

**PATTY'S MOTIVES IN LOVING GERMAN POW IN
BETTE GREENE'S "SUMMER OF MY GERMAN SOLDIER"
(A STUDY OF HIERARCHY OF NEEDS BY ABRAHAM MASLOW)**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2017**

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THESIS

**Presented to
The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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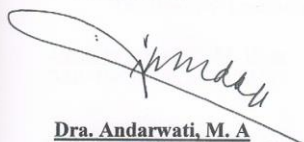
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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2017**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Masnitra Islah Húdadi's thesis entitled Patty's Motives in Loving German POW in Bette Greene's "Summer Of My German Soldier", has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department.

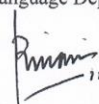
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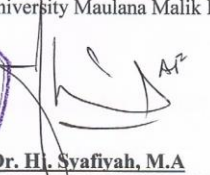
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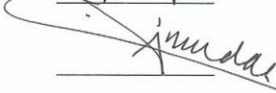
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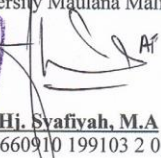
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MOTTO

What man is a man who does not make the world better

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Allah SWT

Muhammad SAW

My beloved parents, Mashuri and Samiyani,
Suyatim who always support me
and pray for the best of me

My beloved wife, Ririn Megawati who always support me

My beloved brothers Firdaus Zuhdi

All lecturers who teach me

My advisor, Dra. Andarwati, M. A. who always supports me and has guided me to
conduct this research.

&

All of my friends

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Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT, the most gracious and the most merciful. Allah is the one I worship and ask for help, who has given me guidance and blessing in completing this thesis entitled Patty's Motives In Loving German Pow In Bette Greene's "*Summer Of My German Soldier*". Sholawat and Salam will always be delivered to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the religion of *rahmatan lil aalamin*.

First of all, my sincere gratitude goes to:

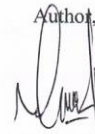
1. My parents, Mashuri and Samiyani who always support me to be a better person.
2. My beloved, Ririn Megawati who always behind me as spirit to finish my studying.
3. My brother Firdaus Zuhdi who often support and advice me to finish my study.
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6. The Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A
7. The Head of English Letters and Language Department, Rina Sari, M.Pd.
8. The Secretary of English Letters and Language Department, Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.

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Finally as human, I really aware of weaknesses of this research I have conducted. Therefore, I expect endless constructive criticism and suggestion for the development of the research in this area to help future researcher produce better research.

Malang, December 27th 2017

Author,



Masnitra Islah H

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

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Department/ Faculty: English Language and Letters/ Humanities and Culture. Certifies that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of "Sarjana Sastra" entitled *Patty's Motives In Loving German Pow In Bette Greene's "Summer Of My German Soldier"* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by another one, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only responsible person for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, December 27th 2017

The Rescacher,



Masnitra Islah H

ABSTRACT

Hudadi, M.H. 2014. Patty's Motives In Loving German Pow In Bette Greene's "*Summer Of My German Soldier*". Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords : Psychological Analysis, The Theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs.

Literature is an expression of society. It means that literature is not only fictional work but might also be a reality, which shows the real condition of the society where the literary work is written. Literature and society cannot be separated each other because literature has close relation with society. Moreover, authors themselves are members of the society. The story which they write is based on the historical event of their society. They react on the changes of the social condition of their society. They express their feeling and knowledge through literary works.

Base on the explanation above, the researcher takes one of the works of literature to be analyzed, it is *A Summer of My German Soldier* written by Bette Greene. In this thesis, the researcher wants to apply psychological analysis as the approach of the analysis on novel *Summer of My German Soldier*.

The statement of problems are (1). What kinds of psychological conditions are experienced by Patty as the main character in *Summer of My German Soldier*?, And (2). What are Patty's motives in loving Anton? Motives which are belong to Patty in loving Anton, it studied based on Maslow's theory. Maslow's theory dominated in solving the second statement of the problem, it come as a key to solve the problem which is concerning to the Patty's motives in loving Anton.

The objectives of the research are; first to find out a deeply depiction of Patty's psychological condition as the main character and main object of study, figure out any psychological conditions experienced by Patty in the novel which related or unrelated with Anton. And the second objective of the study is purposed to reveal Patty's motives in loving Anton which is come in the novel as a POW.

Methodologically the reseacher applies a literary criticism and uses psychological approach to deal with the data. The thesis uses psychological approach because the study focused mainly on the psychological aspects and the motive which based on the human needs. The present study analyzes the novel from psychological aspect dealing with theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow.

As the result in the reseach are (1). The psychological conditions are experienced by Patty as the main character is fluctuating. (2) and the second result of this study is Patty categorized as a girl lacks of B-Needs, it becomes the motive of Patty in loving Anton.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In literature we may find uniqueness, it just like an expression of a certain psychological condition. Literature, therefore, might function as a “expression” of human beings, life which reflects the author’s point of view on psychological phenomena in society .According to De Bonald (in Wellek and Warren, 1993: 110), literature is an expression of society. It means that literature is not only fictional work but might also be a reality, which shows the real condition of the society where the literary work is written. Literature and society cannot be separated each other because literature has close relation with society. Moreover, authors themselves are members of the society. The story which they write is based on the historical event of their society. They react on the changes of the social condition of their society. Especially in a single person psychological condition which is form in a main character of the Novel. They express their feeling and knowledge through literary works.

Culler (1997:20) states that literature has three major genres; there are prose, poem, and play. Prose is a work of literature which is not concerned about the amount of the words used; Poetry is a works supreme the rhyme, verses, language and the sentences. The last genre is Play. The play is combination between the written materials and the spoken materials, served with the performing or act of the players.

Novel is a literary work classified as prose. Novel has complex story which is arranged chronologically and it consists of many pages, written by an author to describe a reality or unreal story of human being. Commonly, novel presents a society condition in certain era based of the environment of the author even more the author's story of life. Novel tells a human experience in the form of series of events. In this event there are some conflicts and conflict is one important element in the novel because it can provide the elements of surprise and suspense. Besides, conflict is also used both to develop the story, and make the novel more interesting to read. Most of fiction contains conflicts. Through the conflicts, the author captures the reader's attention with sense of high interest. In short, without conflicts the novel will be boring (Koesnosubroto, 1988: 27).

According to Daiches in his book "*Critical Approaches to Literature*" (1974: 348), We can look at the behavior of characters in a novel or a play in the light of modern psychological knowledge and, if their behavior confirms what we know about the subtleties of the human mind, we can use modern theories as a means of elucidating and interpreting the work.

Theoretically, *Summer of My German Soldier* could be classified as psychological novel because it describes Patty's psychological condition when she turns twelve years old; she as Jewish girl from Jewish family met German POW in her family store, as Jewish she learns to open her heart to Anton which is a German POW. By the time, she begins to see Anton not as a Nazi, but as a young man which softens the pain of her father rejection and appreciates her in a way her mother never will. Her relationship with Anton takes her to a great risk of

losing family, friends even her freedom just because people see a German POW as a bad person just like they see black people.

The researcher takes *Summer of My German Soldier* as the object of research (by Bette Greene), because he considers that Patty's decision to have relationship with Anton although she directly risk herself against her family view and people opinion. The novel tells about the teen that is ignoring the family and people opinion of POW just to trying to do well to other, and about the psychological war that become complex in her way of life. Patty's bravery to takes risk of herself included as the point interest of the researcher to make a deep research to this novel. The other reason the researcher choose Bette Greene novel just because this novel was Bette Greene first novel which probably tells about reality based on Bette's childhood and society at that time.

The other reason, researcher takes the novel as the study object because it tells about real life in society. The novel deals with hot issues at that time. It was her first novel; the background is very similar to that of her heroine, Patty Bergen; she grew up in a Jewish family in Arkansas and Memphis during WWII. The entire story in the novel probably depicts her real childhood life which is make the researcher really interest to make it as the object of study. Besides the psychological theme in the novel, the novel also has another theme such as race, ethnicity, and beauty inside.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs is classified as psychological theory, proposed in his 1943 paper "Theory of Human Motivation". Basically Maslow's theory has correlation to the other theories of human development

psychology, all of which focus on describing the stages of growth in human. His uses the terms physiological, safety, belonging and love, esteem, and self-actualization needs to describe the pattern that human motivations generally move. The Maslow theory is represented as a pyramid with the more primary needs at the bottom of the pyramid. The concept of the pyramid is the higher needs will be the focus when the lower needs are successfully covered.

The researcher courages to analyse the novel which has been discussed by LatifaFuaidah (2008) *Psychological Analysis of the Main Character "Of It Happen to Nancy"* by Beatrice Sparks. The previous researcher mainly focused her research on psychology of the Main character through the Maslow's theory, especially which is related to safety needs and self-actualization needs in the main character. The present researcher demands to analyse the main character's motive in Bette Greene *Summer of My German Soldier* also through Maslow's theory and explain the needs of the main character based on Maslow's theory which motivated the main character decision such as physiological, safety, belonging and love, esteem, and self-actualization needs.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher is interested to analyse novel *Summer of My German Soldier*. The researcher analyse the novel using psychological approach based on Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham H. Maslow. By using the Hierarchy of Needs the researcher may see the motives of the main character decide to see POW as not a Cruel Nazi, but as a warm person which is reverse to the people opinion. This is why the theory is appropriate with the main discussed topic.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of study above, researcher formulates several statements of problems.

1. What kinds of conflicts are experienced by Patty as the main character in *Summer of My German Soldier*?
2. What are the Patty's motives in loving Anton?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concern to the statements of the problems above, the study is purposed to figure out a deeply depiction of Patty's psychological condition as the main character and main object of study, figure out any psychological conditions experienced by Patty in the novel which related or unrelated with Anton.

The next objective of the study is purposed to reveal Patty's motives in loving Anton which is come in the novel as a POW.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study just like many things in the world, it has scope and limitation too. Bette Greene "*Summer of My German Soldier*" becomes a scope in the study, researcher focusing the study into the psychological condition experienced by Patty Bergen as the main character in the novel. In order to support the analysis, the researcher uses Abraham Maslow's theory to fulfil the analysis.

There are many novels which are mainly tells about psychology, and also many theories of motivation developed by experts. Yet, only Bette Greene "*Summer of My German Soldier*" and Abraham Maslow's theory which used by researcher to take charge in the study. Due to limitations of the researcher the study only uses Bette Greene "*Summer of My German Soldier*" and Abraham Maslow's theory.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The researcher hopes that there will be a contribution to the existing knowledge of literature through the research.

Practically, this research is expected to stimulate the reader in learning literary works, especially novels. Otherwise, it will give the reader a depiction of literary criticism. So the reader would not only read a literary works but also try to interpret the work of literatures.

Theoretically, this research might contribute to the existing knowledge of literature. Moreover, this research might result a reference for the future researchers who are interesting conduct a literary research with psychological theory.

1.6 Research Method

The researcher would like to give description of the methodology applied in this study. The description includes the research design of the study, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

The research is categorized as literary criticism with Psychology as the approach theory to take charge with the data. The research consists of discussion, including description, analysis, and interpretations of literary work entitle *Summer of My German Soldier*.

Uses psychological approach classified as important way in this research because the analysis focuses in psychology of the main character and definitely the approach is used to figure out and explain some hidden things in the novel. The psychological approach take charge in the research is Abraham H. Maslow's Hierarchy of needs

1.6.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is the Bette Greene's novel *Summer of My German Soldier*. The novel consists of 199 pages split into 21 chapter, it was published in 1974 by Bantam Starfire Book. To facilitate the reader, the author of the novel arrange chapter by chapter chronologically. Chapter 1 to 2 was told about Patty's assumption to her; they assumed Patty as annoying disturbance. Chapter 3 to 4 tell about Patty first impression to Anton. Chapter 6 to 10 tell about conflict between Patty against her parent and her effort to shelter Anton, continue to interrogate by FBI about escaped POW. Chapter 11 to 12 tell about Patty's

parents suspicion there was something wrong to Patty and Ruth. Chapter 13 tell about patty confuse to made decision between Anton and her father, he made decision to choose Anton, but Anton could not go with Patty and Patty reveal her feelings to Anton. In chapter 16 to 17 tell about FBI come again to Patty's house and blame Patty for housing a POW, then Patty and her father got fight. The point of view was first person. The data are quoted from the statements of the novel which are directly concerned with the objectives of the study.

1.6.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher has several steps; the first is reading and understanding, after that the researcher rereads chapter by chapter, then choosing the data dealing with the statements of problem. Next step is marks all the statements from the novel which are related to the statements of problem as the data research.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collects all the data, the researcher begins to analyse by reads the novel and write down every part of the novel which is related to the statements of the problem and classifying it into Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Psychology: Is a discipline with scientific study, the object of study is mental and behaviour.

- a. Love: A feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection, for parents, child, or friends
- b. Motive: Something that causes a person to act in certain way, do a certain thing for the goal
- c. POW: Prisoner of War
- d. Need: Something that is necessary for organisms to live a healthy [life](#).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature presents literature and psychology, hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow, Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belonging Needs, Esteem Needs and Self-Actualization Needs, and previous study.

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Literature can be depicted as the expression of the psychic. Literature is the representative of language, symbol in literature provides a place for psychic to draw what psychic is, and factually it can be make literature much more beautiful.

Psychology has certain relationship with literature. Psychology is one of the studies about human being. It is one of the important approaches in literary criticism. Roekhan says (1990:1) that psychology and literary work have same functional relationship that can be used to learn someone's psyche condition.

Physiology concerns about human being in its study, while literature relates with imagery of human being. Although they have different object of concerns; but psychology and literature do not stand apart, just because psychology can be used to analyse literary works.

The way of understanding psychological theory in literature can be done by three methods. The first is “understand the theory of psychology and then created with literary work”. The second is “we find the literary work as the object of the study and find what psychological approach is suitable”. The third is we

find together between the theory and object of the study. However, the researcher should be able to build the good construction of the study (Jatman, 2008:89)

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental functions and behaviour. Psychologists study such phenomena as perception, cognition, emotion, personality, behaviour, and interpersonal relationships. Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity, including issues related to everyday life (e.g. family, education, and employment) and the treatment of mental health problems.

In the literary critic, psychological approach views some phenomena, present psychological activity through the characters if it happens in drama and prose. Literature and psychology have close relationship either indirectly and functionally. Indirect, literature and psychology have same object that is human being life. Functionally, both literature and psychology study about human being psychological condition. The different thing is while psychology is real condition and literature is imaginative (Jatman, 2003:97).

Novel as the object of literary critics, and the characters as the object of Psychological theories. The characters in the novel are representative of human being which is directly come as the psychological object of study. A character has some change and develops physically and psychologically. The characters should be observed in terms of behaviour and mental processes in order to get a deeper analysis.

The last we can conclude that literary work can be made as the object of the study. Literary work can help psychological approach and just the opposite.

Study psyches from literary work give us some human invention. The combination between psychology and literature become the point of view, which will answer the mystery the two of them.

2.1 Conflicts

Human live is a gift from God in this world. There are many kinds of way to go through their life. Sometimes they can pass the life easily, but many of them go through the life hardly. They have to struggle to get happiness. We as human being cannot run from conflict. Conflict always adheres to give a color in our life. We will not know when and where conflict comes to us.

According to Barry in his book *Literary Terms* (1966: 23), the word conflict is taken from Latin word, “contra” meaning against and “flingers” meaning to strike. The word conflict implies not only the struggle of protagonist against someone or something, but also the existence of some motivations to solve it. Sometimes the author uses characters to reveal and contrast the good from the bad. It can be said that there are two opposing forces, those are protagonist and antagonist characters in literary work, which can create conflict. Conflict is contradiction between two persons, each of which has his own idea or principle.

2.4.1 Kinds of Conflicts

In *Understanding Literature* (1984: 699), it is stated that conflict is divided into two kinds as follows:

- a. An external conflict is a conflict that exist when a character struggle against some outside force, such as another person, nature, society, or fate.

- b. An internal conflict is a conflict of person against self, exist within the mind of character who is torn between opposing feeling or goals.

According to Jones (1968: 5) are three kinds of conflict, they are as follows:

- a. Physical conflict

Physical conflict usually happens between human being with nature. In such a story we may go through the struggles of a man climbing a mountain, a woman fighting to survive in a cyclone, a man fighting an army of ants on his plantation. The principal appeal of this kind of story is almost wholly to the emotions of the reader.

Example of physical conflict, many people try to face disaster, flood in Jakarta. They try to save themselves and something that they can save, like their cloths, electronics, and others.

- b. Social conflict

In this type, the struggle is one person against another, such as: two women seeking to marry the same man, two men competing for a job, a child in conflict with his parents.

Example of social conflict, a boy who wants to study in university, he has to pass the examination first. Not only passing the examination, but also he competes with other people to get a ticket to study in university. So, the score is very important to bear down other people.

- c. Psychological conflict

Here we find a man is struggling against himself, a conflict between man and one conscience, his/her guilt, or simply trying to decide what his going to do struggling against himself or her. In such story we may see an honest but poor bank employee fighting the steal from his bank, a woman struggling with the consequences of a lie she's told, or an unwed pregnant girl trying to decide whether to have an abortion, place her child up for adoption, or raise him alone.

Example of psychological conflict, Patty as a daughter, she wants to protect her father as the suspect of a murder. But in her condition, she cannot do anything. She is confused because of it. She tries to think how to protect her father, but every she thinks how to solve the problem, she is more confused instead.

2.4.2 Causes of Conflicts

As human being we sometimes have problems with other people. When we try to find out something or to reach our goal, there must be some obstacles we face. The problems and obstacles may cause conflict.

Moskowitz (1969: 311-312) stated first, conflict occurs simply because there are limits to the number of goals that can be achieved at the same time two or more motives arise simultaneously but each requires different kinds of goal seeking behavior. Second, conflict occurs when the satisfaction of one motive precludes the satisfaction of another, when goal achievements are mutually exclusive. The last causes of conflict are that when the attainment of goal actively makes her suffering or reverses previous goal achievements.

In other words, conflicts happen because of an unsatisfied need or frustration. The incompatibility opposing desires sets up tension that often increased by a repression of the unsatisfied, because of continued frustration. If these tensions are not properly resolved, many adjustment problems may arise in the mental and emotion life the individual (Crow, 1967: 236).

Example cause of conflict, Roni is a boy that has two little brothers. He lives with his mother, her father was died. His mother does not have a good job. She works in his neighbor farm. As a good child, Roni works in a hotel as cleaning service to help his mother, to fulfill their need of life.

2.4.3 Effects of Conflicts

We are familiar with conflicts in our daily experiences because when we are trying to gain something or to reach our goal, there must be some obstacles to be avoided, problem to be solves, choice to be made, and delays to be tolerated. Those may lead us to have conflicts and can cause mental or emotional disturbance as Crow (1967: 331) said that “the effect of a conflict situation upon a generally stable person may be so overwhelming that he suffers a temporary or more permanent mental or emotion disorder.”

Moskowitz (1969: 311) stated that a conflict is kind of “built-in” frustration, originating within the individual because of his own irreconcilable response tendencies. He also adds that that once we make a choice in conflict between two or more motives, we may certainly experience unpleasantness, but we no longer experiences true frustration, since of none our own enduring motives

is being thwarted. But the conflict is truly inescapable and unreasonable, they are important to generate other motives that have to do with either fear or anger.

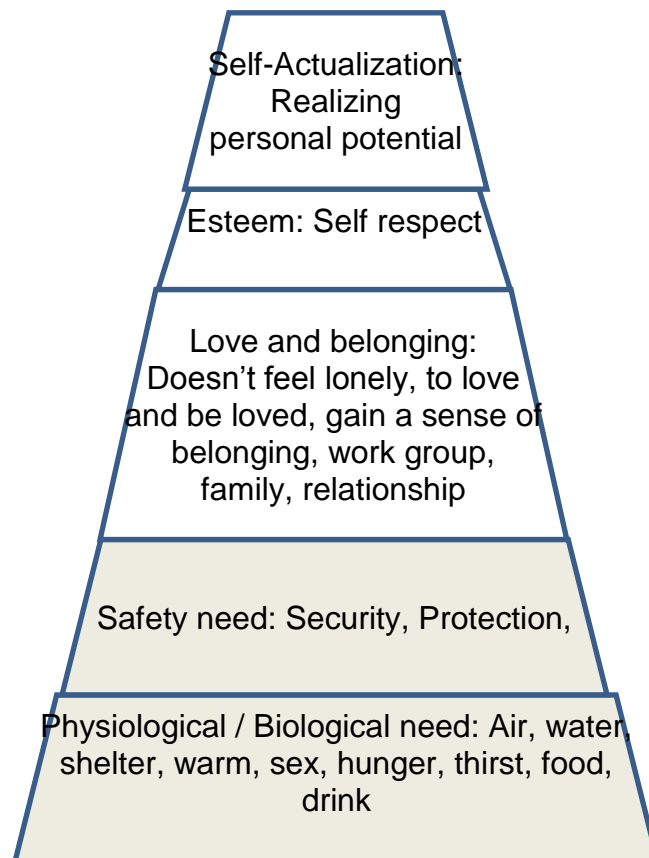
Davidoff (1981: 449) said that “frustration, conflict, and other stresses are associated with unpleasant emotional state, such as anxiety and anger”. Crow also stated that conflict can produce a feeling of frustration and the prime source of anxiety (1967: 239).

Example effect of conflict, Roni works in a hotel as cleaning service. Boni also works in the hotel but he as security. Boni always tries to look for Roni mistakes and says to his manager. Boni says that Roni never do anything, he just lazes in the room of hotel. Roni tries to explain to his manager but he just believes in Boni. Because of it, Roni is confused and afraid he will be resigned. The effect of the conflict, he gets frustration and crazy because pressure in his mind. He never goes to work again after he gets the conflict.

2.3 Maslow’s Theory

Hierarchy of Needs is theory in Psychology, Introduced by Abraham H. Maslow in his paper “A Theory of Human motivation” in 1943. Basic of the theory is place the physiological theory as the bottom of the theory. The concept of the pyramid is the higher needs will be the focus when the lower needs are successfully covered.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often stated as a diagram consisting of five levels: the first lower levels are grouped as being associated with Physiological needs, while the upper level is termed growth needs associated with psychological needs.



According to this theory the most basic need is related to physiological survival – like air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat and sex to procreate. Next in order of precedence comes a set of needs for such things as safety and security.

When someone has fulfilled his or her basic need and feel secure, the need of love and belonging should reach. Need for the respect of our fellow's come after need of love was filled. Maslow said need which is in the low level asked to be satisfied for the first time then needs which are stayed on the high level. For

example, physiological needs asked to be satisfied then safety need, and safety need will ask to be satisfied then love and belonging need, love and belonging need will ask to be satisfied then the high need and so on.

The needs that stand at the bottom ring must be satisfied before those needs at the top are satisfied; indeed, the needs at the top will not even appear until the lower ones have been at least satisfied. A need does not have to be absolutely and fully satisfied before the next one in the hierarchy. Maslow described that the healthy human is who can satisfied 85% of physiological needs, 70% of safety needs, 50% of love and belonging needs, 40% of esteem needs, and 10% of self-actualization needs.(Dwi Budi Astuti: 41)

Maslow's theory referred to the five levels of needs which already mentioned as deficit needs, or D-needs. If you don't have enough of something, that you need, you will feel deficit in the needs. Maslow saw all these needs as essentially survival needs. Even love and esteem are needed for the maintenance of health. The last level of the diagram is a bit different. Maslow used a variety of terms to refer to this level: growth motivation (in contrast to deficit motivation), being needs (or B-needs, in contrast to D-needs), and self-actualization.

According to Roecklein, the word motivation in psychology literally means "movement", motion, or "mobility: therefore, for our purpose we have an organism in movement (1977: 15). In this case the motivation cannot be separated from human life, because human being needs motivation to develop their desire, dream, and idea for the future. Motivation refers to the initiation, direction, intensity, and persistence of behaviour. Motivation is temporal and dynamic state

that should not be confused with personality or emotion. Motivation is having the desire and willingness to do something. So, in order to fulfill the needs in Maslow's theory, human needs motivation to reach everything they need.

2.2.1 Physiological needs

For the most part psychological needs of human are those need which enable the process of homeostasis. According to Maslow, Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream. The very basic of human requirements to survive might include into homeostasis. If these requirements are not met, the human body simply cannot continue the function.

If the human which is lacks of food, safety, or love; would consider the greatest of his or her to be food. Air, water, and food are metabolic requirements to survival humans. Although the other fundamental psychological needs such as sexual desire, sleepiness has not yet been demonstrated, but it may also include as homeostasis, depends of the degree of specificity of description.

Physiological need is the collection of needs which are the urgency, because it relates with maintenance of biology and life. Physiological need consist of the needs of water, oxygen, and active; take a rest, good temperature, sex, and sensory stimulus. Because this need is really urgency so this need will be given precedence for satisfaction by individual. And if physiological need is not satisfied so individual will not gain the higher needs.(E Koeswara, 1986:119)

Physiological needs are basic: The body craves food, liquid, sleep, oxygen, sex, freedom of movement, and a moderate temperature. When any of these are in

short supply, we feel the distressing tension of hunger, thirst, fatigue, and shortness of breath, sexual frustration, confinement, or the discomfort of being too hot or cold. These irritants compel us to seek the missing commodity so that our body can return to homeostasis—a system in balance or at rest. As long as the body feels substantially deprived, it marshals all its energies in the service of satisfying these demands. Responding like a heat seeking missile, a dog or cat invariably finds the one patch of sunlight that provides a warm place to doze. On the physiological level, Maslow sees people as no different. But once these physical needs are met regularly, they no longer exert pressure. A need fulfilled no longer motivates. (Griffin)

The most basic set of human needs are physiological: eating, drinking, breathing, and excretion (Maslow, 1943b). In Maslow's hierarchy, the basic needs are the most prominent and they completely dominate the organism when they are not met (Maslow, 1943b). Human beings strive to achieve a state of homeostasis, which consists of physiological stability and psychological consistency (Maslow, 1943b). Eating, drinking, sleeping, and other activities maintain physical homeostasis, and behaviors that seek satisfaction of physiological needs contribute to a sense of balance and predictability for human beings. In his unpublished papers, Maslow noted, "To urinate or defecate at the right time can be a great satisfaction, in the sense of culmination, total discharge, and finishing" (Maslow, 1996, p. 41). This is an example of a physiological urge that must be satisfied (Allison, 2008).

2.2.2 Safety Needs

When psychological needs are covered, the individual's safety of needs take part and dominate behaviour. The psychological safety of needs may present such as physical safety due to war, natural disaster, security, law, etc. Not only in physical security which include as needs of safety, but, it may present as another form of security just like financial security. It may appear when economic crisis or lacks of job opportunities come. Health and safety against accidents or illness might also categorize in safety needs. The safety needs commonly find in children and woman occasionally because they have greater need to feel safe than adults. It can be expressed when they search for a protector which in form of a man or an adults.

The safety needs operate mainly on a psychological level. Naturally we try to avoid a poke in the eye with a sharp stick. But once we've managed a certain level of physical comfort, we'll seek to establish stability and consistency in a chaotic world. When he talked about security, Maslow pictured the child who strives for predictability and certainty. For instance, most kids enjoy a set bedtime routine and grow visibly distressed if a parent tries to short-circuit the ritual. Their safety needs require a consistent and secure world that offers few surprises. Unfortunately, life doesn't always cooperate. Some of you who come from a broken or dysfunctional home know the cringing fear of waiting for the next fight or the other shoe to fall.

Many adults go through life stuck on this level and act as if catastrophe will happen any moment. Political appeals for law and order are aimed at people

whose insecurities have never been quieted. Maslow also placed religious inclination on the safety rung because he saw that tendency as an attempt to bring about an ordered universe with no nasty shocks. (Griffin,)

When physiological needs are met, a new set of needs relating to safety emerges as the primary motivators of behavior (Maslow, 1943b). Physical safety, financial security, protection from harm, and obtaining adequate materials to sustain survival are considered to be safety needs within this framework. Safety needs involve the human yearning for a predictable, orderly world, in which unexpected and unfamiliar things are rare. Human beings tend to seek out consistency and prefer familiarity to novelty; there is a common preference for the known and a fear of the unknown, which relates to the basic human need for safety and predictability. When safety is threatened, a person becomes singularly focused on averting danger and quickly restoring security. When one is engaged in safety-motivated behavior, the singular focus of the organism is intense because everything else appears less important when confronted with a threat to physical or psychological safety. Even the and “persons” rather than gender-biased terminology, except when quoting (Allison, 2008).

2.2.3 Needs of Love, Affection and belonging

The other needs after psychological needs and safety needs are covered, there comes love or belonging or generally called social needs. This need involves emotionally based relationship in general, such as: friendship, intimacy, and having supportive and communicative family.

This needs often dominate the theme in literary works, although there is very little scientific information about it.

A human normally demand to be accepted by the environment, especially from the nearest environments such as family, friends, group, etc. Bad environment condition may give lack of belongings and love needs. Lack of belongings and loves needs may results strange feeling when rejected by the families, loneliness with the absence of friends.

The love or belonging needs come into play after the physiological and security drives are satisfied. Gratification is a matter of degree rather than an either-or accomplishment. But once a need has been significantly satisfied over a long period of time, it becomes functionally absent. The action switches to the next highest level, in this case, love.

Maslow's concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love. Giving love is different from the passion of rock music lyrics that announce, "I want you, I need you, I'm going to have you." That's raw sex. And giving love is more than the maternal instinct implanted by nature. For Maslow, giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staving off the pangs of loneliness and rejection. The man who attains this level will "feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. "

Even though it's higher in the hierarchy than physical or safety needs, the desire for love and belonging is similar in that it motivates only when a person feels a deficit. According to Maslow, love loses its pull when you've had enough.

Thirty years ago he suggested that the desire for love and belonging was the lowest level of unmet need for most Americans. If the continuing popular appeal of Cheers reruns on television is a reliable indicator, his assessment still holds true today. Maslow notes that the need for love is more fragile than the needs that go before. For example, this need is nonexistent in the psychopath, who feels no desire for warmth or affection. And some people get their esteem and belonging wires crossed. They want respect before they want love (Griffin,).

If the physiological and safety needs are fairly well satiated, the love, affection, and belonging needs emerge to motivate behavior (Maslow, 1943b). The love needs have been described in different ways: in terms of social relationships, connection with other people, and belonging to groups or partnerships.

Maslow (1943b) was careful to differentiate between the love needs and sexuality: love needs are greater than a physiological desire to procreate because they represent a human yearning for emotional connection that is imbued with a different quality than sexual desire. It is not enough for human beings simply to receive love. People must have the opportunity to love and be loved: in his private journal, Maslow lamented that he had not “paid enough attention to the need to admire as well as to be admired (parallel to love as well as to be loved)” (Maslow, 1979, p. 1177). He wondered about the nature of the need to give to and provide for others, since he was sure that the need to be loved was a deficiency need, but the need to give love seemed to be more of a growth need.

Social bonding, including the development of friendships, partnerships, and group affiliations are important components that synthesize to satiate social

needs. Seeking meaning and connection with other human beings represents the core of social needs, and a variety of types of relationships are needed to fully satisfy the love needs. The sense of belonging is crucial for human beings, who evolved as pack animals, dependent upon the group for survival. Modern people strive to belong to something larger than them: membership in a marriage, a family, a club, a school, a team, a country, a society, or other groups can provide this sense of belonging and gratify some of the social needs. There can be significant damage to individual's psychosocial functioning when love and belonging needs are thwarted or seriously threatened. The deprivation of love needs can increase or reduce future love-seeking behaviors, depending on the individual, the circumstances, and the environment (Allison, 2008).

2.2.4 Needs of Esteem

After the needs of belonging and love needs are fulfilled, humans will automatically motivate to fulfil the needs of esteem. According to Maslow, esteem needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and competence, confidence in the face of the world, and independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, appreciation.

When the physiological, safety, and love needs are somewhat satisfied, a set of needs relating to esteem and self-respect emerge as primary determinants of human behavior. Generally speaking (with a few extremely pathological exceptions), people in Our society wish to think highly of them, they want others

to regard them with esteem, and they want this evaluation reflect their true value (Maslow, 1943b). The esteem needs include the desire for a high and accurate estimation of the self as well as the need for others to appraise the individual as worthy. Esteem of others is differentiated from love or social relationships in Maslow's theory. In this model, the opinions of others about oneself are considered to be a higher level of human need than simple human contact.

Self-esteem is the other important component of esteem needs. The need for self-esteem is not simply a desire to think well about oneself: it must be firmly based in order to fully satisfy the self-esteem needs. Firmly-based self-esteem is grounded in the real capacity, achievements, and respect from others that an individual maintains (Maslow,1943b). These needs have been described as a desire for self-respect based on accurate assessment by oneself and other trusted people. The development of self-esteem and ego strength leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, and capability; these emotions propel behavior toward the higher goals (Maslow, 1943b). People who have satisfied their esteem needs tend to be hugely productive and well adjusted. However, thwarting of self-esteem needs can produce psychopathology, especially insecurity, helplessness, and inferiority complexes. People who are frustrated in their esteem needs may cope with these difficult experiences by withdrawing and becoming discouraged or they may create psychological defense mechanisms such as self-aggrandizement to cope with the deprivation they experience in this area (Allison, 2008).

All humans have a need to be respected and to have self-esteem and self-respect. Also known as the belonging need, esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Imbalances at this level can result in low self-esteem or an inferiority complex. People with low self-esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again depends on others. Psychological imbalances such as depression can also prevent one from obtaining self-esteem on both levels.

Most people have a need for a stable self-respect and self-esteem. Maslow noted two versions of esteem needs, a lower one and a higher one. The lower one is the need for the respect of others, the need for status, recognition, fame, prestige, and attention. The higher one is the need for self-respect, the need for strength, competence, mastery, self-confidence, independence and freedom. The latter one ranks higher because it rests more on inner competence won through experience. Deprivation of these needs can lead to an inferiority complex, weakness and helplessness.

2.3 Previous Studies

Latifa Fuaidah (2008) *Psychological Analysis of the Main Character "Of It Happen to Nancy"* by Beatrice Sparks. The previous researcher mainly focused her research on psychology of the Main character through the Maslow's theory, especially which is related to safety needs, belonging and love needs, and the

esteem needs. This study is classified as literary criticism and use psychological approach.

The other previous study is Latifatul Husna (2006) entitle *A Psychological Analysis on the Main Character of Sidney Sheldon's The Other Sight of Midnight (Viewed Abraham Maslow's theory)*. The problems of the study are the Psychological problem which appears in the novel and how they are viewed from Abraham Maslow Theory.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the analysis of the collected data to figure out the answer of the study's problem. The researcher analyzes the text through Abraham Maslow Theory's that is Hierarchy of Needs, stated by Abraham Maslow. Maslow divides the hierarchy into two parts; the first is deficits which contain four items: Physiological need, safety need, love and belongings, and esteem need. The other one is being need or B-needs which related to the highest level of needs, if the whole needs are satisfied, the human being need will appear.

3.1 Psychological conditions are experienced by Patty

Psychologically, the character in novel *Summer of My German Soldier* haunted by lonely, anger, happy, and so on. Patty as the main character is illustrated as a little girl who is lonely, feels ugly yet has clever mind. She never gets love from the family and the society. She has lack of friend. The father is always angry to her. She feels ugly as her mother and little sister is so pretty.

In this condition, Patty needs to be loved, cared and protected. In the novel, we can find psychological condition experienced by Patty. These are several psychological conditions that experienced by Patty as the main character:

3.1.1 Patty is angry

Psychological condition appears when Patty gets angry with Mother. She never wants her hair to be cut. She thinks that her hair is the only thing that fit her. So when her mother has intention to cut her hair, she feels angry.

“You listen to me!” my voice was pitched high. “I absolutely will not go and you can’t make me. And another thing, if Mrs. Reeves is so good then why do you have to drive all the way to Wynne City to have your hair done? Can you answer me that? And one more thing,” I said, looking her straight in the eyes, “I don’t even like you!”

In other statement, it was stated that Patty hates his mother to insult her. The fact says that Patty’s appearance is ugly, not as pretty as her mother and sister.

“I felt angry enough to burn my mother in her own insult....”(Summer of my German Soldier: 40).

Patty is also feels angry to her father. The father is a man who is always angry to her. He always beat, shouts, and did bad things to Patty.

“only one foot advanced before a hand tore across my face, sending me into total blackness. But then against the blackness came a brilliant explosion of Fourth-of-July stars. Red, yellow, blue, and then green. I never knew those stars were real; I had always thought they were only in comic books. The pain was almost tolerable when second blow crashed against my cheek, continuing down with reflection force to my shoulder. Using my arm as a shield, I looked up. I saw the hate that gnarled and snarled his face like a dog gone rabid...”

“Awww!” I fell backward against the magazine stand and slid down while a landslide of periodicals tumbled across my chest and legs.

As he walked away I spoke to his back, “And I don’t love you. Nobody does!” (Summer of my German Soldier: 143).

Patty was also gets angry, so much angry, when the FBI says that Anton, her best friend, is murdered. This is stated in:

“laughing suddenly up, my fingernails plowed red rows into his freshly shaved face. “you killed him!” my voice screamed, “you killed him—ohhhhh!”

My neck was caught in the V of his arm, and I wanted nothing so much as to breathe again. Releasing his hold, Pierce wiped the blood from his cheeks. The air that I greedily sucked into my lungs came rushing out again, carrying with it a single world that I hurled at him in a spray of spit.

“Murderer!”

3.1.2 Patty is happy

In her daily life, Patty feels so lonely and plain. So she needs happiness. It can make her laugh. Happiness is important in somebody’s life. Most of people want to be happy. Here, Patty asks Ruth, the servant, to give her a joke so that she can feel happy.

“It was becoming tiresome. “Ruth, you tell me the joke,” I said.

Sharon straightened up. “No, let me! Do you know why the little moron took his loaf of bread to the street corner? ‘Cause—cause the little moron wanted to wait to get some jam.” Hiccup-like laughter engulfed her and I joined in. Mostly because I had never before heard anybody louse up a moron joke.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 50).

In other part of the novel, Patty feels happy to find that the FBI man who brings her to the prison was a nice man. She always thinks that the FBI was a bad man. But here she feels happy to find that the officer is nice to her.

“His smile showed a vacancy between two front teeth. “Lord, girl, I sure don’t want nothing like that happening to you.”

I felt myself smiling back. He was really quite nice.”

3.1.3 Patty is sad

In some part of the story, Patty also feels sad. Mostly these sadness is caused by her lost to Anton and Ruth. Both of them are the persons she loves. So when Anton dies and Ruth leave her from her visit to prison, she feels sad.

“I watched her. It was like watching my very own life raft floating away towards the open sea. And yet somewhere in my mind’s eye I thought I could see

the faintest outline of land. Then it came to me that maybe that's the only thing life rafts are supposed to do. Taking the shipwrecked, not exactly to the land, but only in view of land. The final mile being theirs alone to swim."

In the sentence above, the setting is when Ruth have a visit to prison when Patty in it. When Ruth went home, Patty is very sad.

"Don't talk. Listen to me," It was my hurdle, and I had to clear it myself. "I don't think you oughta leave me, not now. I haven't learned all those things you were going to teach me—things aboyemerson and —and—oh Anton, let me be with you, go where you go"

In the sentence above, Patty feels sad when Anton has intention to leave her. Anton wants to go to New York City where he can run from the FBI. Patty feels sad that she couldn't accompany him wherever he goes.

3.2 The needs of Patty as the main character based on Abraham Maslow's theory, Heirarchy of Needs

3.2.1 Physiological/ biological Needs

Physiological needs are the group of basic need which is the most urgent because it concerned with human biological needs, such as food, oxygen, sex and so on, this is all for human survival. Meanwhile, before this most urgent need is fulfilled, people will not fulfill another need. This need is very influential toward human's behavior and he or she always tries to fulfill it.

The researcher here did not find any of evident which can provide statement that there is a physiological need of Patty from German POW. Anton Reiker, the POW, who is also the escaping prisoner, is the one who need physiological and biological assist from Patty. In the novel, it is clearly described

and mentioned many times of action which was done by Patty to help Anton.

Those are shown in the following sentences:

“I put on my house shoes and robe before tiptoeing to the kitchen. He must be starving. In the fridge I found a bowl of leftover chicken that would make the beginnings of a great feast for Anton and me. How about mashed potatoes served cold? I placed everything into one of those brown grocery sacks Ruth is always saving, threw in some biscuits, tomatoes, and apples, and turned the door latch.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 72)

It was also stated in *“as I ripped open the sack, spreading it flat against the desk like a tablecloth, I felt his eyes still watching me. ‘I am sorry about not having cloth, and I know I should’ve warm the potatoes, but---, ‘please!’ He lifted an open palm, ‘it looks good enough to eat....’”(Summer of my German Soldier: 77)*

The other statement was shown in: *“I brought you lunch and some fresh clothes,”* (Summer of my German Soldier: 100). And it also showed in: *“oh, I almost forgot.”Here’s some money-only four dollar and sixty-five cents... It’s all Ruth and I had”* (Summer of my German Soldier: 134).

It also mentioned in *“I knew that he would be pleased with my gift. He’d say it was the finest shirt he’d ever owned. And then the focus would shift from gift to giver and I would rest there in his arms like a long-lost daughter come home”* (Summer of my German Soldier: 102).

The sentences above have clearly state that Patty gave help to Anton, as the escaping prisoner. Patty definitely did not have physiological motives in loving Anton. So we can say that in this novel, there are no biological or physiological motives.

3.2.2 Safety Needs

The other needs that Patty wants are safety. Anton Reiker who actually became escaping prisoner cannot eventually give protection and safety to Patty. The fact that he was a POW who run from the jail has already given meaning that he is the one who need safety.

In the novel, it was said that Patty protects Anton from the FBI. It was showed in the:

“The eyes of FBI were upon me. I asked, ‘Is it alright if I look?

’ The older agent took the picture from Sister Parker’s hand and gave it to me. As a precaution against the shakes, I let my hands rest against the top of the counter.” Well, this might be the same prisoner I waited on. It looks like it could be him only I don’t remember his hair being so dark” (Summer of my German Soldier: 87)

In the sentence above, Patty tries to fool the FBI that she cannot remember the appearance of Anton. Patty risked her own safety to give false statement to the authority to keep Anton save and keep the FBI away. Actually, as the American citizen, Patty should help the authority to find the escaping prisoner who can endanger the nation, but Patty seems to ignore that and help the POW instead. So it is clear that there is no safety needs of Patty from Anton.

3.2.3 Love and BelongingNeeds

Love and belonging need is a need to encourage people to engage effectively or emotional relationships with others. This relationship may be a relationship between the two sexes are different or similar, or peer relationships and friendships can also be associated with particular groups. Exact requirement is characterized by a sense of belonging and love, such compassion and identification. At this stage one also needs social harmony so that he can be accepted within the community.

After physiological needs, Patty also needs love and belonging needs. In the novel, love and belonging needs dominates Patty motives in loving Anton. In the family, Patty did not get love from the parent.

“Only one foot advanced before a hand tore across my face, sending me into total blackness. But then against the blackness came a brilliant explosion of Fourth-of-July stars. Red, yellow, blue, and then green. I never knew those stars

were real; I had always thought they were only in comic books. The pain was almost tolerable when second blow crashed against my cheek, continuing down with reflection force to my shoulder. Using my arm as a shield, I looked up. I saw the hate that gnarled and snarled his face like a dog gone rabid...”

“Awww!” I fell backward against the magazine stand and slid down while a landslide of periodicals tumbled across my chest and legs.

As he walked away I spoke to his back, “And I don’t love you. Nobody does!” (Summer of my German Soldier: 143).

In the sentence above, it is describe that the father beat Patty. A father obviously should protect, care, loves his daughter. But, Patty’s father did the clockwise. He beat Patty very hard. It is like an explosion. Patty feels terribly pain. She thinks that her father is like a rabid dog. It was also stated in:

“In my father’s vocabulary to ask why is to contradict him.” “I don’t like him!” the words seemed to dash out. Then Anton caught my eyes as though asking permission.

“Oh that’s O.K.,” I said pleased that anton was taking my side. “I’ll tell you something I’ve never told anyone before. If he weren’t my father, I wouldn’t even like him.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 115).

So, it is clearly described that Patty did not get love from both father and mother. The family should care and love their daughter, but it is not happening in Patty. In those terrible conditions, there came a person who did what should be done. He is Anton, the one who like and love Patty. These are showed in the following sentences:

“He was so nice. How could he have been one of those-those brutal, black-booted Nazis?’ well, I don’t think they actually call them much of anything, but if they were to call them by their right name they’d probably call them pocket pencil sharpener.’ Reiker laughed and for a moment, this moment, we were friend. And now I knew something more. He wasn’t bad man.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 35). “the truth is that he’s a very good person,’ I said with full conviction.’And someday we’re going to meet again” (Summer of my German Soldier: 45).

In the sentences above, it tells about Patty's first impression about Anton. Now she finally has someone who can be called friend, a type of person who is different from her family, a man who can make her happy and laugh. Anton is a good man, Patty consider him as a friend. She believe in that with full conviction and she hope that someday they will meet again.

“Ok thanks, but would you mind not calling him the man, cause he’s my friend, Anton, Mr. Frederick Anton Reiker. You may not know this, but you and Anton are all the friends I’ve got...Ruth, he talks to me and he tells me things because I’m his friend. Ruth, he likes me. He really and truly likes me.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 113).

In the sentence above, Patty said that Ruth, the servant, and Anton are the only friends she have. These facts indicate that there are only few people who like Patty as she was considered ugly. Anton is regarded a friend by Patty because he likes her, in contrast with most of people around her.

“Then know this, Patty, it’s not completely one-sided. I love you too, and in my own way I’ll miss you.” (Summer of my German Soldier: 133).

It is clearly stated that Anton love Patty, and vice versa. Patty, as a person, obviously needs love. It is a thing that she does not get from the family. Although Anton is nobody, but he could give the most precious thing to Patty, love.

3.2.4 Esteem Needs

The esteem need is a sense of respect, prestige, and self-esteem. According to Maslow, this need is divided into two. First is respect or appreciation of self that includes the desire to gain competence, a sense of confidence, having the freedom, independence and a strong personality. Second is the appreciation of another person which includes the need for achievement in life so as to obtain an

award from another party. If this requirement is achieved, then the individual feel more confident, feel strong, feel capable and feel useful. Conversely, if the requirement is not met then a person may feel frustrated, doubtful and insecure.

The esteem need is also required by Patty to achieve the respect from other people. Her father and mother are more likely to love her younger sister, Sharon, as she is beautiful like her mother, more beautiful than Patty.

“If there were no mirrors or mothers I probably never would know how ugly I am. But it was all there, plain as my reflection in the glass. Skinny bones, skinny face, feet too big, and nose too long. In the mirror I could see my mother profile: a high cool forehead and a slender nose that stopped where a nice nose ought to. A lot like Sharon’s. And there were the lofty cheekbones that gave mother’s face form, symmetry, and on occasion, great beauty....” (Summer of my German Soldier: 14).

In the sentences above, it is described that Patty feels unconfident about her appearance. She thinks that she is ugly, skinny, having big feet and long nose. These are in contrast with what mother and sister have. They have high cool forehead, slender nose, and lofty cheekbones.

*“would you say,’ asked Pierce, lowering his voice, ‘that there was anything particular in his behavior?’
‘Yes, there was something out of ordinary about him’,
‘What was it? ‘politeness,’ I said, aware of beginning to enjoy the interview. ‘ he was very polite.’” (Summer of my German Soldier: 89).*

Although Anton is much older than Patty, it was stated that the way he says is very polite. Politeness here is very meaningful to Patty as she never gets it from the family. Anton shows a great respect to this little girl, and it makes her feels being respected.

“I think I want to be intelligent even more than I want to be pretty.”

“You’re already intelligent and pretty.”

“Me?”

“You. I come from a line of men who have a sure instinct for a woman’s beauty. So, P.B, I speak as an expert when I tell you you’re going to have it all.”” (Summer of my German Soldier: 117).

From the sentences above, it is obviously stated that Anton gives complement to Patty. It makes her more confident and useful. The fact says that Patty feels that she is ugly, but here Anton says that he is an expert to consider her to be pretty.

3.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs

According to Maslow, everyone has to develop full capacity. Human needs to grow, develop and use their skills as Maslow called self-actualization. Actualization needed as a growing desire to become fully self-own abilities, becoming what the owned according to ability. The need for self-actualization is the highest human need. This requirement is achieved if the underlying needs are met and satisfied. This requirement is the achievement of all human potential. Whatever one's profession if implemented to its full potential then he will achieve this requirement. According to Maslow, one will be able to achieve this requirement if he is able to get through the tough times that come from ourselves and from outside. Barriers from self-such a sense of self-doubt, fear, shame and so on. External obstacle that could hinder the achievement of this requirement e.g. lack of opportunity or discrimination and repressive attitude of the environment.

“I think I want to be intelligent...” (Summer of my German Soldier: 117).

In the sentence above, it is described that Patty wants to be intelligent. She thinks that intelligence is more important than anything else.

“I think I’m going to enjoy being your teacher. If you’ll keep in mind that life produces no maestros, only students of varying degrees of ineptitudeRead these essays, ‘he said, like he felt pleased to be making a contribution to my education...” (Summer of my German Soldier: 118).

In this situation, Anton who is older than she is and more educated than Patty, becomes her teacher. He wants to be a good teacher that can make patty to be intelligent. Anton will be happy to be someone useful in Patty’s life.

*“I want you to teach me everything you’ve learned.”
Anton stood, executing a princely bow.” “I’m at your service.”
(Summer of my German Soldier: 117).*

In the sentence above, Anton is asked by Patty to teach everything he have learned. And he is willing to help her. This is what Patty needs, someone who can help her, teach her.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

In the novel *Summer of My German Soldier*, it tells a story about a girl who live in the rural area in Arkansas. The girl named Patty is a girl who always feels ugly compared to her mother and sister. She was so lonely, having very few friends, and gets lack of love from the family. Her mother gives more attention to her little sister than she is. Her father always get angry to her. He always shouts and beat Patty. In that terrible condition, she met Anton Reiker, the escaping prisoner, who is priory a German soldier. He is very nice and kind to Patty. As the main character, Patty tries to fulfill the needs that she required. And they are physiological need, love and belonging need, esteem need and self-actualization need.

The psychological conditions are experienced by Patty as the main character is fluctuating. The first is angry when mother tries to send her to a barber shop to have her hair cut. She was also get angry when her father beat her. She got angry, in other situation, when she found out that his Anton was being murdered by the police. The second is happy when Ruth, the house servant, makes a joke to her. The third is sad when Ruth leave her in the visit to the prison.

Patty as the main character requires physiological need. These needs are becoming the motive for Patty to love Anton. They are Love and belonging need, Esteem need, and self-actualization needs. In the novel, there are no psychological

needs and safety need as Anton is the escaping prisoner who needs biological and safety need from Patty.

Love and belonging need is required by Patty. She needs love and belonging needs from other people because she never gets it from the family. Her father and mother are both never like Patty. The mother would prefer to love Patty's sister while the father is an angry man who always beat Patty. The love and belonging needs is gained by Patty from Anton Reiker, the POW, who is actually nobody to her. But, Anton can give what Patty need that is love.

Esteem need is also required by Patty to achieve the respect from other people. Her father and mother are more likely to love her younger sister, Sharon, as she is beautiful like her mother, more beautiful than Patty. Also, she needs to be respected. Anton shows a great respect to this little girl, and it makes her feels being respected

And the last one is self-actualization, because it is the highest or top need has been fulfilled by her. She needs to develop her full capacity. It is described that Patty wants to be intelligent. She thinks that intelligence is more important than anything else. In this condition, Anton is always ready to help and teach Patty.

The view of this analysis is five basic hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, become the theory to analysis the novel by the title "*Summer of my German Soldier*" by Bette Greene. The theory finds some proves that Patty as the main character, included in the five

hierarchies of needs, it means that five hierarchies of needs are stated in the novel. Although the motives in loving Anton, the prisoner, is only scooped in 3 needs.

4.2 SUGGESTIONS

There are still many aspects to be studied from the novel "*Summer of My German Soldier*" by Bette Greene. There are much more aspects that can be analyzed from this novel, such as autobiography, sociological, feminism and other criticism. This thesis takes the psychological literary criticism as the instrument of analysis. The researcher suggests the next researcher to analyze this novel more comprehensively and complete analysis by using different point of view and criticism.

Many other literary works use Abraham Maslow's theory as the theory to analysis literary works. And many other aspects do not use from the theory. The researcher suggests that next researcher takes other literary works as data source of the research which uses psychological literary criticism especially Abraham Maslow's theory. The study is expected that the readers will be able to know about their needs, and to guide the reader's success to reach self-actualization, the high needs of their life. The study also expected readers to gain their best potentiality to fulfill their potentialities.

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