hierarchy of need, the self-esteem need.

Another recognition gotten by Elizabeth Harmon happened when she was in the airport. It can be seen through the narrative below:

“They had to sit in a waiting room at Orly Airport for seven hours, and when the time came to board the Aeroflot plane, a young women in an olive-drab uniform had to stamp everybody's ticket and study everybody's passport when **she finally got to the head of the line and the woman said, "The chess champion!"** and smiled broadly at her with a surprising lightening of her features. When Beth smiled back at her, the woman said, "Good luck!" as though she really meant it. The woman was, of course, Russian. No official in America would have recognized Beth's name.” (Tevis, 312)

The self-esteem needs also can be defined as fame, and recognition. When Beth Harmon wanted to leave for Mexico, she was known by an officer who said

“the chess champion,” She was known and had fame because of being the winner of a chess championship. Thus this part can give evidence that Beth Harmon already fulfilled the self-esteem need.

Another narrative that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s self-esteem is written below:

“There were about twenty people standing there. **When she got out and hurried past them into the building they applauded her.** Someone shouted "Lisabeta Harmon!" just before the doorman closed the door behind her.” (Tevis, 325)

Elizabeth Harmon was the winner of so many Chess Championship, in time when she was going into the building, there were so many people standing out there. They were waiting to get in. But when Elizabeth Harmon got out of the car and on her way to the building, someone shouted her name called “Lisabeta Harmon.” This becomes a proof that Elizabeth Harmon got fame and recognition because of what she had done. Thus, it can be concluded that Elizabeth Harmon had reached the self-esteem needs from other people, which is recognition and fame.

Besides the recognition, external self-esteem also can be defined as an appreciation. An appreciation gotten by Elizabeth Harmon can be seen below:

**“"Excellent!" he said, in English. "A beautiful recovery!"**

**His words were so conciliatory that she was astonished.** She was unsure what to say.

**"Excellent!"** he said again. He reached down and picked up his king, held it thoughtfully for a moment and set it on its side on the

board. He smiled wearily. **"I resign with relief."** (Tevis, 340)

Another form of self-esteem needs is the appreciation from other/ people. This appreciation had already been felt by Elizabeth Harmon, when she was in her game with Luchenko. After a long game, more than an hour, Luchenko seemed lost in thought, he stood up and said "Excellent!" to Elizabeth Harmon. He said that Elizabeth was excellent! And He resigned, so Elizabeth Harmon won the game. What Luchenko had said to Elizabeth Harmon was one example that Elizabeth Harmon got an appreciation of what she had done which here meant her game with Luchenko.

#### **A.5. The Self-actualization**

After all the four stages are at least partially satisfied, the last stage in the self-actualization stage. The self-actualization in the peak stage in the hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow. Elizabeth Harmon proved that she could satisfy all of the four lowest stages before. Therefore, she could reach this stage, the self-actualization stage. Elizabeth Harmon's self-actualization can be seen through the narrative below:

"When she set the knight down, there was complete silence. After a moment she heard a letting-out of breath from across the table and looked up. Borgov's hair was ruffled and there was a grim smile on his face. He spoke in English. **"It's your game."** He pushed back his chair, stood up, and then reached down and picked up his king. Instead of setting it on its side he held it across the board to her. She stared at it. "Take it," he said.

The applause began. She took the black king in her hand and turned

to face the auditorium, letting the whole massive weight of the ovation wash over her. People in the audience were standing, applauding louder and louder. She received it with her whole body, feeling her cheeks redden with it and then go hot and wet as the thunderous sound washed away thought.” (Tevis, 356-357)

The final stage in the hierarchy of need is self-actualization. The self-actualization needs are the peak needs that humans need. This need can be reached after all of the needs beneath them are fulfilled. The self-actualization means that humans should do what really fits them. On page 356 until 357, Elizabeth Harmon was in her peak tournament, which was the Chess World Championship that was held in Russia. She had to beat Borgov, a grandmaster from Russia, to be a winner. On that part, Elizabeth Harmon as a chess player, she played chess. The words that Borgov said "It's your game," giving an interpretation that she won the game and the tournament in the Chess World Championship. Thus, this became one evidence that she had reached the self-actualization stage.

Self-actualization cannot be said about only one point in a human's life. Self-actualization included the process to reach everything humans are supposed to do in their life. One evidence that showed Elizabeth Harmon's self-actualization can be seen through the narrative below:

“They had given her the trophy and the money after the game. She had done her interviews, had received her congratulations. Now she felt at loose ends, uncertain where to go or what to do. Maybe she could sleep for a while, eat a quiet supper and go to bed early. She

had beaten them. **She had beaten the Russian establishment, had beaten Luchenko, Shapkin and Laev, had forced Borgov to resign. In two years she could be playing Borgov for the World Championship.** She had to qualify first by winning the candidates match, but she could win it.” (Tevis, 358)

Self-actualization stage that was reached by Elizabeth Harmon also can be shown after she won the Chess World Championship. In order to reach this stage for being the winner of The Chess World Championship, she had to beat some grandmasters, and she had to work hard. Until finally she can reach the peak in the Chess field. Her process to reach this can be one evidence that she reached the self-actualization stage, and she was all out for the Chess field. She pushed and gave all of her ability to be a World winner. Thus, it can be concluded that she reached the self-actualization stage.

With all of the explanations and evidence that has been presented above, It can be concluded that Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983), had successfully satisfied all of the five stages in the Hierarchy of Need by Abraham Maslow.

#### **B. The Characteristics of a Self-actualized Person Portrayed in Elizabeth Harmon as The Main Character in novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983)**

Elizabeth Harmon was successfully satisfied in the hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow, so she became a self-actualized person. Maslow stated that as a self-actualized person, there are approximately 15 characters. These characteristics have been discussed in chapter two. Meanwhile, Elizabeth Harmon has some of



those characteristics that appear to indicate she is a self-actualized person.

### **B.1. Acceptance**

Maslow stated that a self-actualized person has some characteristics, one of them is acceptance. Acceptance means that a self-actualized person can accept their own selves or the human nature without any complaint. Then Elizabeth Harmon already showed this characteristic which was acceptance, since she was a kid. It can be seen through the narrative below:

The next day in the cafeteria, Beth felt wretched from not sleeping.

"You are the ugliest white girl ever," Jolene said, in a stage whisper.

She had come up to Beth in the line for the little boxes of cereal.

"Your nose is ugly and your face is ugly and your skin is like sandpaper. You white trash cracker bitch."

Jolene went on, head high, to the scrambled eggs.

Beth said nothing, **knowing that it was true.** (Tevis, 20)

When she lived in an orphanage, she was mocked by Jolene about how ugly her face was. When Jolene said anything bad about her face, she just did nothing and said nothing, because she knew that it was true, and she accepted it without any further thinking. Thus, this part showed that Elizabeth Harmon had one of the characteristics of a self-actualized person, which was acceptance.

### **B.2. The Quality of Detachment: The Need for Privacy**

There are 15 characteristics of a self-actualized person that has been stated by Maslow, one of them is the quality of detachment or the need for privacy. This characteristic showed about the behavior of a self-actualized person that still can be

fine even alone. This characteristic of a self-actualized person prefers solitude and privacy more than average person. Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person showed this characteristic several times, it can be seen through the narrative: “This room was hers. She looked at the heavily painted white door; there was a key in it, under the knob. **She could lock the door and no one could come in.**” (Tevis, 63)

Elizabeth Harmon was being adopted by a married couple, The Wheatleys. When they arrived home, Mrs. Wheatley showed a bedroom that was hers. With all of the beautiful decorations, Elizabeth Harmon was amazed, but the important thing was she had her own room that she never had ever before, and she could stay there alone with nobody disturbing her. This showed that Elizabeth Harmon prefers to be alone rather than having a room for together. It is defined as a need for privacy behavior that belonged to Elizabeth Harmon.

Another proof that showed Elizabeth Harmon’s The quality of detachment or the need for privacy can be seen through the narrative: “They broke for lunch and Beth got a sandwich and milk at a drugstore down the block from the high school; she ate it **alone** at the counter and left.” (Tevis, 96)

One characteristic that is owned by Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person is the Need for privacy. This characteristic showed that a self-actualized person still can enjoy every moment even when they are alone. In the middle of the Kentucky State Championship, they broke up for lunch. Elizabeth Harmon ate her lunch alone. She chose to eat alone then left, and she was fine with that. This becomes one evidence like what Maslow said that a self-actualized person can be in their solitude without any discomfort. Thus, Elizabeth Harmon has a

characteristic of a self-actualized person, which is the need for privacy.

The next proof that showed about Elizabeth Harmon's characteristic was the need for privacy can be seen through the narrative below:

“She would eat frequently and drink one beer--or one glass of wine--every hour. She had made love the night before, and now it was time to learn about being drunk. **She was alone, and she liked it.** It was the way she had learned everything important in her life.” (Tevis, 164)

The characteristic of the need of privacy is defined as a self-actualized person can feel comfortable in their solitude. And a self-actualized person sometimes prefers privacy and solitude more than average people. This characteristic of need for privacy also belongs to Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person. It was shown on page 164. When she was at her college friend's house after having a party last night. All of her friends left her alone for Cincinnati, and she can stay there as long as she wants. There, she was alone, and it was said that she liked it. It became one proof that Elizabeth Harmon liked her solitude and still enjoyed it. Thus, it gives a conclusion that she had one character, which is the need for privacy.

### **B.3. The Mystic Experience: The Peak Experience**

Besides her characteristics of the need for privacy and acceptance, Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person also had a characteristic which showed that she reached the peak experienced in her life, it can be seen through the narrative below:

“He spoke in English, "It's your game." He pushed back his chair,

stood up, and then reached down and picked up his king. Instead of setting it on its side he held it across the board to her. She stared at it. "Take it," he said.

The applause began. She took the black king in her hand and turned to face the auditorium, letting the whole massive weight of the ovation wash over her. People in the audience were standing, applauding louder and louder. She received it with her whole body, feeling her cheeks redden with it and then go hot and **wet as the thunderous sound washed away thought.**

And then Vasily Borgov was standing beside her, and a **moment later to her complete astonishment he had his arms spread** and then was embracing her, hugging her to him warmly." (Tevis, 356-357)

One of the characteristics of a self-actualized person is the mystics experience or the peak experience. The peak experience can be defined as a feeling of a greatness, powerfull, and a wonder, or sometimes a feeling of being lost in space and times. Elizabeth Harmon can be said as a self-actualized person since she had experienced that feeling of a peak experience. It was shown when Borgov gave his King to Beth Harmon. The words of "wet as the thunderous sound washed away thought," give an interpretation that Beth carried away by the situation. She felt confused and astonished to find Borgov hugging her warmly. That part can be one evidence that she had felt the peak experience, since Maslow stated that peak experience brings humans to the feeling of a great wonder and loss in space and

time.

#### **B.4. Behave Spontaneity; Simplicity; Naturalness**

The last characteristic that Elizabeth Harmon had as a self-actualized person was the naturalness and spontaneous behavior. It can be seen through the narrative below:

“About halfway down the first row of concrete tables an old man was sitting alone with the pieces set up in front of him. He was in his sixties and wore the usual gray cap and gray cotton shirt with the sleeves rolled up. When she stopped at his table he looked at her inquisitively, but there was no recognition on his face. **She sat behind the black pieces and said carefully in Russian, "Would you like to play chess?"**” (Tevis, 359)

Naturalness and spontaneity becomes one characteristic of a self-actualized person. A self-actualized person behaves spontaneously and naturally without any artificiality, they will behave simply and naturally. This is also shown by Elizabeth Harmon. After having a party that she did not even like, she asked her guidance to go back to the hotel. On her way, stopping at a traffic signal, she got out of the car, and took a walk in a park. There she looked at an old man sitting alone with a chess piece set up and looked at her curiously. Spontaneously she sat in front of him and asked to play chess. This became one spontaneous behavior that was shown by Elizabeth Harmon since she knew that the old man was curious along with the chess pieces set up, so she asked the old man to play chess.

With all of the explanations and evidence that has been presented above, It

can be concluded that Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983) had several characteristics of a self-actualized person, they are acceptance, the quality of detachment: the need for privacy, the peak experience and spontaneous and naturalness behavior.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

There are two points concluded based on the findings. The first is related to the needs experienced by Elizabeth Harmon as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983). The second is about the characteristics of a self-actualized person depicted by Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983).

The physiological need is the lowest need, Elizabeth Harmon has proved she can satisfy her physiological need by showing that she can fulfill the homeostasis need, for example sugar content, even vitamin and protein. Not only this, she proved that she can buy a house as her shelter needs, and had a bedtime, so she can fulfill her sleeping needs. She also can fulfill her physiological needs repeatedly whenever she needs. Second is the safety need. Elizabeth Harmon, as the main character, proved that she can fulfill her safety needs by controlling her worries and anxiety in every chess game that she has played. Next is the love and belonging need, Elizabeth Harmon proved that she can fulfill her love and belonging need by having attention and love from her adoptive mother, Mrs. Wheatley, even though she was an orphan. Not only from her adoptive mother, she also got love from some friends, they are Jolene, Benny Watts, and Harry Beltik. Then the need for self-esteem, it can come from other people or ourselves. Elizabeth Harmon proved that she can satisfy and

fulfill her internal self-esteem by having a high self-confidence in every chess game that she played, then her feeling of sufficiency about herself in physical condition. Besides that, Elizabeth Harmon also got self-esteem from other people. The self-esteem can be a form of achievement of her winning in every championship, then she got so much appreciation and respect from other people. Elizabeth Harmon as a chess player got fame and recognition from most people she met. Last, she could reach the self-actualization stage. She proved it by winning the Chess World Championship. She pushed and gave all her ability and her effort to win every chess game she played until she played in the Chess World Championship beating Borgov, the grandmaster.

Maslow also revealed 15 characteristics that can be seen in a self-actualized person. After Elizabeth Harmon reached her self-actualization, Elizabeth Harmon also depicted four characteristics of a self-actualized person that has been revealed by Maslow.

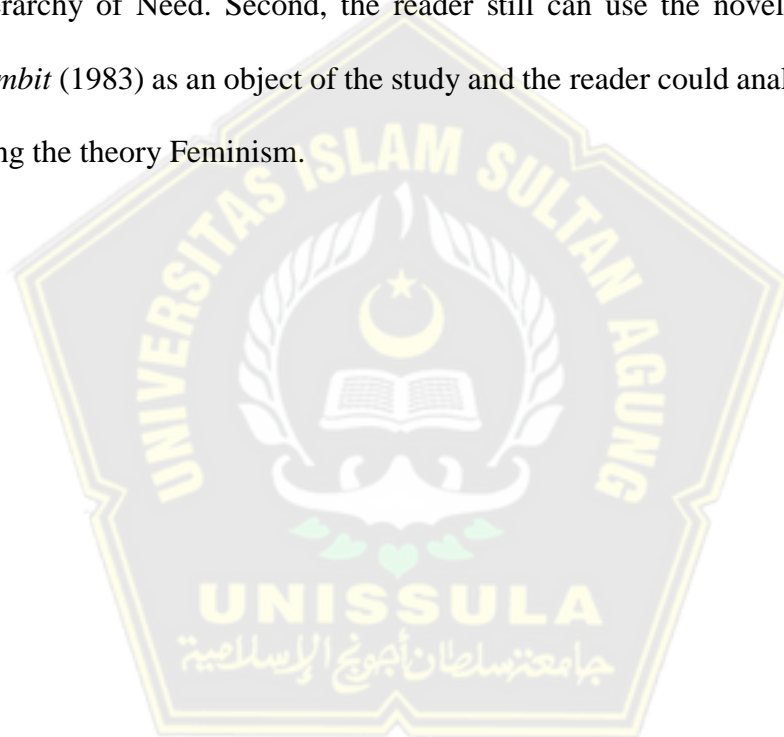
Elizabeth Harmon as a self-actualized person portrayed four characteristics of a self-actualized person stated by Maslow. The first is acceptance. She has shown a characteristic of acceptance since she was a kid. Elizabeth Harmon just accepted it when Jolene mocked her ugly appearance, not arguing anymore. The second characteristic is the quality of detachment: the need for privacy. She showed that she still can enjoy every moment even though she was alone. The third one is the peak experience, she showed she just reached her peak experience in the Chess field, as a winner of the Chess World Championship. Last, Elizabeth Harmon showed characteristics of spontaneous



and natural behavior as a chess player, she just behaved naturally and spontaneously to ask an old man to play chess with her.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on this study, there are some suggestions to the reader. First, the reader could analyze other novels, such as *Frankenstein* (1831), or other movies, such as *The Greatest Showman* (2017) to analyze Maslow's theory, The Hierarchy of Need. Second, the reader still can use the novel *The Queen's Gambit* (1983) as an object of the study and the reader could analyze this novel using the theory Feminism.



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