
Imam Ghozali 1*
1 Islamic University of Jember, Jember, Indonesia
Email: ighozali1977@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This research was intended to find and describe the fulfillment of hierarchy of needs of Elinor in the “Sense and Sensibility” by Jane Austen which mostly about the story of Dashwood family, Elinor and Marianne Dashwood. The story began with their father’s death, Henry Dashwood. He left only a small fortune to Elinor, Marianne, their mother and younger sister, while most of Dashwood's wealth and property were handed over to John, Henry's son from his previous marriage. Elinor's struggles to fulfill her needs began with discomfort that occurred in her family. The method used was a qualitative descriptive, in which the data were in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs that identified the fulfillment of hierarchy of needs. The data source was the "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen and the data collection techniques were reading and note-taking. The data were analyzed by identifying, classifying, describing and drawing conclusions. The results and discussion in this article showed that in fulfilling her physiological, safety, love and belonging, and esteem needs, Elinor faced struggles and twist and turn. Those four needs were found sequentially in the story, but the need for self-actualization had not been reflected in the novel.

INTRODUCTION
Research in the field of literature has now evolved. There are many merging of disciplines to study a literary work. One of them is the merging of psychology and literature. This type of research is called as literary psychology research. Psychology can be used to study the psychological side of human beings or figures associated with literary works.
Literary works are basically divided into three types, namely prose, poetry, and drama. One of the literary works included in the prose group is novel. Novel is able to leave messages and impressions for its readers, means the reader can enjoy a novel while getting valuable learning through it.

Sense and Sensibility is a novel written by Jane Austen (1811). She is one of the most famous writers in English literature. Jane Austen has written several novels, including: Sense and Sensibility (1811), Pride and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1814), and Emma (1815). Sense and Sensibility is a novel about life and love, Elinor and Marianne. The main character, 19-year-old Elinor Dashwood, was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood, she had a high responsibility towards her family and put the welfare and interests of the family above her own interests and suppressed her strong emotions.

The researcher chose Sense and Sensibility (1811) novel based on several reasons. First, Sense and Sensibility (1811) was the biggest literary work in England written by Jane Austen. Second, it portrayed Elinor's character who struggled to fulfill her needs, from physiological needs to self-actualization needs, so that it was analyzed through literary psychology approach using Abraham Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs analysis.

Psychology and literature are two disciplines that have something in common, which is talking about humans and interacting with each other. Literature and psychology have an indirect and functional relationship. There is a direct relationship because psychology and literature both examine human life, while the functional relationship is because psychology and literature both learn about human psychology. The difference is in the psychology, the phenomenon is real, whereas in literature is only imaginative (Endraswara, 2008).

The literary psychology approach is related to three main ways, namely author, literary work and readers (Ratna, 2009). Literary psychology pays attention to problems related to the emotional aspects of fictional characters in literary works. Related to psychology, especially personality psychology, literature is an interesting study material because it is not merely a study of dull text, but a study material involving character or personality of characters in literary work (Minderop, 2010). Many human characteristics and the activities they do in every life can be explained from the psychological problems in life. Various forms of psychology experienced by the characters in a literary work can be understood with the science of literary psychology. Literary psychology is a study that examines psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author, so that readers feel lulled by psychological problems contained in the literary work (Minderop, 2010).

Every individual has an internal condition, where the internal conditions also play a role in their daily activities. One of these internal conditions is "motivation". Motivation is a basic impulse that moves a person to behave. There is one of Abraham Maslow's theories on the psychology of motivation which emphasizes the hierarchy of human needs. Maslow believes that humans are motivated by a tendency or need to actualize, maintain, and improve themselves.

Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) can be seen as the father of humanistic psychology. The humanistic psychology movement began in the United States in 1950 and continues to grow. According to Koswara (1991: 118) Maslow portrays humans as creatures that have never been in a state that is fully satisfied. For humans, satisfaction
is only temporary. If a need has been satisfied, then other needs will emerge demanding satisfaction, and so on. That is what is meant by satisfaction. Based on these characteristics, Maslow proposed the idea that human needs are innate, arranged according to levels or hierarchy. The hierarchy of human needs are broken down into five levels of needs, namely: 1) Basic physiological needs 2) Safety needs 3) Love and belonging needs 4) Esteem needs, and 5) Self-actualization needs.

According to Maslow, the needs at the primary level, its satisfaction is more urgent than the needs above it. For example, the need for food (physiological needs) is more urgent to be satisfied than the need for safety, the need for safety is more urgent than the need for love, and so on.

The problem examined in this research was how Elinor's character fulfilled 1) Basic physiological needs 2) Safety needs 3) Love and belonging needs 4) Esteem needs, and 5) Self-actualization needs, whether she can get them sequentially, and whether in this novel Elinor's character can meet all the desired needs. Therefore, in this research, the researcher was interested in examining "The Fulfillment of Hierarchy of Needs of Elinor in the “Sense and Sensibility” Novel by Jane Austen: Study of Humanism Psychology of Abraham Maslow".

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. In obtaining in-depth data in which it was meaningful, the qualitative method was applied. The focus of this research was the fulfillment of Elinor’s hierarchy of needs in "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen. The data taken in this research were in the form of words, phrases or sentences which pointed on the fulfillment of Elinor’s hierarchy of needs in "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen. The research data were taken from "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen published by Planet eBook consisting 459 pages as the object of research. The data were collected through the techniques of reading and note taking. Reading technique was done by reading and observing the sentences on each paragraph of the novel about the fulfillment of the Elinor’s needs in "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen regarding to Humanism Psychology Study of Abraham Maslow so that the research objective was achieved and the relevant literature was able to be done as well. Whilst the note-taking technique required the writer to take notes on the quotation which showed the fulfillment of Elinor’s needs in "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen. The technique used in analyzing the data was descriptive qualitative by identifying, classifying, describing and drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are defined as the basic-needs whose satisfaction is most-urgent since it is directly related to the biological and survival cares. If the physiological needs are neither fulfilled nor satisfied, the individual has no willing to satisfy the other higher needs. These needs refer to the needs for food and drink, clothing, shelter and resting (Koeswara, 1991: 120). In the "Sense and Sensibility" novel by Jane Austen, Elinor fought for the fulfillment on the need for shelter when Mr. Dashwood passed away, his estate, Norland Park, was inherited directly to his only son, John, the son of his first wife. His second wife, Mrs. Dashwood, and their daughters, Elinor, Marianne and Margaret, were only inherited by a bit of his wealth. Mr. Dashwood made his son
promise to take care of his step sisters; however, Fanny, the greedy and selfish wife of John’s persuaded him to break the promise immediately. John and Fanny took over their place as the Norland’s new owners at once, while the Dashwood women became the uninvited guests. Then, Mrs. Dashwood was in search for another place to live. It is in line with the following data.

Mrs. Dashwood remained at Norland several months; not from any disinclination to move when the sight of every well-known spot ceased to raise the violent emotion which it produced for a while; for when her spirits began to revive, and her mind became capable of some other exertion than that of heightening its affliction by melancholy recollections, she was impatient to be gone, and indefatigable in her inquiries for a suitable dwelling in the neighbourhood of Norland; for to remove far from that beloved spot was impossible. But she could hear of no situation that at once answered her notions of comfort and ease, and suited the prudence of her eldest daughter, whose steadier judgment rejected several houses as too large for their income, which her mother would have approved. (Jane Austen, p.15)

Mrs. Dashwood stayed in Norland Park for few months. She could not wait to go and find a suitable place to live. Her choice was on a large house in which it concerned Elinor since it did not fit with her monthly earnings or income. Her mother then agreed on Elinor's rational thinking; thus, the physiological need of shelter was able to be fulfilled under certain considerations possessed by Elinor whose personalities were mature and sensible in deciding something.

2. Safety Needs

The need for safety will be achieved if the individual’s physiological needs are met, so that there will be another need emerged, as the dominant one and according to the satisfaction, which is the need for safety. What Maslow meant by the need for safety is a need that encouraged an individual to acquire his peace, certainty and rights of the surrounding environment (Koswara, 1991: 120-121). In the “Sense and Sensibility” novel by Jane Austen, the illustration is written as follows:

As a house, Barton Cottage, though small, was comfortable and compact; but as a cottage it was defective, for the building was regular, the roof was tiled, the window shutters were not painted green, nor were the walls covered with honeysuckles. A narrow passage led directly through the house into the garden behind. On each side of the entrance was a sitting room, about sixteen feet square; and beyond them were the offices and the stairs. Four bed-rooms and two garrets formed the rest of the house. It had not been built many years and was in good repair. In comparison of Norland, it was poor and small indeed!—but the tears which recollection called forth as they entered the house were soon dried away. They were cheered by the joy of the servants on their arrival, and each for the sake of the others resolved to appear happy. It was very early in September; the season was fine, and from first seeing the place under the advantage of good weather, they received an impression in its favour which was of material service in recommending it to their lasting approbation. (Jane Austen, p.33-34)

Right in Norland, there found a lot of sorrow which turned the heart and mind uncomfortable and unsafe. The sorrow must be immediately rubbed out to welcome the enjoyment. A small, cozy, compact and modest house at Barton Cottage was the one
chosen by Mrs Dashwood's family. It was also due to Elinor's consideration. Although it was not as fancy as what Norland served before. The family's enjoyment, happiness, and peace became the indicator of safety for each individual. The modest house and favorable weather in early September gave a beautiful impression to Elinor's family. The efforts to obtain the sense of safety were paid off. The modesty which Elinor fought for in getting a small house to fit the income provided solutions to the family's problems.

3. Love and Belonging Needs

It refers to a need which encourages the individual to make an affective relationship of emotional bond with others, whether at the same gender or not, in the family or group environment in the community. For individuals, the membership within a group often becomes a dominant objective and it is possible for them to feel loneliness, isolated and helpless if family, spouse of friends leave them (Koeswara, 1991: 122-123). The data taken from the “Sense and Sensibility” novel by Jane Austen is shown as follows:

This circumstance was a growing attachment between her eldest girl and the brother of Mrs. John Dashwood, a gentleman-like and pleasing young man, who was introduced to their acquaintance soon after his sister’s establishment at Norland, and who had since spent the greatest part of his time there. (Jane Austen, p.16)

According to the data above, Elinor was interested in Edward Ferrars, a brother of Mrs. John Dashwood, a friendly and pleasant young man. Elinor's feelings became one with Edward although they had encountered many problems during the love journey; one of them was the engagement of Edward and Lucy. Lucy told Elinor about her four-year secret engagement with Edward Ferrars, and to show her honesty, she gave Elinor some proofs. Elinor began to understand Edward's inconsistency to her and gave up on him. She felt quite sorry for Edward's misfortune who had been forced to endure an engagement without love that showed the kindness of his nature. This was indicated by the data below.

Had Edward been intentionally deceiving her? Had he feigned a regard for her which he did not feel? Was his engagement to Lucy an engagement of the heart? No; whatever it might once have been, she could not believe it such at present. His affection was all her own. She could not be deceived in that. (Jane Austen, p.164-165)

The twist and turn of Elinor's love journey arrived at a point of happiness even though Edward was married without love to Lucy, but finally Elinor's maturity and patience resulted in marrying Edward. Elinor's fulfillment of love and belonging needs had manifested even though for a long time. The failure of her love must be buried by herself. She had to deal with Edward's dishonesty, when Edward was engaged to Lucy.

4. Esteem Needs

Yusuf and Nurihsan (2007: 158-159) stated that if someone feels loved or recognized, he or she will develop the need of feeling worth. This need includes two categories namely: (a) esteem covering self-confidence, competence, adequacy, achievement, and freedom; (b) appreciation from others includes recognition, attention, prestige, respect, and position (status).

Elinor, this eldest daughter, whose advice was so effectual, possessed a strength of understanding, and coolness of judgment, which qualified her, though only nineteen, to be the counsellor of her mother, and enabled her frequently to
counteract, to the advantage of them all, that eagerness of mind in Mrs. Dashwood which must generally have led to imprudence. She had an excellent heart;—her disposition was affectionate, and her feelings were strong; but she knew how to govern them: it was a knowledge which her mother had yet to learn; and which one of her sisters had resolved never to be taught. (Jane Austen, p.6)

Elinor was known as the oldest daughter who had excellent attitude competence. Attitude competence is an expression of values or perspectives toward life possessed by someone and manifested in his or her behavior. Elinor's attitude competences were the power of understanding, coolness, being her mother's advisor, an extraordinarily loving heart, having a great responsibility to her family and friends, Elinor put family welfare and interests above her own interests, and she was able to hide her own emotions and have strong feelings. Esteem which is an attitude competence became a special superiority for Elinor's character. The excellent attitude of Elinor was shown in the following data.

_Cleveland!'—she cried, with great agitation. 'No, I cannot go to Cleveland.'—'You forget,' said Elinor gently, 'that its situation is not...that it is not in the neighbourhood of.'—'But it is in Somersetshire.—I cannot go into Somersetshire.—There, where I looked forward to going...No, Elinor, you cannot expect me to go there.' (Jane Austen, p.333)

When Mrs. Jennings planned to go to Cleveland, the Palmers' home, she invited Elinor and Marianne to go with her. Initially, Marianne strongly refused it because the house was in Somersetshire where Willoughbys lived. Wisely, Elinor told Marianne that they could return home quickly through a faster route and were soon able to meet their dearest mother. Finally, Marianne agreed. Elinor's wise and loving attitudes were able to melt Marianne's heart to go to Cleveland, meaning that Elinor's esteem was reflected through an attitude competence that no one else had. Elinor, firstly was described by the author as having a different character than her sister Marianne. Her attitude competence was able to provide solution to her life issues.

5. Self-Actualization Needs

This need is the culmination of the hierarchy of human needs that is the development or actualization of full potential and capacity. Maslow argues that human is motivated to become everything he is capable of becoming. If self-actualization needs are not met although the other needs are met, human cannot develop or use his or her innate abilities fully, which results in a experiencing anxiety, discomfort, or frustration. However, in the novel entitled "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen, the actualization of Elinor character has not been described. This novel talked more about a mother's relationship with her children, the love story of her children, and the happiness found at the end of the story.

CONCLUSION

Elinor's struggle in fulfilling her physiological, security, love and belonging, and esteem needs was not in vain. Elinor motivated herself to solve all the life issues with her family, including in meeting her daily needs. In fulfilling physiological needs, it began with the story of the bitterness of Elinor's family who did not have any inheritance from her father Henry Dashwood. John, as Henry's son from the previous marriage, was easily influenced by his wife and thus he broke his promise to share his
wealth with Elinor's family. Starting from this, the story of Elinor's struggle appeared as she moved from a luxurious house to a simple one. Her mother wanted a luxurious house, but Elinor wisely told her that the income or financial condition of the family made it impossible to choose a luxurious and large house. The fulfillment of safety by having a house made Elinor's family happy.

Elinor's struggle in fulfilling a sense of love and belonging in the novel entitled "Sense and Sensibility" was very dominant. Marianne was sure that Edward liked Elinor, but Edward's closed and shy attitudes made Elinor unsure that he had the same feelings, so Elinor chose to ignore her feeling. The conflict started when Elinor met Lucy, the woman who claimed to be Edward's fiancé. When Elinor saw the evidence that they were engaged, she kept trying to be tough and acted normal, and helped Lucy and Edward's relationship which was refused by Edward's family. It was due to the arrangement of Edward marriage with a young woman from a rich and respected family; meanwhile Lucy was a poor girl. When Elinor tightly saved her own failure of love, eventually, there was happiness she got which at the end of the story she was married to Edward. The thing that Elinor got was based on her positive character, namely esteem manifested in the attitude competence which also distinguished her from Marianne. Elinor was wiser and she was able to reduce her emotions, as well as always put her family's interests as priority rather than hers. The superiority of this attitude made her personally able to maintain and improve herself to fulfill her life needs except self-actualization that had not been described in the novel.

REFERENCES

Austen, Jane - Sense and Sensibility (Book 2) [EnglishOnlineClub.com].pdf. (diakses 1 Juni 2020)


https://kukutubukuku.wordpress.com/2017/02/26/review-sense-and-sensibility/(diakses 7 Mei 2020)

https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sense-and-Sensibility (diakses 23 Mei 2020)