THE NEEDS EXPERIENCED AND THE SELF

ACTUALIZATION REFLECTED IN *THE OLD MAN AND*

THE SEA NOVEL BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY (1952)

FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirementsto Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree

in English Literature

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

2022

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

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REFLECTED IN *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* NOVEL BY ERNEST

HEMINGWAY (1952)

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has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.

Semarang, 27th June 2022

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VALIDATION

A *Sarjana Sastra* Final Project on

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On July 4th 2022

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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare 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 agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.
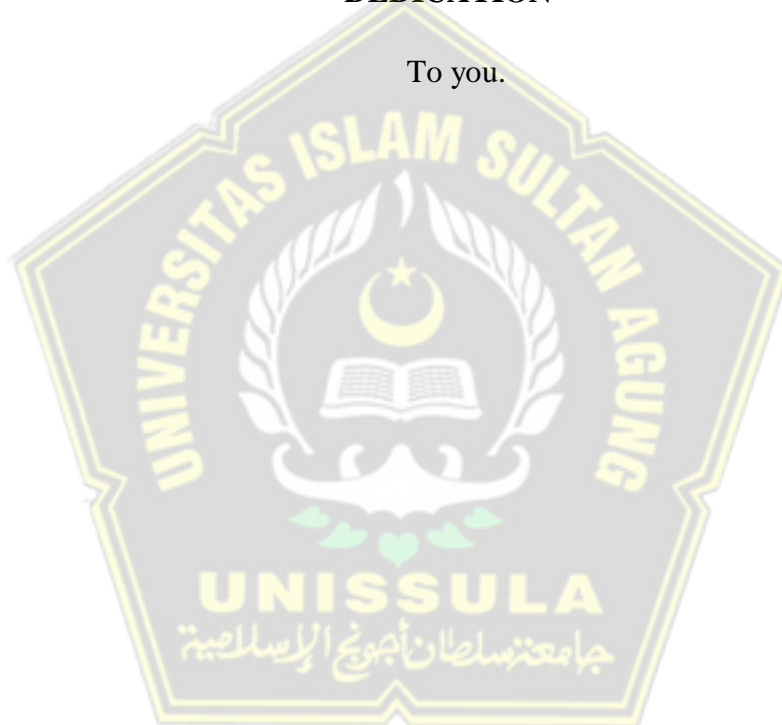
Semarang, 27th June 2022

Dewi Priyam

MOTTO

"The best way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing"

(Walt Disney)

DEDICATION

To you.

ABSTRACT

Priyani, Dewi.30801700005. The Needs Experienced and The Self-Actualization Reflected in *The Old Man and The Sea* Novel (1952). Final Project Faculty of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Study Program. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati,S.S., M.Hum.

Literature connects to the human world, literature portrays humans through character, lives, and mood and brings the reader into the psychological dimensions of human life. Many aspects appear in literature, such as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, and so on. Literature and psychology manage human reality and also support their dimension each other. Every human has different needs in their life. The human needs have already been explained and theorized by Abraham Maslow. Abraham Maslow's theory named as Hierarchy of Needs.

This study analyses the needs experienced by the main character and the characteristics of self-actualization portrayed in *The Old man and The Sea* novel by Ernest Hemingway. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data are taken from the novel, such as dialogues, monologues, and narratives. Some steps were used to collect the data, such as reading the novel, identifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study found the hierarchy of needs in the main character based on the Hierarchy of Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow. The first one was the fulfillment of the needs experienced by the main character Santiago. The main character experienced all the needs: physiological needs, safety needs, love/belonging needs, and esteem needs. The next was Santiago, as the main character satisfied the self-actualization needs. He became a self-actualized person. Besides, he satisfied five of the self-actualization's characteristics: perceived reality more efficiently, acceptance (self, others, nature), spontaneity simplicity naturalness, the continued freshness of appreciation, and imperfections.

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Self-Actualization, Characteristics of Self-Actualization, *The Old Man and The Sea.*

INTISARI

Priyani, Dewi.30801700005. Kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang Dialami dan Aktualisasi Diri Terefleksikan dalam karya Novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Sastra terhubung dengan dunia manusia, sastra nggambarkan manusia melalui karakter, kehidupan pribadinya, suasana hatinya, dan membawa pembaca ke dimensi psikologis kehidupan manusia. Ada banyak aspek yang muncul dalam sastra seperti sejarah, filsafat, sosiologi, psikologi dan sebagainya. Sastra dan psikologi mengelola realitas manusia dan juga saling mendukung dimensi mereka satu sama lain. Setiap manusia memiliki kebutuhan yang berbeda-beda untuk hidupnya. Kebutuhan manusia telah dijelaskan dan diteorikan oleh Abraham Maslow. Teori Abraham Maslow disebut sebagai Kebutuhan Hirarki.

Penelitian ini menganalisis kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dan karakteristik-karakteristik dari aktualisasi diri yang digambarkan dalam *The Old man and The Sea* novel karya Ernest Hemingway. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diambil dari novel seperti dialog, monolog, dan narasi. Ada langkah-langkah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, dan mengurangi data.

Penelitian ini menemukan kebutuhan hirarki dalam karakter utama berdasarkan teori Abraham Maslow. Yang pertama adalah pemenuhan kebutuhan yang dialami oleh karakter utama Santiago. Karakter utama mengalami semua kebutuhan: kebutuhan akan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan keamanan, kebutuhan akan cinta atau kasih sayang, dan kebutuhan akan penghargaan. Temuan selanjutnya, Santiago sebagai tokoh utama memenuhi kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Dia menjadi orang yang telah teraktualisasikan diri. Selain itu, dia terindikasi memiliki lima karakteristik aktualisasi diri: memahami realitas dengan lebih efisien, penerimaan (atas diri sendiri, orang lain dan sekitar), spontanitas kesederhanaan kealamian, kesegaran apresiasi dan ketidaksempurnaan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia, Aktualisasi Diri, Karakteristik-karakteristik dari seseorang yang Teraktualisasikan Diri, *The Old Man and The Sea*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the 'Alamin (mankind, jinns, and all that exist). This study is submitted as the final requirement for accomplishing *Sarjana Sastra* degree in the English literature program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. Here, I would like to convey my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Dean of Language and Communication Science Faculty, Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd, and Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum as the head of English Literature.

2. Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum., as my best advisor who has given me useful comments, guidance, suggestion, corrections, and all support from the preliminary of this final project until the end for her support, help, and encouragement.

3. All lectures of the Language and Communication Science Faculty of Universitas Islam Agung who have contributed and transferred their very helpful and useful knowledge.

4. My beloved parents who have given their affection and support in providing the best education for their children and also for the sincere prayers for my safety, health, and success.

5. Aminnatun Sa'diyah, Arif Santoso, Reza Kurniawan, and Windy Fadlyana, my best friends who become my support system like my parents, my closest friends who always cheer me up and also my mental support through ups and downs.

6. Adela Putri Haryanti, my ride and die and my happy pill, the best roommate and my closest friend that always cheer me up whenever I'm feeling down or sad.

7. All 2017 batch of English Literature for their support.

8. Mba Syaharbanu, a senior English Literature student who helped me a lot with all the sources and references, their thesis as an example. Thank you so much, I could not be here without her.

9. Everyone who could not be mentioned one by one for all their prayer, support, and encouragement to finish this final project.

10. Last but not least, I wanna thank me, for believing in me, for doing all of this hard work, for having no days off, for never quitting, for just being me at all times.

Hopefully, this study would be useful for the readers. I realize this final project is still far from being perfectness. So, the researcher lets every reader to gives critics and suggestions.

Semarang, 27th June 2022

Dewi Priyani

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Literature connects to the human world, literature portrays humans through character, lives, and mood and brings the reader into the psychological dimensions of human life. Many aspects appear in literature, such as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, so on. The psychological perspective will be the primary concentration as long as humans become literature's characters. On the other hand, psychology provides insight into literature by exploring mental processes (Aras, 250). Literature and psychology manage human reality and also support their dimension each other. Aras added that "There is a powerful correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with a human being and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations, individual and social concern, using the varied concept, methods, and approaches" (250).

Everyone has different needs in life. One researcher said, "Basic human needs, emotions, and capacities are not evil or good; they are neutral; therefore, this nature is not inherently evil. Because it is not good or evil, it should be encouraged and permitted

to guide our lives resulting in happiness and growth" (Grinstead,2). Indeed, the need could be the effort to pursue the happiness of life. They must motivate themselves to discover what they wish to reach their goals. When their needs are met, they will be happy and content to live in this world. The human needs have already been explained and theorized by Maslow. Abraham Maslow's theory named as Hierarchy of Needs. He believed that people were motivated to reach their needs. Maslow explained five types of human needs. "A person must fulfill the lower, prepotent needs to a certain level to move up the pyramid and work on satisfying the higher needs" (Feist, 299). He explained that people motivate their needs individually; every need has a different level.

Heylighen, in his journal, stated that driving needs are most active based on two principles: (1) the higher the satisfaction, the lower the activity (the exception to this rule is the need for Self-Actualization, see below); (2) people at the bottom of the hierarchy are most active. Lower needs are more "urgent" in the sense that they must be met before higher needs dominate (Heylighen, 40).

The first basic need is physiological needs. As human beings, people could not live without a drink, eat, shelter or sleep. People must satisfy those needs and live with the basic needs fulfilled. Second, safety needs are also included as fundamental needs of human needs,

security needs, safety from war, discrimination, slavery, and anything that threatens our life. The third level is Love and Belongings needs; this need is for loved or to be loved by a mate, friends, or family is every people dreamed of after satisfying the previous needs. The esteem needs will be the following needs of the hierarchy of needs. Appreciation, sense of pride, and self-worth include esteem needs. People are motivated to reach the following needs in life. Having respect or being respected to be people with the power to help others includes esteem needs. Self- actualization is the highest level of hierarchy. People who have actualized their own needs can be called self-actualized people (Maslow, 35).

The hierarchy of needs does not only appear in real human life but is also often described in the novel through its characters. His novel The Old Man and The Sea, one of the famous novels, was created by a well-known fantasy writer, Ernest Hemingway. This novel was written in Cuba in 1951 and published in 1952. This literature is the greatest and last work of fiction written by Ernest Hemingway. It tells the story of an old Cuban fisherman named Santiago who has not caught a fish for 84 days. Manolin continued to help him with food and bait, but Santiago forced the boy to leave. Santiago took the boat with a wealth of experience and strength, Santiago battles the fish on three days. Day to day, admiring his strength, dignity, and loyalty is Santiago's identity as a fisherman.

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Finally, he gets the marlin. However, the shark is attracted to the bite of the marlin, and Santiago manages to kill some of the shark, but he leaves only his skeleton. After returning to the harbor, disappointed Santiago went to sleep at his house. Meanwhile, others fishermean looked at the skeleton tied to his boat. After all, worried manolin finds Santiago alive and relieved, and the two agree to go fishing together again.

The analysis of these needs will use the Hierarchy of Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow. Then, after the needs are fulfilled, the study is continued by discussing the Self-Actualized of the main character.

B. Problem Formulations

Based on the background of the study, the problem formulations are:

1. What kinds of human needs based on Maslow's theory that are experienced by Santiago in *The Old man and The Sea* novel?

2. How are the characteristics of self-actualization portrayed in Santiago *The Old Man and The Sea* novel based on the hierarchy needs theory by Abraham Maslow?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problem formulations, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the kinds of Human Needs based on Maslow's Theory in Santiago Character.

2. To explain characteristics of Self-Actualization in Santiago Character.

D. Limitation of the Study:

This study focuses on how the human needs are portrayed in the main character and the self-actualization characteristic of the main character. In other words, the goal of this study is to identify the hierarchy of needs of the main character and also explain the characteristics of the self-actualization in the main character according to hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

E. Significances of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be useful:

1. To help students deeply understand about the hierarchy of needs theory byAbraham Maslow.

2. To guide and give references to English Literature students of the Faculty of Languages and Communication Science in Sultan Agung Islamic University for Analyzing literary works that are related to the hierarchy of needs.

F. Outline of The Study

This study is divided into five Chapters. Chapter one provides the Background of The Study, Problem Formulations, Objectives of The Study, Significances of The Study, and Outline of The Study. Chapter two explains Literature consist of the Synopsis of *The Old Man and The Sea,* Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory, and the Characteristics of Self- Actualization. Chapter three explains Research Method that involves Type of Research, Data Collecting and Analyzing the Data. Chapter four contains of Finding and Discussion. Whereas, Chapter five is divided into two parts namely Conclusion and also Suggestion.
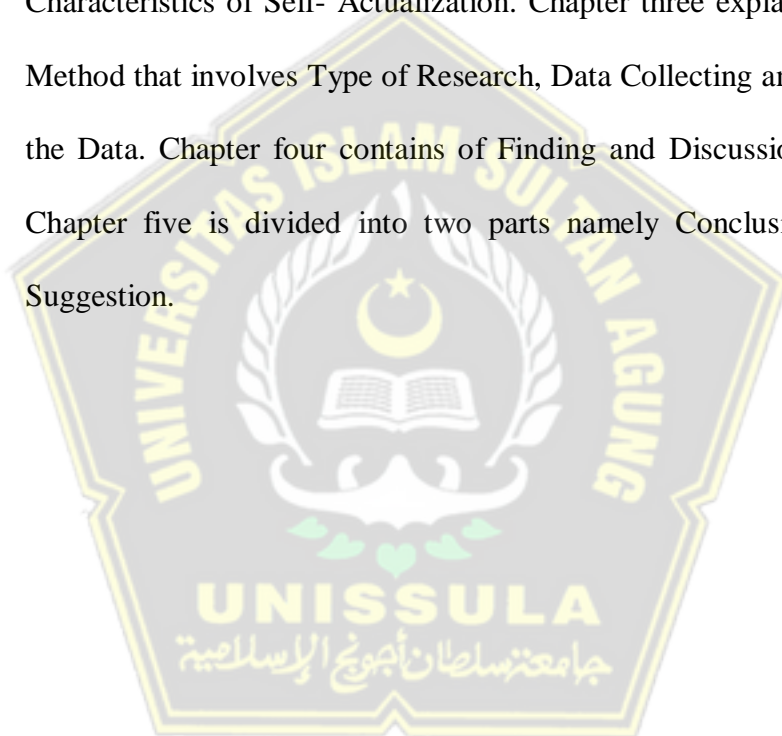
CHAPTER II

REVIEWOFRELATEDLITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *The Old Man and The Sea*

There was an older man, Santiago, who had not caught a fish in eighty-four days; it made him become the object of scorn and pity of others fishers. Manolin, the boy Santiago taught to fish, has been forbidden by his parents not to accompany him in his skiff because they feared the older man was terrible luck. Even after his parent's wishes, Manolin decided to help Santiago carry his heavy equipment between the boat and his shack. Manolin loved and admired the older man and served him coffee in the morning and food in the evening; the relationship between Santigo and Manolin was like father and son. Santiago and Manolin often talked about baseball, especially the New York Yankees and the player Joe Di Maggio. Santiago has occasional dreams about Africa and lion cubs playing on the beach, remembrances he recalls from his childhood.

On the eighty-fifth day, Santiago and other fishermen rowed into the sea and spread throughout the sea. In the morning, Santiago is happy to catch small fish that can be used as bait. Around noon, he noticed that the fish swallowed one of his fishing lines and slowly began to pull his boat northwest. Santiago thought it was a big fish and towed the boat for four hours until the land disappeared. When a fish was spotted on another line, Santiago cut the line, thinking he was saving the second fish for a larger one he had not seen yet, when he began to feel upset for the fish as he

realized that no one could help either of them forecasting. Santiago tried to make the fish jump out of the water, prevented it from swimming deeper, and then waited patiently for the results. Santiago is soon attended to by a small bird that lands on his boat. Another fish was caught. The fish, a giant marlin, emerged from the water as the fishing line stuck in his hand. Seeing that the fish was longer than his boat, Santiago thought that although not as intelligent as a human, he was more noble and capable. By late afternoon, it started to rain, but Santiago refused to admit that he was suffering. When Santiago begins to feel sorry for the fish, he realized that no one has been able to help him so far. Santiago increases the tension in the ropes to make the fish jump out of the water, causing the air sacs in his spine to fill and preventing him from swimming any deeper, then patiently waits for the outcome.

Santiago was briefly visited by a small bird that landed in his skiff. Another fish was caught on a different line. Santiago cut in line, convinced that he had sacrificed the second fish in exchange for a larger one he had yet to see. His thoughts drifted to the Yankees, and he doubted the most recent game's performance. He then recalled a time in a Casablanca pub when he trained and grappled the most muscular man working on the docks, a Negro, in a two-day game he won. As his skiff passed a small island just before dark, a dolphin was captured on one of his lines, and Santiago ate it raw. When his "friends", the stars, appeared, Santiago also thought of the marlin as a friend. After nearly two days without sleep, Santiago finally fell asleep and dreamed about a school of sea creatures, the lions and whales. The jerking of his lines awakens him as

the boat pushes into a grey area. He fought the marlin, his hands bleeding, and wished the boy was with him. Santiago pulls the marlin close enough to kill him with a spear. Dead beside the boat, the marlin is the biggest fish Santiago has ever caught.

Despite feeling faint, exhausted, dizzy, and seeing spots before his eyes, Santiago realized the fish was much bigger than he thought and pulled inside. As Santiago set sails with the fish, the marlin's blood left a trail in the water, and a shark appeared, swimming fast to eat the marlin. The older man speared and killed the shark, losing his precious spear and rope. When another shark approached, Santiago swung his knife at the oars and stabbed them, but the sharks ate the marlin anyway. Santiago noticed the city lights around ten o'clock at night and felt his body ache. He apologized to the fish for sailing too far. More sharks arrived, just as he predicted, and he tried to fight them off, despite knowing he was defeated. As he approached his coastal colony, winds and currents pulled him in. Arriving on land before dawn, he found the beach deserted and left the remains of a large fish tied to his boat, leaving only a skeleton, head, and tail as he slowly made his way back to his shack.

The wind was too strong the following day for the fishers to go out. Manolin arrived at the older man's shack and cried when he saw the state of his hands. When Manolin went to get coffee for Santiago, he discovered that the other fishers were looking at the bones tied to Santiago's skiff, and Martin claimed that there had never been such a delicate fish. Santiago expressed his disappointment when Manolin returned to the shack with the coffee. However,

Manolin reminds him that he has caught the marlin and announces that they will do it together with the fish, despite his father's wishes. Santiago refused, saying that he is no longer lucky, but Manolin reassures Santiago. They decided to start over after the wind subsides, and meanwhile, Manolin prepares to get new equipment for them and tells the older man to get well. At the cafe, a group of Havana tourists spotted a fish spine, which had been reduced to trash that would be washed away by the current, and thought it was a shark. When the boy came back, he saw the older man sleeping in his sack and had a dream about the lion.

B. Related Literature

B.1. Humanistic Psychology

Humanistic Psychology is a movement of human beings and behaviour. Schultz defined humanistic psychology as a system of psychology that emphasizes the study of conscious experience and the totality of human nature (18). A study about humanitarianism is understanding the real personal growth and joy, that humans have free will and the ability to choose actions, and they have an interest in human uniqueness and self-actualization.

Bugental, "... humanistic psychologists have cared deeply about what it means to be fully human and have sought pathways and technologies that assist humans in reaching full humanness..." (3). Significantly, every individual needs to fulfill his needs because it is essential for him. Humanistic psychology studies also focus on human behaviour connected to self-action and self-

motivation to fulfill human needs. On the other hand, Abraham Harold Maslow, a famous humanistic psychologist, introduced the concept of a hierarchy of needs in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation". He identified five categories of needs and represented the five needs as a hierarchy in a shape ofa pyramid.

C. Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory

The hierarchy of human needs theory explains the stages of human beings from the bottom of the first step until the highest step to fulfilling their needs. The needs are divided into two categories, and those are basic needs and growth needs. According to Maslow, physiological, safety, love/belonging, and esteem are included in basic needs. Meanwhile, Self-actualization includes growth needs (370-396). Both are depicted as hierarchical needs in the shape of a pyramid, and every need must be satisfied. In order to complete term satisfaction, one researcher states, "One must satisfy lower basic needs before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may reach the highest level called Self-Actualization" (McLeod 342). The lower needs in the hierarchy are vital, potential, and priority needs. Meanwhile, the higher needs are less necessary in order to survive, so their satisfaction can be neglected.
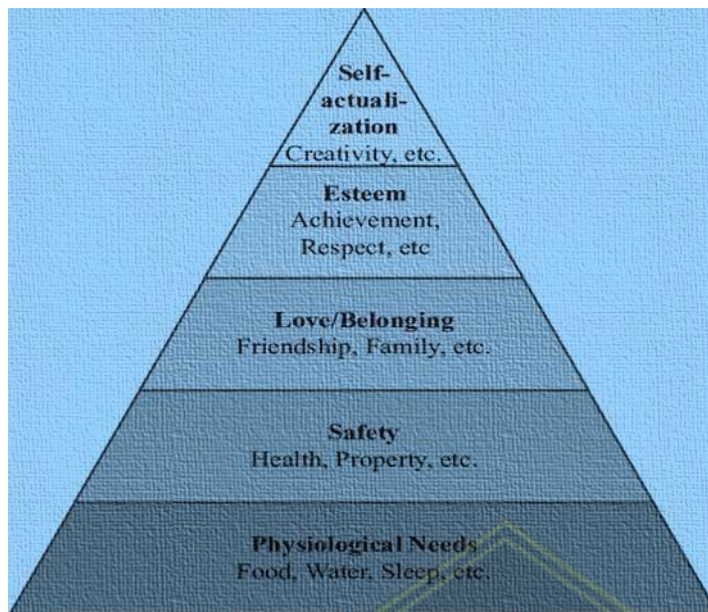
Figure I Maslow's hierarchy of needs

C.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are physical wishes for human survival. "Physiological needs are the need at the bottom of the triangle and include the lowest order need and most basic. This includes the need to satisfy the fundamental biological drives such as food, air, water, and shelter" (Kaur, 1062). The basic needs are the most dominant needs related to the next level of human needs that have to be repeatedly satisfied.

Moreover, physiological needs are the highest priority in life. Satisfaction with these needs will undoubtedly be urgent before other needs. An individual will not move on to the other needs before these basic needs are completely satisfied. The physiological needs do not only sleep, eat, and drink but also homeostasis includes in the physiological needs. It consists of blood temperature, water, salt, sugar, protein, calcium, oxygen, and all body tendency that affect human needs (36).

If those needs cannot be satisfied, the following needs are unimportant. After that, people will continue to improve themselves in terms of satisfaction to fulfill the other more basic needs, called safety needs.

C.2. Safety Needs

The different levels of needs in the hierarchy of needs theory are safety needs. Those needs are higher than physiological needs. Maslow stated, "The peaceful, smoothly running, stable, good society ordinarily makes its members feel safe enough from wild animals, extremes of temperature, criminal assault, murder, chaos, tyranny and so on" (41). Based on that statement, people try to achieve as much guarantee, protection, order, and security as possible according to their abilities. Also, it shows that human tends to satisfy their safety needs such as financial stability, life stability, and a house to protect them from rain and heat, strong wind, and storm and also them from random incidents such as criminality, terrorism, diseases, fear, and so on.

C.3. Love and Belonging Needs

The love and belonging needs are the following levels of needs in the hierarchy of needs theory. Maslow said that people are trying to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This includes giving and receiving love-the defense of affection and belonging (Jerome, 42). The love and belonging needs are the most affectionate because it comes from another love, not only from family but also from other people. Every individual has 'love' to share with sisters, brothers, fathers, mothers, friends, and all beloved people. The love and belonging needs are not only talking about a friend, society, or being part of the community, but also married to someone and having a family and

children.

C.4. Esteem Needs

After all previous needs are satisfied, esteem needs are the upcoming level of needs in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The needs are classified into two categories. The first category is the need for achievement, strength, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence in the face of the world, and the need for independence, and freedom. The second classification is the need for reputation or prestige, popularity, reputation, honor, attention, acceptance, value, self-worth, or self-esteem (Maslow,45). A person who has sufficient self-esteem will be more confident and more capable and more productive. On the other hand, when these need sun satisfied, people will have no power and feel worthless, and people will feel upset and frustrated.

C.5. Self-Actualization Needs

When an individual has been satisfied all of the basic needs, the final step in the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow is called self-actualization needs." Self- Actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one's potential and a desire to become creative in the complete sense of the world" (Feist 283-284). Self-actualization is classified as a growth need. People tend to explore their traits as human beings to be a success in their lives when they satisfy their needs well.

"Self-actualization offers its own set of challenges to both the organization and individual" (Benson and Dundis, 319). To reach the level of self-actualization, a person will be faced with many obstacles, both internal and external. Internal barriers that originate from himself, among others, are in the form of ignorance of self-potential so that this potential continues to be hidden. Meanwhile, external obstacles can come from the environment or community culture that does not support self-actualization efforts. As a result, self-actualized people who satisfy all needs have maturity and self-confidence and realize their own-self potency. Related the characteristics of self-actualizing people will be discussed explicitly in the following sub-chapters.

D. Characteristics of Self-Actualizing Person

There are several levels in the hierarchy of needs, and self-actualization is the final step in the hierarchy of needs theory. Moreover, if people can reach their potential successfully, self-actualization needs will be easily satisfied. Zimbardo stated that there are fifteen characteristics of self-actualized people formulated by Abraham Maslow, they are Perceive Reality More Efficiently, Acceptance (Self, Others, Nature), Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness, Problem Centering, The Quality of Detachment: Need for Privacy, Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment), Continued Freshness of Appreciation, Peak/Mystic Experiences, Social Interest, Interpersonal Relations, The Democratic Character Structure, Discrimination Between Good and Evil, Philosophical Unhostile Sense of Humor, Creativeness, Imperfection (321).

D.1. Perceive Reality More Efficiently

The first characteristic of self-actualized people is to perceive reality more efficiently. It once said, "The first form in which this capacity was noticed was an unusual ability to detect the spurious, the fake, and the dishonest in personality, and in general to judge people correctly and efficiently" (Maslow,153). The self-actualized people have a feeling of realism and acceptance. They are also able to detect misleading and untruthfulness. If ordinary people are subjectively dealing with their problems through emotional thoughts and even ignoring them, self-actualized people are objective in solving their problems. Furthermore, they live close to reality, judge others accurately, are vulnerable, tolerate the doubts, and accept unfamiliar perceptions and the new.

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

Self-actualized individuals embrace themselves, others, and nature. These people accept themselves without feeling embarrassed or dissatisfied and without thinking about the problem. They can accept others in the same way without trying to control them in any way. They can also be aware that people grow old, die, and suffer. Also, they are not guilty or ashamed of their shortcomings, sins, weaknesses, and imperfection. They accept human nature.

> "The self-actualized people can accept their own human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling real concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied. What we must say rather that they can take the frailties and sins, weaknesses, and evils of human nature in the same unquestioning spirit which

one accepts the characteristics of nature" (Maslow,157).

D.3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness

The following characteristic of self-actualized is spontaneity. These individuals are able to do things that feel natural and feel good simply because it is a way of forming perspectives and beliefs. They express their emotions and look for positive personal qualities.

According to Maslow in his book that "Self-actualized people behaviour are marked by simplicity and naturalness, and by lack of artificiality or straining for effects, his unconventionality is not superficial but essential or internal. . . .and he is perhaps more human, more revealing of the original nature of the species" 157).

The self-actualized people tend to be open-minded, spontaneous, simple, and straightforward toward everything in this world. They are aware of natural society, such as plants, animals, and others.

D.4. Problem Centering

The self-actualized person is problem-centered and is not always focused on ego-centered. Also, they generally see all the problems according to themselves. Even though self-actualized people are task-orientated, they focus on their obligation and problems outside themselves. They can solve every single problem in their life quickly and the difficulties demanding their activities. In addition, they enjoy applying their problem-solving skills in reality, and they like to assist others in working on their own lives. They are interested in developing the live quality and living. All of their problems become their life's mission. Those missions are being their motivation for living

to spread the love to people's relationships, society, and nature (Feist, 292).

D.5. The Quality of Detachment: Need for Privacy

The following characteristic of self-actualized people is the need for privacy. Self-actualized people often display the need for privacy and personal freedom. According to Maslow that "Self-actualizing individuals have more "free will" and are less "determined" than ordinary people are" (161-162). Self-actualized individuals possess the ability to be alone. These individuals need to be alone and need solitude. They prefer solitude and privacy to the average. Self-actualized people enjoy quiet introspection and do not need constant interaction with others.

D.6. Autonomy (Independence of Culture and environment)

The following characteristic of self-actualized people is enjoying their lives in society. Maslow explained in his book that "Self-actualized people are not dependent on their main satisfaction on the real world, or other people or culture or means to ends or, in general, on extrinsic satisfaction. Rather they depend on their development and continued growth of their potentialities" (162).

The self-actualized people are very independent and enjoy their lives in society. They are focused on their skills and growth; self-actualized people do not care about other people's opinions, perceptions, and views. They have high confidence and are strong enough to be independent.

D.7. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

The following characteristic of self-actualized people is continued freshness appreciation. Maslow defined that self-actualizing people have an extraordinary ability to freshly and naively appreciate life's most important commodities over and over again with awe, joy, amazement, and even ecstasy. (163). They can repeatedly appreciate the beauty of life and experiences. They form an optimistic viewpoint and implement the necessary tasks and activities. They will appreciate behavior in their lives. Even if it is just breathtaking flowers, looking at the sunset and sunrise, or sitting on their chairs.

D.8. Peak/Mystic Experience

The following characteristic of self-actualized people is peak/mystical experiences. Peak experiences are mystically experienced and act as a mechanism that allows the self-actualized who transcends the ordinary and connect with the sublime. Grinstead, in his journal, stated, "The *peak experience* is a moment of highest fulfillment and greatest happiness such as the parental experience, the mystic, a nature experience, an aesthetic perception, a creative moment, intellectual insight, the orgasmic experience, athletic fulfillment, etc." (5). Based on that statement, peak experience has much positive impact, including joy, delightful, and enjoyable feelings of happiness.

D.9. Social Interest

Social relation becomes the following characteristic of self-actualized people. It has been stated by Maslow in his book that "Self-actualizing people have for human beings, in general, a deep feeling of identification, sympathy,

and affection despite the occasional anger, impatience, or disgust. . . .because of this they have a genuine desire to help the human race if they were all members of a single-family" (166).

Based on this statement, self-actualized people care about humans and non-humans living in this world. Self-actualized individuals have a sense of unity with humanity. They believe that unity is strength and acceptance, love and empathy, a compassionate stay, and facilitating it.

D.10. Interpersonal Relations

The following characteristic of a self-actualized person is interpersonal relations. Self-actualized people have more profound interpersonal relations than other people. Self-actualized people try to seek deeper connections in interpersonal relationships. They are able to discern, integrate, love, and dissolve ego boundaries more completely than other humans. They could choose their circle with loyal people, which leads to more meaningful and authentic contact with themselves and with others (167).

D.11. The Democratic Character Structure

The democratic character structure is the following characteristics of self-actualized people. Maslow stated in his book that "All my subjects without exception may be said to be democratic people in the deepest possible sense. . . and democratic character structures that are too elaborate to present here; it is possible only to describe some aspects of this behaviour in short space. These people have obvious or superficial democratic characteristics" (167).

Demonstrating such an attitude required some degree of humility tends to make decisions based on personality, and does not tend to make decisions based on status. They put the well-being of others first and then themselves. They are kind to others, humble, willing to learn from anyone, and tend to treat others with respect.

D.12. Discrimination Between Good and Evil

The following characteristics of self-actualized people are discrimination, good and evil. According to Maslow, "The self-actualized people are strongly ethical, have definite moral standards, do right and do not do wrong. Their notions of right and wrong and good and evil are often not the conventional ones" (168-169). Every individual need to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong. An efficient understanding of these aspects allows us to adopt the right methods and eliminate the wrong ones. Through self-actualization, these individuals can experience joy in doing something. when distinguishing legal from illegal they can apply the legal aspects.

D.13. Philosophical Unhostile Sense of Humor

The following characteristic of self-actualized is philosophical unhostile humor. These individuals tend to enjoy humor. They do not appreciate the humor that insults people. They use humor to make other people happy. They can make fun of others, but it is not in a negative way. Their humor is used to inform, teach and point out ambiguity.

> "Characteristically what they consider humor is more closely allied to philosophy than to anything else. It may also be called the humor of the real because it consists in large part in poking fun at human beings in general when they are foolish, or forget their place in the universe, try to be big when they are actually small. This can take the form of poking fun at themselves but this is not done in any masochistic or clown like way" (Maslow,169-170).

D.14. Creativeness

The following characteristics of self-actualized are creativeness that people will express their activities and also help people spontaneously. According to Maslow that "Each one shows in one way or another a special kind of creativeness or originality or inventiveness that has been certain peculiar characteristics . . . . which is a kin to the universal creativeness of unspoiled children" (Maslow, 170).

In other words, creativeness is taught to individuals from the stage of early childhood. All individuals believe that when they are creative, they will be able to generate productive results and perform tasks and also activities appropriately.

D.15. Imperfection

The last characteristic of self-actualized people is imperfection. Maslow stated, "The individual's wishes for perfection and his guilt and shame about shortcomings are projected upon various kinds of people" (175). Also, they focus more on their problems and always ask for advice and solutions from other people. The self-actualized people know and realize that they are just ordinary human being incapable of achieving perfection, seeing there will always be something new to learn and new ways to the growth and improve themselves.
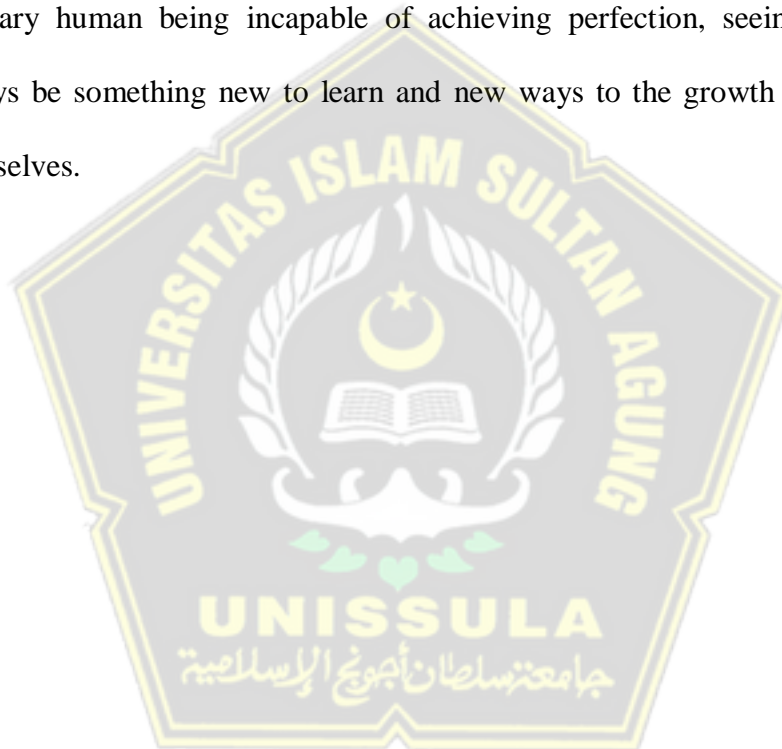
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of Research

This type of research is qualitative. Qualitative research is a scientific observation method for collecting non-numerical data. Non-numeric data is mainly focused on explanations, views, opinions, and impressions. So, Sunday clearly states qualitative data: "Qualitative data are a transcript of individual and focus group interviews or field notes, copies of a document, audio and video recordings of observations of certain activities. The data relates to the concepts, opinions, values, and behavior of society in a social context" (12).

In other words, researchers must interpret the data using descriptive methods. Data is presented in the form of words, phrases or sentences, prologues, dialogues, monologues, quotes paraphrases, not in statistical analysis methods such as numbers.

B. Data Collecting

B.1. Data Collecting Method

These are the steps of collecting the data of the study:

B.1.1. Reading the novel

Reading is the first step in gathering data. Reading *The Old Man and The Sea* novel several times is the easiest way to get a deep understanding of the stories. Data collection aims to understand the plot,

characters, and setting of the novel.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

After reading the novel several times, identifying the data is necessary. This step aims to find the parts of the novel that will be analyzed. The researchers will do the underlining, highlighting, and giving the codes to identify the data.

B.1.3. Classifying the Data

The next step in the data collection process is to arrange the data into classes or groups. After the data are arranged, the researchers list the data in a table. The table is based on the problem formulations. It contains a column of numbers, quotes from the novel, page, analysis types, data types, comments, and references. The table is known as the appendix.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

The last step of the data collecting method is reducing/minimizing the significant number into a small one. Reducing data would be a suitable technique to answer the problems. This step will become an effective way to decrease the unnecessary data.

B.2. Types of Data

The data of this study are divided into two types:

    1. Primary data is taken from the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Miller Hemingway.

    2. Secondary data is taken from journals, books, and articles related tothis research.

B.3. Analyzing the Data

The final step in this study was analyzing data. It was a process that contained analyzing and reporting the data. The study would use a qualitative method to analyze the data by reading the novel. This study would use the Hierarchy of Needs Theory to analyze the data. The data were taken from the novel, including dialogue, narrative, and monologue. The analyzed data is reported in Chapter IV as the result.
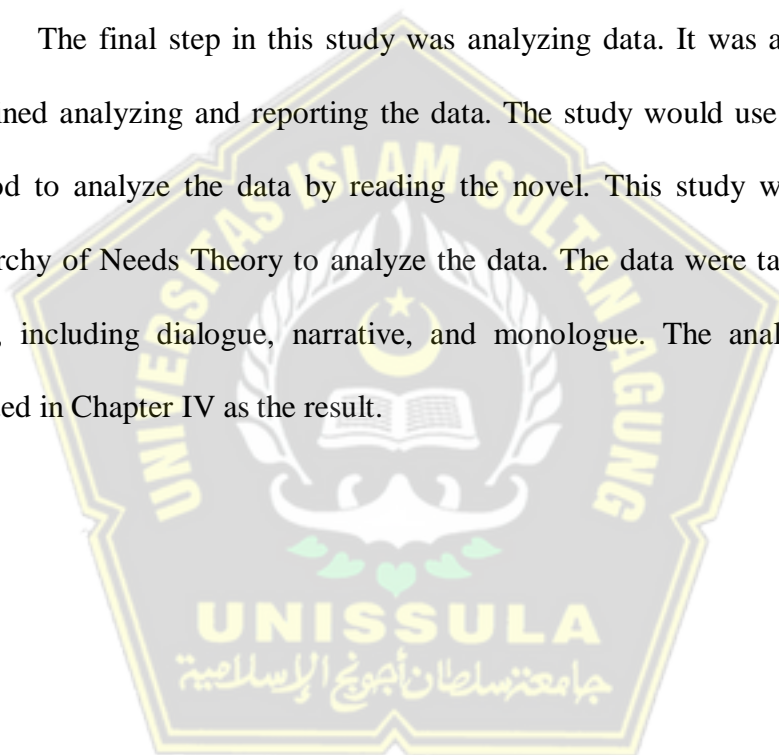
CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. The Needs Experienced by the main character

The study of humanistic psychology by Abraham Maslow identified five categories of human needs. Five categories of human needs are arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest level of needs. According to Maslow "Hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower-level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before the higher-level needs become motivators. Lower-level needs have prepotency over higher-level needs; that is, they must be satisfied or mostly satisfied before higher-level needs become activated" (280). Both the lowest and the highest needs have some effects on individual motivations in life. Moreover, these needs have influenced personal growth and development.

A.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are physical wishes for human survival. Kaur stated that physiological needs are the need at the bottom of the triangle and include the lowest order need and most basic. This included the need to satisfy the fundamental biological drives such as food, air, water, and shelter (Kaur,1062). The physiological needs that appear in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel can be seen in the dialogue below:

"Who gave this to you?" "Martin. The owner." "I must thank him." "I thanked him already," the boy said. "You don't need to thank him." "I'll gave him the belly meat of a big fish," the old man said. "Has he done this for us more than once?" "I think so." "I must give him something more than the belly meat then. He is very thoughtful for us." "He sent two beers." "I like the beer in cans best." "I know but this is in bottles, Hatuey beer, and I take back the bottles." "That's very kind of you,' the old man said. "Should we eat?" "I've been asking you to," the boy told him gently. "I have not wished to open the container until you were ready." "I'm ready now," the old man said. (Hemingway, 19-20).

As the bottom level in the hierarchy of needs, the needs for food and drink are the most important needs. Therefore, the old man has reached his physiological needs that are depicted directly, and it can be seen when Santiago decided to eat before he went fishing. From the proof, we can see that the old man felt hungry, and he asked the boy, "Should we eat?" to ask the boy to eat together with him. It also clearly showed that the old man felt hungry when he said, "I'm ready now" which meant that he has been hungry and so ready to eat the existing dishes.

A.2. Safety Needs

The further level of needs in the hierarchy of needs theory are needs for safety. Those needs are higher than physiological needs. The needs for safety and security consist of protection against several incidents such as criminal, fear, anxiety, disease, terrorism, war, and so on (Maslow,39). People try to achieve as much guarantee, protection, order, and security as possible according to their abilities. The safety needs can be seen from Santiago in the dialogue below:

> "Sleep well old man." The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the old man took off his trousers and went to bed in the dark. He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspapers inside them. He rolled himself in the blanket and slept on the other newspaper that covered the springs of the bed (Hemingway,22).

This shows that Santiago feels asleep and he takes his trousers and puts the newspaper as a pillow and also a blanket. He is asleep after he eats, it shows that Santiago tries to fulfill his safety needs by only using his trousers and puts the newspaper as a pillow and blanket in the midst of a situation where there is no light. It shows that Santiago has fulfilled his safety needs.

Another proof of safety - needs which is portrayed by Santiago can be seen from the dialogue below:

> "Keep warm old man," the boy said. "Remember we are in

September." … When the boy came back the old man was asleep in the chair and the sun was down. The boy took the old army blanket off the bed and spread it over the back of the chair and over the old man's shoulders. (Hemingway, 18)

Manolin saw Santiago asleep and he took the old blanket to Santiago who was asleep after eating, it was a miracle that Santiago felt a sense of safety and comfort provided by Manolin. Safety needs in here is fullfiled already. Again, it served by the boy who accompanied him during his journey.

A.3. Love / Belonging Needs

Human beings cannot live alone. Maslow said that people are trying to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This includes giving and receiving love- the defense of affection and belonging (Jerome,42). In addition, love or belongingness needs are the most affectionate one because it comes from another love, not only from family but also from other people. Every individual has 'love' to share with sisters, brothers, fathers, mothers, friends, and all of beloved people. The love and belonging needs are not only about a friend, society, or being part of the community but also married to someone and have a family and children. (Maslow, 43). The love or belongingness needs that appear in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel can be seen in the monologue below:

> "The old man looked at him with his sunburned, confident loving eyes. "If you were my boy I'd take you out to gamble," he said. "But you are your father's and your mother's and you are in a lucky boat" (Hemingway,13).

This shows that the boy is the only person who always accompanies Santiago all along. Santiago can feel that the boy is very sincere with him by looking at the boy with his sunburned and confident loving eyes and saying "If you were my I'd take you out to gamble,", it shows that Santiago feels so loved by the boy and he hopes that if only the boy is his son. It automatically shows that Santiago's love or belongingness needs have been fulfilled.

A.4. Esteem Needs

After all previous needs have been satisfied, esteem needs are the upcoming level of needs in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The needs are classified into two categories. The first category is the need for achievement, strength, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence in the face of the world, and the need for independence, and freedom. The second classification is the need for reputation or prestige, popularity, reputation, honor, attention, acceptance, value, self-worth, or self-esteem (Maslow, 45). The self-esteem needs in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel can be seen in the dialogue below:

"Who is the greatest manager, really Luque or Mike Gonzales?" "I think they are equal." "And the best fisherman is you." "No. I know others better." "Que va," the boy said. "There are many good fishermen, and some great ones. But there is only you." "Thank you. You make me happy. I hope no fish will come along so great that he will prove us wrong." "There is no such fish if you are still strong as you say." "I may not be as strong as I think," the old man said. "But I know many tricks and I have the resolution." "You ought to go to bed now so that you will be fresh in the morning. I will take the things back to the Terrace. "Good night then. I will wake you up in the morning." (Hemingway,21)

From the evidence, we can see that Santiago has met his self-esteem needs by getting an award from Manolin who said "And the best fisherman is you" and Santiago was very pleased with the praise. Santiago is very confident and he believes that what he works on will be succeed, it can be seen when he says "But I know many tricks and I have the resolution", it shows that Santiago is a bold man and knows well that he is strong and has an ability to catch that huge fish because he really knows what he is capable of. It automatically shows that Santiago has been fulfilled his self-

esteem needs.

A.5. Self – Actualization Needs

The final step in the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow is called self-actualization needs. According to Maslow on Feist "Self-Actualization needs include self-fulfillment the realization of all one's potential and a desire to become creative in the full of sense of the world" (283-284). Self-actualization is classified as the growth needs. People tend to explore their traits as a human being to be success in their lives when they satisfied the needs well.

"Self-Actualization offers its own set of challenges to both the organization and individual" (Benson and Dundis,319). In order to reach the level of self-actualization, a person will be faced with many obstacles, both internal and external. Internal barriers that originate from himself, among others, are in the form of ignorance of self-potential, so that this potential continues to be hidden. Meanwhile, external obstacles can come from the environment or community culture that is not supportive of self-actualization efforts. As the result, self-actualized people who have fulfilled all of the needs will have self-confidence, and maturity and realize their own-self potency.

After all the previous needs have been fulfilled, Santiago becomes a self-actualized person. In chapter two, it has been stated about Maslow's theory and the characteristics of self-actualized people. From the

fifteen characteristics that has been stated before, Santiago had some. Through the following proof below, it can be seen which characteristics that reflected by Santiago in the novel. The proof of self-actualization needs in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel can be seen in the dialogue below:

> But when he put all of his effort on, starting it well out before the fish came alongside and pulling with all his strength, the fish pulled part way over and then righted himself and swam away. "Fish," the old man said. "Fish, you are going to have to die anyway. Do you have to kill me too?". That way nothing is accomplished, he thought. His mouth was too dry to speak but he could not reach for the water now. I must get him alongside this time, he thought. I am not good for many more turns. Yes, you are, he told himself. You're good for ever. On the next turn, he nearly had him. But again, the fish righted himself and swam slowly away. You are killing me, fish, the old man thought. But you have a right to. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a calmer or more noble thing than you, brother. Come on and kill me. I do not care who kills who. Now you are getting confused in

the head, he thought. You must keep your head clear. Keep your head clear and know how to suffer like a man. Or a fish, he thought. ' "Clear up, head," he said in a voice he could hardly hear. "Clear up." (Hemingway, 95).

We can see that Santiago reached his self-actualization when he made it through one of his biggest obstacles in his career. It can be seen when Santiago tries to catch the huge fish or known as marlin fish, he is attacked by sharks. So, in order to survive, he must think out loud about what step he needs to take to deal with it. From the dialogue when Santiago says "You are killing me fish… but you have a right to… come and kill me. I do not care who kills who", we can see that Santiago has become a self-actualized person, as Santiago faces the great thing, he believes that he belongs to the sea and he is not scared to die fighting it. There is no greater self-actualization than knowing what we stand for and for Santiago, it is fishing.

B. Characteristics of Self-Actualization in the main character.

B.1. Perceive Reality More Efficiently

The first characteristic of self-actualized people is to perceive reality more efficiently. It was once said, "The first form in which this capacity was noticed was an unusual ability to detect spurious, the fake, and the dishonest in personality, and in general to judge people correctly and efficiently" (Maslow, 153). The self-actualized people are having feeling of realism and acceptance. They are also able to detect misleading and untruthfulness. If common people are dealing with the *problems* by emotionally thoughts and subjectively and even ignoring it, yet self-actualized people are objective to solve their problems. Furthermore, they live close to reality, judge others accurately, are vulnerable, tolerate doubts, and accept unfamiliar perceptions and the new. This character is clearly portrayed in Santiago's character. It is supported by the monologue below:

> " Perhaps I should not have been a fisherman, he thought. But that was the thing that I was born for. I must surely remember to eat the tuna after it gets light. Sometime before daylight something took one of the baits that were behind him. He heard the stick break and the line begin to rush out over the gunwale of the skiff. In the darkness he loosened his sheath knife and taking all the strain of the fish on his left shoulder he leaned back and cut the line against the wood of the gunwale. Then he cut the other line closest

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to him and in the dark made the loose ends of the reserve coils fast. He worked skillfully with one hand and put his foot on the coils to hold them as he drew his knots tight. Now he had reserved coils of line. There were two from each bait he had severed and the two from the bait the fish had taken and they were all connected. (Hemingway,50).

It can be seen that Santiago really loves his job. With all of his heart. He does this in everyday without any complain. Day by day he is coming through. He realized that he was born a fisherman it shown clearly by this monologue: " He worked skillfully with the one hand and put his foot on the coils to hold them as he drew his knots tight" it proved that he was used to it and that was his destiny since he was born and he likes that thing that becomes reality in life.

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

"The self-actualized people can accept their own human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings ... It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied. What we must say rather that they can take the frailties and sins, weaknesses, and evils of human nature in the same unquestioning spirit which one accepts the characteristics of nature" (Maslow,157)

Self-actualized individuals embrace themselves, others, and nature. These people accept themselves without feeling embarrassed or dissatisfied and without thinking about the problem. They can accept others in the same way without trying to control them in any way. They can also be aware that people grow old, die, and suffer. Also, they are not

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guilty or ashamed about their shortcomings, sins, weaknesses, and imperfection. They accept human nature. The Acceptance characteristic is portrayed in the monologue below:

> "He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days, a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish, the boy's parents had told him that the old man now definitely and finally *salao,* which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see old man come in each day with his skiff empty and he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks, and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat. The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheeks. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert. Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and

undefeated. "Santiago," the boy sad to him as they climbed the bank from where the skiff was hauled up. "I could go with you again. We've made some money." The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. "No," the old man said. "You're with a lucky boat. Stay with them." "But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we doubted." "It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him." "I know," the old man said. "It is quite normal." "He hasn't much faith." "No," the old man said. "But we have, haven't we?" "Yes," the boy said. "Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll "take the stuff home." "Wy not?' the old man said. "Between fishermen." They sat on the terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry (Hemingway,11).

Although he was nicknamed *salao* by the other fishermen, Santiago remained silent and did not give up even decided to go fishing anyway. His sincerity, and his behavior in accepting every situation that he got is a real acceptance of a self-actualized person. That is clearly depicted through the way how Santiagobehaves when the others make fun of himself.

B.3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness

These individuals are able to do things that feel natural and feel good simply because it is a way of forming perspectives and beliefs. They express their emotions and look for positive personal qualities. This can be seen in the monologue below:

> "But he thought, I keep them with precision. Only I have no luck anymore. But who knows? Maybe today. Every day is a new day. It is better to be lucky. But I would rather be exact. Then when luck comes you are ready" (Hemingway,32).

As we can see that Santiago is a self-actualized person. His spontaneity in every single adventure is depicted clearly in this novel. This is because he always ready for anything ahead of him and always optimistic by thinking that the new day will bring the luck he has been waiting for.
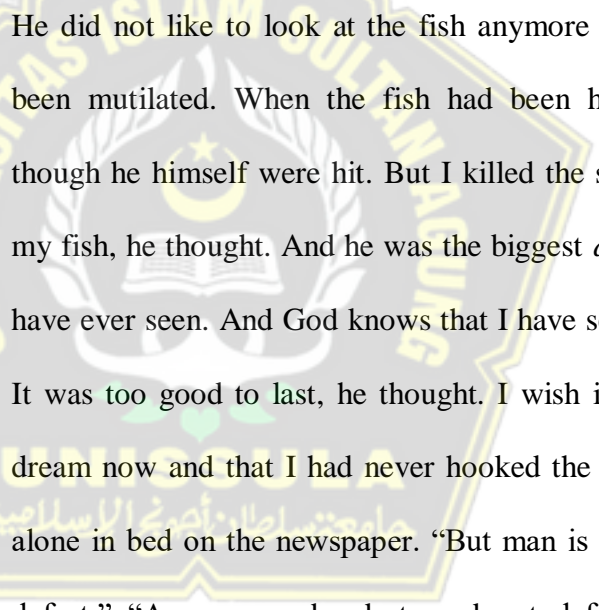
Another proof of spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness characteristic which is portrayed by Santiago can be seen in the monologue below:

> "Sleep well old man." The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the old man took off his trousers and went to bed in the dark. He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them. He rolled himself in the blanket and slept on the other old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed

(Hemingway, 24).

Someone who has this kind of behavior can be regarded as simplicity of self-actualized person. His humbleness is part of the behavior that we have to regard it as a simplicity behavior because based on our reference and we can directly see it in the quote where Santiago slept on the bunch of newspapers that were used as a bed for him.

Another proof of spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness of character which is portrayed by Santiago can be seen in the monologue below:

> He did not like to look at the fish anymore since he had been mutilated. When the fish had been hit it was as though he himself were hit. But I killed the shark that hit my fish, he thought. And he was the biggest *dentuso* that I have ever seen. And God knows that I have seen big ones. It was too good to last, he thought. I wish it had been a dream now and that I had never hooked the fish and was alone in bed on the newspaper. "But man is not made for defeat," "A man can be destroyed not defeated." I am sorry that I killed the fish though, he thought. Now the bad time is coming and I do not even have the harpoon. The *dentuso* is cruel and able and strong and intelligent. But I was more intelligent than he was. (Hemingway, 103).

He is always ready for anything ahead of him. This kind of behavior can be regarded as a spontaneity of a self-actualized person. This is clearly stated in the quote "But man is not made for defeat," and "A man can be

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destroyed not defeated." fighting with fish is a common thing for him because that is the thing he has done as a fisherman.

B.4. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

The next characteristic of self-actualized people is the continued freshness of appreciation. Maslow defined that self-actualizing people have an extraordinary ability to freshly and naively appreciate life's most important commodities over and over again with awe, joy, amazement, and even ecstasy (163). They are able to appreciate repeatedly by the beauty of life and experiences. They form a positive viewpoint and implement the necessary tasks and activities. They will do appreciate behavior in their lives. Even if it is just breathtaking flowers, looking at the sunset and sunrise, or just sit on their own chairs. Here is the proof that related to the continued freshness of appreciation characteristic:

> During the night two porpoises came around the boat and he could hear them rolling and blowing. He could tell the difference between the blowing noise the male made and the sighing blow of the female. "They are good," he said. "They play and make jokes and love one another. They are our brothers like the flying fish." Then he began to the great fish that he had hooked. He is wonderful and strange and who knows how old he is, he thought. Never I have such a strong fish nor one who acted so strangely. Perhaps he is too wise to jump. He could ruin me by jumping or by a wild rush(Hemingway,48-49).

Santiago appreciate what comes to be welcomed, Santiago also shown that he is happy, and surprised to see how he can get a big fish, the Marlin. He was also amazed by the strength of the Marlin he had fought for days. This proved that Santiago has continued freshness of appreciation characteristic as a self-actualized person.

B.5. Imperfection

The last characteristic of self-actualized people is imperfect. Maslow states that "The individual's own wishes for perfection, and his guilt and shame about shortcomings are projected upon various kinds of people" (175). Also, they are more focused on their problems and always ask for advice and solutions from other people. The self-actualized people know and realize that they are just ordinary human being incapable of achieving perfection, seeing there will always be something new to learn, and a new way to grow and improve themselves. The proof of the imperfection of character is portrayed in the monologue below:

> "The old man wiped the blade of his knife and laid down the oar. Then he found the sheet and the sail filled and he brought the skiff onto her course. "They must have taken a quarter of him and of the best meat," he said aloud. "I wish it were a dream and that I had never hooked him. I'm sorry about it, fish. It makes everything wrong." He stopped and he did not want to look at the fish now. Drained of blood and awash looked the color of the silver backing of a mirror and his stripes still showed. "I

shouldn't have gone out so far, fish." He said. " Neither for you nor for me. I'm sorry, fish". Now, he said to himself. Look to the lashing on the knife and see if it has been cut. (Hemingway,110).

Santiago who realized that he was guilty of going too far as to make him have to lose Marlin and fight sharks at the same time was seen from the dialogue "I shouldn't have gone out so far, fish." He said. "Neither for you nor for me. I'm sorry, fish" Santiago apologized to the fish and it shown that Santiago just ordinary human who has incapable of bringing Marlin with him.
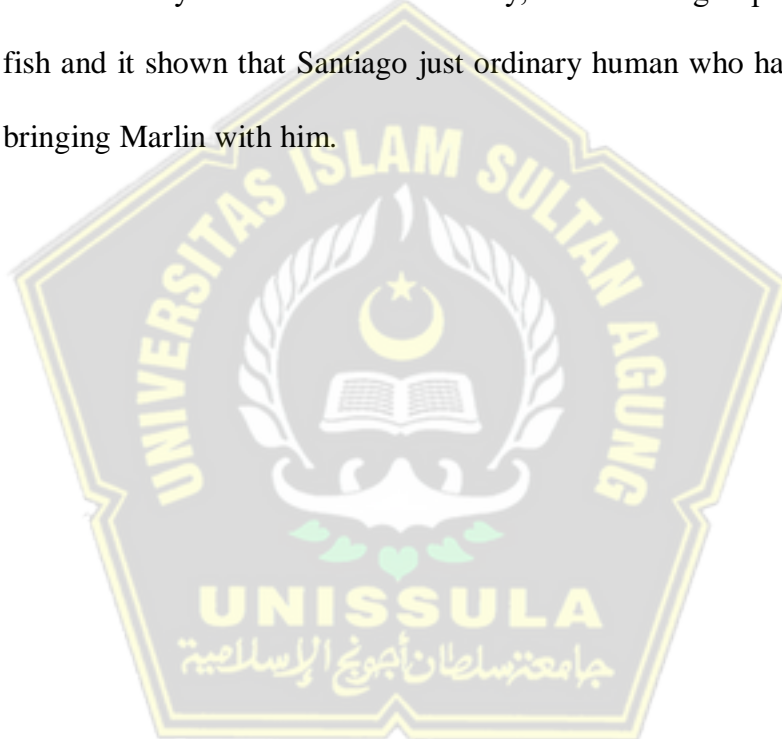
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of the problems in this study is based on the analysis in the chapter four. This study analyses about the human needs and self-actualization of the main character in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* using Abraham Maslow's theory. This study shows needs experienced by the main character Santiago and the self-act characteristics portrayed in Santiago. Abraham Maslow explained the hierarchy of needs which are arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest. The lowest and the basic needs in the hierarchy of needs theory are physiological needs, the main character has satisfied by eat the breakfast with the boy and drink beer. The next are safety needs, Santiago went to bed after eating and using his trousers and putting the newspapers to make a pillow and then rolled himself in the blanket and slept on the other newspaper. Santiago also had satisfied the love/ belonging needs, Santiago and Manolin always full attention with each other and they have an amazing relationship like a father and son. Santiago has satisfied the esteem needs it shows that Santiago getting an award from Manolin who told him that he is the best fisherman ever, also he is always ready and confident that he will succeed to get the Marlin and believes in it. Furthermore, the highest need is self-actualization, Santiago has satisfied the self-actualization which can be shown by how Santiago made it through one of his biggest obstacles in his career when he tries to catch the huge fish or known as marlin fish. He is attacked by sharks, as Santiago faces

the great thing, he believes that he belongs to the sea and he is not scared to die fighting it. There is no greater self-actualization than knowing what we stand for and for Santiago, it is fishing.

In self-actualization, it has fifteen characteristics. They are: perceive reality more efficiently, acceptance (self, others, nature), spontaneity (simplicity, naturalness), problem centering, the quality of detachment (need for privacy), autonomy (independence of culture and environment), continued freshness of appreciation, peak/mystic experiences, social interest, interpersonal relations, the democratic character structure, discrimination between good and evil, philosophical unhostile sense of humor, creativeness, and imperfection.

As the explanation of chapter four, the main character experienced all the needs. Santiago has satisfied the self- actualization's characteristics. He becomes the self-actualized person. Firstly, perceive reality more efficiently. Santiago really loves his job with all of his heart and realized that he was born as a fisherman. Secondly, acceptance (self, others, nature). Santiago accepts the other fisherman making fun of him with his situation. Thirdly, spontaneity (simplicity, naturalness). Santiago was always ready for anything ahead of him, his humbleness that he slept on the bunch of newspaper that were used as a bed for him. Fourthly, continued freshness of appreciation. Santiago appreciates what comes to be welcomed, he also shows that he is happy, and surprised that he can get a big fish, and amazed by the strength of the Marlin. Lastly, imperfections. Santiago realized that he was guilty of going out too far to make him have to lose marlin.

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, there are some suggestions to the readers. First, the readers could analyze the other novel using the hierarchy of needs theory. Second, the *Old Man and The Sea* novel can be used as the object of analyzing using another theory such as psychoanalysis theory.

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