THE MAIN CHARACTER’S HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS IN *THE DEVIL’S WORK* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT


This thesis aimed to understand what needs that Sophie Greenwood as the main character in The Devil’s Work novel trying to fulfill her needs by tried to find her predecessor using Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow. Before studying the needs, the writer analyzes the main character’s character and characterization. This research is using qualitative method and descriptive analysis to analyze the needs of the main character.

The result of this research is Sophie Greenwood as the main character has intelligence and egoism characteristic. Those characteristic take a major role for her to fulfill her needs. The safety needs when she had trapped in fire fulfill by she looking for the way out by herself. Love and belonging needs fulfill by using egoism characteristic by marrying Guy, whose Amanda husband before. As conclusion, the hierarchy of needs in this thesis has dynamic path.

**Keyword:** Abraham Maslow, Hierarchy of Human Needs, Egoism
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Jakarta, December 26th, 2018

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in text.

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In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful. All praise and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the Álamin (Mankind, jinns, and all that exists). Then, O Allah, send Thy blessing on Muhammad, on the family of Muhammad, on his companion and on his adherent.

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The writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. i
APPROVEMENT ........................................................................................................ ii
LEGALIZATION .......................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ........................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ............................................................................................. v
TABLE OF CONTENTS ............................................................................................. viii
CHAPTER I ................................................................................................................ 1
INTRODUCTION ......................................................................................................... 1
C. Research Question ............................................................................................... 4
D. The Significance of Study ..................................................................................... 4
E. Research Methodology .......................................................................................... 4
   1. Objective ........................................................................................................... 4
   2. Method ............................................................................................................. 5
   3. Instrument ........................................................................................................ 5
   4. Technique of Data Analysis ........................................................................... 5
   5. The Unit of Analysis ....................................................................................... 6
CHAPTER II ............................................................................................................. 7
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .................................................................................. 7
A. Previous Research ............................................................................................... 7
B. Character and Characterization .......................................................................... 8
   1. Character ......................................................................................................... 9
   2. Characterization ......................................................................................... 9
C. Hierarchy of Human Needs ................................................................................ 10
   1. Physiological Needs .................................................................................... 11
   2. Safety Needs ............................................................................................... 11
   3. Love and Belonging Needs ......................................................................... 12
   4. Esteem Needs ............................................................................................ 13
   5. Self-actualization ....................................................................................... 13
A. Character Analysis of Sophie Greenwood ..................................................... 15
B. Sophie Greenwood Hierarchy of Human Needs ........................................... 21
CHAPTER IV ........................................................................................................... 34
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ................................................................. 34
A. Conclusions ..................................................................................................... 34
B. Suggestions .................................................................................................... 35
REFERENCES ....................................................................................................... 36
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

A need is a condition of lack or deficit of something required by the organism. In order to maintain homeostasis or balance the organism finds it necessary to satisfy the needs (Module-II Key Psychology Processes). Need is a condition of imbalance that arises when the individual is deprived of something that is required for his normal functioning. That thing may be as crucial as food, as important as love, or as trivial as the daily newspaper. A need may also be aroused by events that threaten the well-being of the individual, events such as painful stimuli (Prasetyo 1).

The needs have several types. The need for food or water is a physiological need, which arises out of lack or deficit of food or water in the organism (Module-II Key Psychology Processes). In brief, the basic need divided into five types. Psychological, Safety, Love and Belonging, Esteem and Self Actualization.

The needs are fulfill by others such as food, shelter, sun, water, safety, love and status. For gaining those needs, individual cannot go by themselves. They need other element to fulfill their requirement. When the basic needs are satisfy and easily to fulfill, individual develops into other need. For example, like develops their own style (Grinstead). Every person has their own needs to fulfill.
For example, when we are starving we have to get some meal, or when we are thirsty we have to get a drink. After that, the need itself is getting bigger and bigger.

The need itself drives by motivation. For example, you need a food; it is because you are hungry. Then, what does the stomach need when it’s empty? Definitely is food, meal; something to eat. Motivation is one of the most frequently used words in psychology. Refer to factor or something that move and motivate someone to do something. We infer the presence of motivation when we see that people work toward certain goals. For example, we might observe that a student works hard at almost every task that comes to him/her; from this, we infer that the person has motive to achieve (Module-II Key Psychology Processes).

Various literary works are made nowadays. There are novel, poetry, music, movie, drama and others. Each of them has their own purpose, whether to educate or entertain. For example, novel has purpose to entertain, the novel itself has their storyline. It depends on the author.

In literature, issue about hierarchy of human needs; the needs and how to fulfill it is often seen. One of the examples is The Girl on The Train by Paula Hawkins. The main character tries to fulfill her safety and love-belonging needs by seeing couple in their house in train window every day (Khaleda).

For this thesis, the writer used theory from Abraham H. Maslow in order to find the needs of the main character. Abraham Maslow is considered the founder and spiritual leader of the humanistic psychology movement. He objected to both behaviorism and psychoanalysis, particularly Freud’s approach to
According to Maslow, psychology often see the abnormal or emotionally disturbed examples of humanity, and ignored the positive side of human nature such as happiness, contentment, and peace of mind. A frequently quoted statement sums up Maslow’s position: “The study of crippled, stunted, immature, and unhealthy specimens can yield only a cripple psychology” (D. P. Schultz 243).

One of novel which can be analyzed through piece of psychological issue is The Devil’s Work. The Devil’s Work is the latest novel from Mark Edwards. He has published many books such as, Follow Your Home, The Magpies, Because She Loves Me and etc. The Devil’s Work published in September 2016.

The story begins with Sophie Greenwood, 34. A married woman who started to take a job in company she dreams all the time, Jackdraw Publishing. By the first time she joined the company, terror starts to come. She found a cockroach that she phobia about, her husband lost his freelance job because of tweet he never made in twitter, and her daughter, Daisy, lost when Sophie brings her to the office. Everything seemed going wrong. Thus, to answer so many questions in her mind, Sophie knew one thing for sure; she had to find her predecessor, Miranda.

After reading the novel for several times, the writer found that the main character is going back to work because of her financial issue. After Sophie going back to work in Jackdraw Publishing, Sophie has other motivation to fulfill; finding Miranda, the person who work before Sophie take the position in Jackdraw Publishing. To clarify everything that happens to her and her family. The writer finds that the main character already fulfills the three stages of
motivation theory by Abraham Maslow; physiological needs, safety needs and love and belonging needs. Yet, after the main character started to work at Jackdraw Publishing, she lost the second stages hierarchy of human needs; the safety needs. Therefore, the writer believes that the theory of motivation is suitable for analyzing the needs of the main character. As result, Sophie character throughout the story can be understood by using motivation theory.

B. Focus of Study

Based from the explanation above, the writer focuses on analyzing the character and characterization of Sophie Greenwood as the main character in *The Devil’s Work* Novel. After that, the writer analyzes how the main character fulfills her needs based on the Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow.

C. Research Question

1. How is the main character described in *The Devil’s Work* Novel?
2. How does the main character fulfill her needs?

D. The Significance of Study

The writer hopes this research will be useful particularly for those who interested in analyzing literary works with psychological approach theory especially in the Motivation Theory.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective
The objective of this research is to explain the characteristic of Sophie Greenwood as the main character in *The Devil’s Work* Novel and also the hierarchy of human needs according to the Motivation Theory.

2. Method

The writer uses the descriptive-qualitative data in order to analyze the novel. As the descriptive-qualitative method, the writer will analyze, described and explicate the character and characterization of the main character in *The Devil’s Work* Novel. The writer also uses the hierarchy of human needs theory in order to find the needs of the main character and answer the research question with related theory. The writer uses *The Devil’s Work* Novel as main source, and secondary data is from journal, article, books and trusted website to support the main source.

3. Instrument

The instrument of this research is the writer as tool to get the data by reading the corpus repeatedly.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses character and characterization theory and hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow to analyze the data. The novel will be analyzed by reading the book repeatedly, collecting the data, and analyzing the data with the theory states above. The writer also gains the supporting theory and information from books, journal article, and trusted website.
5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is *The Devil’s Work* novel written by Mark Edwards and released on September 2016.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The previous research of this novel is currently not available. *The Devil’s Work* novel can be categorized as a new novel which published in 2016. Therefore, the writer will mention two thesis using hierarchy of human needs approach for their thesis. From thesis below, the writer tried to conclude how the other researcher used Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory.

First thesis is coming from *A Main Character Analysis of The Alchemist by Paul Coelho Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow’s Theory* by Siti Mawaddah from UIN Jakarta in 2010. *The Alchemist* book is about Santiago, a shepherd who dreams about pyramid of a treasure every night. As result, Santiago was following his dream, going to Egypt and fulfilling his needs. The purpose of the research is to know the characteristic of Santiago and to see how Santiago fulfills each need, from physiological to self-actualization. The result of this thesis is Santiago is a tough person. Santiago also successfully fulfills his needs from physiological to self-actualization. The physiological needs successfully fulfilled by cleaning the crystal shop and getting a food by it. The safety needs is rather hard to fulfill yet he can through the obstacle of endanger because of knowledge that he has. Love and belonging successfully fulfilled by
meet Fatima. Esteem needs fulfilled by the way Santiago treats King Salem. The self-actualization fulfilled by Santiago becomes a shepherd as destiny.

The second thesis is coming from Nadiah Khaleda entitled *The Main Character Hierarchy of Needs in The Girl on The Train Novel* from UIN Jakarta in 2017. *The Girl on The Train* book is about Rachel Watson who tried to fulfill her safety needs by looking couple in their house from window train every day. The aim of the research is to know the characteristic of Rachel Watson and to know how Rachel fulfills her safety and love-belonging needs. As result, Rachel has imaginative, alcoholic and liar character. She is lost the safety needs because of divorced by her husband; the one who Rachel thinks can protect her. In the end, Rachel kills Tom, her ex-husband, because Tom often abused her physically and emotionally. The safety needs also fulfilled by getting loan from her mother. The love and belonging needs is fulfilled by her friend Cathy. She cares about her so much.

The difference between this research and the previous research that already mention in above is the focus of the study. Siti Mawaddah in The Alchemist focuses to analyze the need from physiological to self-actualization. There are similarities in Nadiah Khaleda analysis with *The Girl on The Train* Novel. The novel focusing with the safety and also love and belonging needs. This thesis also focuses in safety and also love and belonging of main character.

**B. Character and Characterization**
1. Character

A character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work, usually fiction and drama (Alison Booth 119). A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story although that simple definition may admit a few exceptions (Kennedy 47). Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action or theme. Major character is sometimes called protagonist (DiYanni 54-55). A minor character is the figure who fill out the story (Jerome Beaty 102). Minor characters are often static or unchanging; they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end. Dynamic characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change – of attitude, of purpose, of behavior – as the story progresses (DiYanni 55)

2. Characterization

Characterization – the art and technique of representing fictional personages – depends upon action or plot as well as narration and point of view (Alison Booth 119). Character can be identified by their sex, age, nationality and occupation (Jerome Beaty 103). We can generalize the method of revealing character in fiction according to DiYanni.

1. Narrative summary without judgment.

   We are given facts and interpretive comment.

2. Narrative description with implied or explicit judgment.
The opposite of narrative summary without judgments, therefore, readers need to interpret the text in order to understand the characters.

3. Surface details of dress and physical appearance.


5. Character’s speech – what they say (and how they say it).

6. Character’s consciousness – what they think and feel. (DiYanni 56)

C. Hierarchy of Human Needs

For this thesis, in order to know the needs of the main character, the writer uses the hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The hierarchy of human needs represent in pyramid below.
Maslow’s hierarchy of human needs is often displayed as pyramid consisting of five levels: the four levels are grouped as deficiency needs while the highest level is termed growth needs. When deficiency needs are met, growth needs are continually shaping behavior. The basic concept is the higher needs in this hierarchy only comes into focus once all the needs that are lower down in the pyramid are mainly or entirely satisfied.

1. **Physiological Needs**

   The physiological needs include, among others, hunger, thirst, and sex. People deprived of food for long periods of time, for example, would begin to focus more and more of their attention on that deficiency (Ryckman 426).

   Physiological needs are the need at the bottom of the triangle and include the lowest order need and most basic. This includes the need to satisfy the fundamental biological drives such as food, air, water and shelter. According to Maslow organizations must provide employees with a salary that enable them to afford adequate living conditions. The rationale here is that any hungry employee will hardly be able to make much of any contribution to his organization (Kaur 2).

2. **Safety Needs**

   Safety Needs occupies the second level of needs. Safety needs are activated after physiological needs are met. They refer to the need for a secure working environment free from any threats or harms. The
rationale is that employees working in an environment free of harm do their jobs without fear of harm (Kaur 2).

In Maslow’s view, the need for security manifests itself in infants and children when their environment is disturbed. For example, they may feel threatened by loud noises, flashing lights, rough handling, and inadequate support. Needs for safety may also be reflected in their preference for an environment in which reinforcers are dispensed by caregivers in a systematic and consistent manner; erratic behavior on the part of parents can be debilitating. Children also need limits on their behavior, according to Maslow (Ryckman 427).

3. Love and Belonging Needs

Love and belonging needs represent the third level of needs. They are activated after safety needs are fulfill. Love and belonging needs refer to the need to be affiliated that is (the needed to be loved and accepted by other people). To meet these needs organizations encourage employees’ participation in social events such as picnics, organizations, bowling, etc (Kaur 2).

The needs for belongingness and love tend to emerge once the physiological and safety needs are routinely met. Maslow argued that all of us need to feel wanted and accepted by others (Rykman 427). The basic, or deficiency, need for love is a selfish concern with seeking love from others; Maslow termed it D-love (deficiency-love). Once this need is relatively gratified, however, we become capable of
loving others. Maslow called this B-love (being-love), to distinguish it from the lower need to be loved (Ryckmand 428).

4. **Esteem Needs**

Esteem needs represents the fourth level of needs. It includes the need for self- respect and approval of others. Organizations introduce awards banquets to recognize distinguished achievement (Kaur 2).

Esteem needs are the last of the basic urges to emerge. Maslow maintained that individuals become sick when these needs are thwarted. He divided them into two sets: esteem based on respect for our own competence, independence, and accomplishments and esteem based on others’ evaluations. Esteem needs of the second type are best seen in the striving for recognition from others and in attempts to secure status, fame, dominance, importance, and appreciation (Ryckman 429).

5. **Self-actualization**

This occupies the last level at the top of the triangle. This refers to the need to become all that one is capable of being to develop ones fullest potential. The rationale here holds to the point that self-actualized employees represent valuable assets to the organization human resource (Kaur 2).

The self-actualizing process may take many forms, but each person, regardless of occupation or interests, is capable of maximizing personal abilities and reaching the fullest personality development.
Self-actualization is not limited to creative and intellectual superstars such as musicians, artists, and astrophysicists (D. P. Schultz 249).

The following conditions are necessary in order for us to satisfy the self-actualization need:

1. We must be free of constraints imposed by society and by ourselves.
2. We must not be distracted by the lower-order needs.
3. We must be secure in our self-image and in our relationships with other people; we must be able to love and be loved in return.
4. We must have a realistic knowledge of our strengths and weaknesses, virtues and vices (D. P. Schultz 249).
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer will answer the question from the first chapter. The first question is how Sophie Greenwood as the main character described in this novel and second, how Sophie Greenwood as the main character fulfill her needs. The first question will be answered by analyzing Sophie Greenwood using the character and characterization theory and the second question will be answered by analyzing Sophie Greenwood’s hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

A. Character Analysis of Sophie Greenwood

*The Devil’s Work* is a novel tells a woman named Sophie Greenwood who is going back to work because of her financial issue. After Sophie going back to work in Jackdraw Publishing, terror starts to come in Sophie’s family. Such as, her husband lost his freelance job as a writer, her daughter gone when she bring it to the office. Then, Sophie has other motivation to fulfill; finding Miranda, the person who works before Sophie take the position in Jackdraw Publishing. To clarify everything that happens to her and her family.

From this novel, Sophie Greenwood is the main character of the story. The novel tells us about Sophie’s life. Sophie takes the important role of the story. According to DiYanni, A major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action or theme (DiYanni 54).
The writer is going to analyze the main character by her sex, age, nationality, and occupation as Jerome Beaty stated (Jerome Beaty 103). Sophie Greenwood is an Englishwoman who living in London with her husband, Guy and their daughter, Daisy. It can be seen through the name of the places such as “Sophie got to Herne Hill station... (Edwards 5)” the Herne Hill station is one of railway station in London. “As she neared Brockwell Park... (Edwards 117)” Brockwell Park is a park in South London. Sophie Greenwood is 34 years old woman, “A little older – thirty four (Edwards 14)”. Occupation of main character didn’t stated clearly, yet, at first day work, Sophie had been introduced by marketing team, Simon Falstaff, marketing director and her immediate boss... (Edwards 7). It can be concluded that the main character is one of the marketing team. Before Sophie joins the Jackdraw Publishing, she was a marketing manager at her previous job “Before having Daisy, she had worked at Lawrence House as a marketing manager in their children’s book division (Edwards 16).” Then she decided to be a housewife after Daisy born, “She wasn’t intended such a long break, but as soon as Daisy was born she decided she didn’t want to miss any of her daughter’s early years (Edwards 16).”

The writer analyze first the characterization of main character with narrative summary without judgments as DiYanni stated that the reader can understand Sophie’s character by given fact and interpretive comments (DiYanni 56). Sophie is described as the only child in her family. It can be seen from the quotation below.

‘Do you have any siblings?’
‘No, I’m the only child.’

He nodded. ‘I thought so. You have that air about you. I don’t mean spoilt, I mean – well, you seem shy. And comfortable being on your own (Edwards 68).

The quotation stated that Sophie is an only child in her family. It means that Sophie have no siblings in her family. Moreover, the conversation above between Liam and Sophie tells that Sophie has the characteristic of the only child that shy and comfortable being alone. Another evidence to seen the main character has the shy characterization can be seen from the quotation below.

She opened vodka that sat on her desk and did something she would never normally do, taking a big gulp straight from the bottle. She was sick and tired of being inhibited and shy (Edwards 308).

Shy or Shyness is a feeling of apprehension and discomfort which is experienced by everyone to some extent in his/ her life (Kiran 859). Vodka is the most popular alcoholic beverage in Poland, Russia and other Eastern European countries. In Russia, vodka is mostly produced from wheat; while in Poland, a rye mash is most frequently used. Vodka is made from ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin that has been produced via fermentation of potatoes, grains or other agricultural products (Namieśnik). Being drunk impairs judgment, inhibitions and concentration, and in increasing amounts leads to drowsiness and coma (Alcohol – The Body and Health Effects; A Brief Overview 9).

The second characterization according to DiYanni is narrative description with implied or implicit judgment; it means the reader needs to interpret the text in order to understand the character (DiYanni 56). Sophie can be classified as egoist. The evidence below happened when her husband, Guy, asking Sophie to
see the doctor because Guy worried about Sophie. Guy think maybe Sophie cannot dealing with stress because she out of job for a while.

“Make me all nice and passive and docile, you mean? Maybe I can ask the doctor if has any pills that will make me feel horny too. Not used to dealing with stress? My God! Do you really think being at home with a baby or a toddler all day isn’t stressful? You’re unbelievable. Unbelievable. (Edwards 216)”

The quotation above is the respond when Guy asked Sophie to see the doctor. Instead of listening to her husband and follow the advice, Sophie react is otherwise. She is going angry. She thinks that she can deal with stress. Sophie thinks she can handle the stress.

Egoist is the tendency to consider everything in relation to oneself. Current opinion: vice of one who relates everything to himself, due to an imperfection of the “heart” and the intelligence (Egoism 1). Whatever this rule may be, it is evident that it has its origin in the thinking subject: there is no man outside himself (Egoism 1). According to Merriam Webster digital dictionary, stress is one of bodily or mental tension resulting from factors that tend to alter an existent equilibrium.

Next evidence to see the egoism of main character can be seen from the quotation below.

“Because he was married. A newlywed, in fact. He’d only got married a few months before but he said he knew he’d made a mistake while they still in honeymoon. (Edwards 115)”

The quotation above happened when Sophie tells a story how Guy and she meet. She and Guy feel the thunderclap or instant attraction for each other. Sophie stated
that relationship between Guy and her is scandalous, because Guy is a newlywed at that time. Guy is Amanda’s husband at that time. Sophie did not care about situation of Guy who is someone’s husband, Amanda, at that time. She and Guy keeps the relation between them continue. Having relationship with someone’s husband is against morality. According to oxford dictionary, moral is concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior. The behavior of Sophie and Guy to have relationship are completely wrong. Thus, they are continuing they relationship until they get married. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“The worst bit was when Amanda, his ex-wife, turned up at my office with a bag full of his stuff; clothes, CD’s, even a teddy bear that she bought him on their wedding day. She dumped it in reception, called me a bitch and ran off crying. It was horrible. I still feel sick with guilt when I think about it. (Edwards 116)”

The situation above happened when she finally married Guy. As consequence of stealing someone’s husband, she has to face unpleasant experience such as; dumped by Guy’s stuff and call Sophie a bitch by Amanda. Even though as quotation above stated that Sophie sick with guilt when she remember about her wedding day, her wedding life with Guy survive for six years They had been married for six years now (Edwards 16). From the quotation above too, it can be concluded that Sophie has the characteristic of egoist. Even though she sick of guilt, she keeps the relationship between Guy and her continue, get married and have Daisy, their daughter.

Next characterization according to DiYanni is character’s consciousness. Character conciseness is one of way to understand characteristic of main character. DiYanni stated that the reader can understand the character from action
of the character, what they do or they feel (DiYanni 56). The main character stated as an intelligent woman. It means that Sophie is a person with much knowledge. The evidence of intelligent in main character can be seen from the quotation below.

"Finally, a week into the job, Sophie found herself slipping into a higher gear, doing what she was good at: brainstorming idea, refining them, quickly figuring out what was worth pursuing and what could be discarded. Her boss at Lawrence house had told her that she had unusual brain, both the left and right side equally developed, capable of creative thought and statistical analysis. It felt great to be using that brain again (Edwards 53)"

The situation above happened when Sophie, as the main character gives an idea for introducing new book from an author named Brian Mortlake. The idea is using a social media and game as the marketing strategy to engage the teenager to interest about the book, because teenager did not read magazine anymore. Tracey, team of marketing stated that is a brilliant idea. Sophie glad she can use her brain again to brainstorming idea. When her previous boss at Lawrence House told that she had unusual brain, both left and right equally developed is emphasized the evidence that the main character is intelligent woman.

Intelligent is an individual differ from one another in their ability to understand complex ideas, to adapt effectively to the environment, to learn from experience, to engage in various forms of reasoning, to overcome obstacles by taking thought (Hutter 2).

In this part of characterization, the main character also shows the egoism characteristic. The situation happen when one of her classmate in Drama named
David talking to Sophie about her had turn to bad like Jasmine and Liam. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“I’m concerned about you, Sophie. You’re turning into them. Your weirdo friends.” “You’re right,” she said. “They are my friends. They stuck up for me when other people were horrible to me. (Edwards 173)”

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Sophie Greenwood is the main character of The Devil’s Work novel. Sophie has the most part of the novel. Based on character and characterization theory by Robert DiYanni, Sophie Greenwood characteristics are shy, it is indicated when she needs to drink vodka because tired of inhibited and shy. Next characterization is intelligent, it is identify when Sophie gives an idea for promoting a new book by Brian Mortlake. After that, the characteristic is egoist, it is identify when her husband, Guy, gives her suggestion to go to doctor, instead of consider about the suggestion, Sophie mad. It is also identifying when she tells a tale about how the main character meet her husband now. The intelligence characteristic helps the main character to fulfill her safety needs, and the egoism characteristic is the way of main character fulfills her love and belonging needs.

B. Sophie Greenwood Hierarchy of Human Needs

In this sub-chapter the writer is going to explain the needs of Sophie Greenwood. The writer uses the hierarchy of human needs theory by Abraham Maslow in order to analyze the needs by the main character, Sophie Greenwood. The hierarchy of human needs consist into five stages. Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.
The writer tries to explain what needs Sophie Greenwood as the main character tried to fulfill and how she fulfill it.

1. **Physiological Needs**

The physiological needs consist of basic and primary needs. The physiological needs itself is the strongest and urge to fulfill. For example, when we are praying yet we are hungry. It is hard for us to concentrate when pray, while we have been thinking about food in praying (Iskandar 27).

As the main character, Sophie Greenwood has successfully fulfilled the physiological needs. First physiological needs are food. It can be seen from the quotation below.

*But he moved on before she could make decision “You love animals and are a vegetarian.”*

*“That’s easy too – I ordered a veggie curry.” (Edwards 15)*

A vegetarian diet is a kind of diet that involves little or non-consumption of any meat or its products, including meat from cattle, poultry, and fish and or any other animal (Mehta). According to Merriam Webster digital dictionary, Vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat or someone whose diets consist wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts and sometimes eggs or dairy product. Quotation above shows Sophie a vegetarian by order a veggie curry. To fulfill her hunger, she ordered a veggie curry. It means, that she already fulfill her basic needs; food. By
ordering a veggie curry too, it can be concluded that the main character have ability to pay bills and choose the food that she want.

The next physiological need is sex. Sex is a basic human need. According to Maslow, sexual needs is a pure physiological needs. Even though it can be motivated by various things (A Theory of Human Motivation 55). It is common for married couple to do sex activity. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“She might.” But Sophie was in too good a mood to argue. They’d had sex again last night. Twice a week! That usually only happened on holiday. (Edwards 48)

The quotation above shows situation when Sophie playing with Daisy. Sophie pushed the swing and Daisy calling out to be higher and higher. Sophie worried about Daisy might fall off. Guy stated that Sophie worried too much “You worry too much,” Guy said for the thousand times since Daisy was born (Edwards 48). She is in a good mood to argue because she had sex with Guy the night before.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the main character successfully fulfill her physiological needs. She easily gets food to eat outside and she can fulfill her sexual needs because she is a married woman. Now we are going to analyze the next stages of hierarchy of human needs; safety needs.

2. Safety Needs
When the physiological needs are successfully fulfill, the next level of human needs is the safety needs. You develop needs from physiological such as hunger and thirst into the new stage. You will get interesting about finding safe circumstances, stability and also protection. You concerned is changed from hunger or thirst into fear and anxieties. In the ordinary American adult, the examples of safety needs are having home in save neighborhood, a good retirement plan, insurance, and so on. (Boeree 4)

In this chapter, the writer tries to explain how the main character fulfills her safety needs. One of the safety needs itself is about the financial issue. It can be seen from the quotation below.

*But, four years on, she had little bit starting to go a little stir-crazy at home, in desperate need of adult conversation and greater mental stimulation. And there was another important reason for her to return to work: they needed the money. It had been struggle over the last four years. Guy’s freelance earnings were marginally above average but it was still tough to bring up a child on a single wage in one of the most expensive cities in the world. They had run up debs. Their car was close to death. They hadn’t been on holiday for two years. Every month they were getting closer and closer to their overdraft limit. Like many families, they were one unexpected bill away from financial disaster. (Edwards 16)*

Decision of Sophie getting back to work is financial issue. It means, her family financial is unstable. In other words, Sophie and Guy need money. Guy’s job is a freelance. According to Merriam Webster, freelance is a person who pursues a profession without a long-term commitment to any one employer. Therefore, Sophie decided to get back to work to reduce or even eradicate the financial issue from her little family. So,
Sophie tries to fulfill her safety needs about financial issue by getting back to work at Jackdraw Publishing.

Safety–security needs may be defined as the lack of protections such as shelter from environmental dangers and disasters, personal protection from physical harm, financial protection from destitution, legal protection from attacks on one’s rights to a peaceful existence, or a lack of stability in one’s life (Gao 157). According to Merriam Webster, financial is money or other liquid resources of a government, business, group, or individual. For many married couples, the addition of the second income held with it the hope of getting out of debt and being able to enjoy some of the "extras" in life (Poduska).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the main character successfully fulfill her safety needs by her intelligence. When her family needs a financial support, Sophie decided to get back to work for help Guy to earn money. The problem shows when Sophie as the main character tried to fulfill the next stages of hierarchy of human needs; the love and belonging needs.

3. Love and Belonging Needs

After the main character successfully fulfill the second needs; safety, now the main character facing the next needs; love and belonging. According to Maslow If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat
itself with this new center. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. (Maslow, A Theory of Human Motivation 380-381).

In this subchapter, Sophie has a problem to fulfill her love and belonging when she is in college. When she went to college, she had a friend named Jasmine. Jasmine had fallen in love with Liam, they senior on Last semester in University. Sophie went to her hometown for Christmas and feeling boring. So, Sophie decided to have long bike rides through the South Staffordshire countryside. Then, she tells horses about her feeling towards Liam. It can be seen from the quotation below.

*She told the horses all her secrets and desires, asked them question, glad they couldn’t talk, could never tell. Happy that neither of the horses could lift the phone and tell Jasmine what Sophie had confessed about Liam. About the thing she did to her in her dreams. The way she would wake feeling excited but dirty and confused. They were just dreams, though. She didn’t really fancy him. And even if she did—which she didn’t really fancy him. She reminded herself—nothing could ever happen between them.* (103)

Sophie feels great to tell horse all her secrets about Liam because they cannot tell it to Jasmine. From the quotation above too, it can be concluded that she did not want to Jasmine know what Sophie’s feeling towards Liam. So, she decided to tell it to animal who cannot talk with anyone rather than to someone. Sophie keeps reminding herself that she didn’t fancy Liam. Fancy is an image or representation of something formed in the mind. She couldn’t do anything except bury her feeling towards Liam and keep reminding herself that nothing could ever happen between Sophie and Liam.
Sophie failed to fulfill her love and belonging with Liam. Then, after years past, love and belonging needs of the main character successfully fulfilled when she meet Guy, her husband now. The way Sophie fulfill her love and belonging needs also unusual. It is related to egoism characteristic of the main character. Sophie tells a story how she meets Guy. It is become a scandalous because Guy is a husband of Amanda. According to Merriam Webster, scandalous is offensive to propriety or morality. Even though Guy and Sophie have feeling of each other, having relationship with someone’s husband is breaking the morality. The evidence of Guy is a married man can be seen from the quotation below.

“Oh, God, no.” She screeched with laughter. “So why was it scandalous?” “Because he was married. A newlywed, in fact. He’d only got married a few months before but he said he knew he’d made a mistake while they still in honeymoon. (Edwards 115)”

The text above explained the situation when Sophie meet Guy, at that time, Guy is husband for Amanda. Sophie’s friend has warned her no to trust a married woman who promised to leave his wife. To fulfill the tension of love with Guy, Sophie ignored it. Keep the relation and love with Guy continue. After that, the worst part when Guy and Sophie decided to get married when Guy ex-wife, Amanda turned up at Sophie’s office with bag full of Guy’s stuff. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“The worst bit was when Amanda, his ex-wife, turned up at my office with a bag full of his stuff; clothes, CD’s, even a teddy bear
that she bought him on their wedding day. She dumped it in reception, called me a bitch and ran off crying. It was horrible. I still feel sick with guilt when I think about it (Edwards 116).”

Sophie uses the egoism character to fulfill her love and belonging needs can be seen from the explanation above. After she had failed to fulfill her love and belonging needs with Liam because Liam is Jasmine’s boyfriend and Jasmine is her best friend when she is in college. Then, she fulfills her love and belonging needs by having relationship with Guy. Guy is a husband for Amanda at that time. As the consequence, the day when Guy and Sophie get married, Amanda coming to her reception with a bag full of Guy’s stuff and Amanda calling her bitch. They have been married for six years.

Love is a universal emotion that has become the basis of marriage and family for many societies, which researchers continue to explore (Braxton-Davis). In order to form a relationship, there must be some type of attraction, either physically or on a personality level. Initial attraction to a potential mate is highly associated with physical attractiveness (Braxton-Davis). As Baumeister and Leary (1995) pointed out in an extensive review of the theory and research on this concept, the need of human beings to have interpersonal attachments and to feel a sense of belonging with other people is considered fundamental to the species (Gao 158). Romantic love emphasizes being in love with a certain individual, “the one.” On the other hand, there is confluent love that is more flexible with
the roles that individuals play, and it emphasizes a relationship in which the growth of each person is important (Braxton-Davis).

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the main character fulfill her love and belonging needs by having relationship with Guy, taking him from his wife, Amanda. At first, Sophie tried to fulfill her love and belonging with Liam. Yet, she failed because Liam is Jasmine’s boyfriend. Jasmine is her best friend in college. She did not want to destroy her friendship with Jasmine because of Liam. She decided to bury her feeling towards Liam. Then, after years past, she meets Guy. Finally, she successfully fulfills her love and belonging needs with Guy, even though she has to take Guy from Amanda, his wife at that time. They are married and have daughter named Daisy.

4. Return to Safety Needs

The main character successfully fulfills the three stages of hierarchy of human needs. From physiological needs, safety needs and love and belonging needs. Then, the main character needs to downgrade the hierarchy of human needs into safety section. This is can be happen because the main character started to work at Jackdraw Publishing.

In practice, needs are experienced – satisfied or denied, obsessed over or ignored – in a dynamic way; the boundaries between the levels established by Maslow are porous and fluid, individuals often seek satisfaction on multiple levels simultaneously, pursue satisfaction at a
higher level before lower level needs have been fully – or even partially – satisfied (Gurin 184).

The situation below happened when Sophie on the way went home from work, there was someone had following her. The safety needs of the main character is disturbed when she realize that somebody following her home. To fulfill it; to feel more comfort and also safe, the main character tried to walk as fast as she could and text her husband. It can be seen from the quotation below.

She started walking again, quickly, casting a look back over her shoulder. It was a man, featureless in baggy clothes, a hood obscuring his face. At least, she assumed it was a man – it was hard to tell. The man started to walk faster too. She found her phone and decided not to call Guy, in case it made the man run at her, so she punched out a short text instead, her fingers shaking, praying Guy would see it immediately. On our road. Man following me. Come out! (Edwards 117)

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 (A First Look at Communication Theory 128). The organism may serve as the almost exclusive organizers of behavior, recruiting all the capacities of the organism in their service, and we may then fairly describe the whole organism as a safety-seeking mechanism (Maslow, Motivation and Personality 376).

The situation below happened when Sophie brings Daisy to her office in bring daughter’s day event. In this event, every employee allowed
to bring their daughter and spouse to the office for gathering. Sophie had arguing with Guy for a while, then, she back to her room and checking Daisy who playing game on the computer. Daisy’s not there. Sophie started to panic and keep looking for Daisy everywhere. Then, she reached the server room and met Dave. It can be seen from the quotation below.

“Sophie?” She jumped, clutching her chest. “Jesus.” It was the man from Facilities, the one who’d unlocked her pedestal and revealed the cockroaches. Dave, that was his name. He looked almost as anxious as she felt. “I’ve searched through the storerooms,” he said, try to keep his voice light.

“I need to get someone to open this door. I think she’s in here.”

“I’ve already checked it, Sophie. She’s not in there.”

“There where the hell is she?” Her voice cracked (Edwards 155).

Sophie did not believe with Dave. There is a possibility that Daisy is in the server room. Sophie wants to makes it sure by checking the server room by herself. Sophie also found herself suspecting Dave for a while. Finally, Dave opens the server room and said “Fine, see yourself (Edwards 155)”.

Daisy was not there, and finally, Daisy found in the library basement.

Safety needs deal primarily with providing direct and indirect protection of oneself, loved ones, and property. In a direct sense, families face the problem of acquiring adequate protection against disease, accident, and crime as well as the need to provide adequate security for their property and assets (Poduska).

The situation happened when she had trapped on fire in Miranda’s flat. She decided to safe herself first. According to Merriam Webster, safe
is secure from threat of danger, harm, or loss. It can be seen from the quotation below.

_Her head was telling her to do two things at once. Call the fire brigade. Find way out. The fire brigade would have to wait. She might only have seconds. There was a large sash window behind the desk. She pushed the desk aside and unlocked the window, then tried to push it upwards. The window slid down like it was greased with butter. Now the top half of the window gaped open. She stuck her head through the gap and shouted, “Fire!” at full volume._ (Edwards 238).

From the quotation above it can be seen that Sophie thinking of find the way out and calling the firefighter. As result, she decided to find the way out first. She is seeing the large sash window behind desk. Then she tried to push it upwards struck her head and shout fire. From the quotation above too, it can be seen the smart characteristic of main character. She is decided to tell someone outside fire rather than waiting for the firefighter.

After that, she had been thinking the way she out of the fire. She peered down at the garden, it was too far. She looked around desperately and found Miranda’s old-fashioned sound system with record player and two bulky speakers which sat on the table next to the desk. According to oxford dictionary, sound system is equipment that is used to play music through speakers. She jumped down from the desk, grabbed a speaker, yanked the lead from the back of the stereo, and smashed it against the window. In oxford dictionary, smash is violently break (something) into pieces. Finally she jumped from the window. It can be seen from the quotation below.
She inched along the windowsill to the left as far as she could,...She bent her knees as much as she dared, glanced to the left, twisted her body and leapt for the fire escape. (Edwards 240)

The quotation above is the situation when Sophie investigated Miranda’s flat. Then, flame rushed the place. Sophie tried to find the way out from fire. At first, she thought of calling the fire fighter, but, she decided told someone out and finding way out herself. Sophie, in this part, successfully fulfill her needs to get out from Miranda’s flat by smashed old-fashioned stereo system against the window, clinging to the edge of the window, bent her knees as much as she dared, glanced to the left, twisted her body and leapt for the fire escape. In this part too, it can be seen that Sophie uses her intelligence to safe herself from fire.

Her boss, Simon gives Sophie a new manuscript entitled The Devil’s Work. It leads her to find Jasmine, her friend in college. She went to Franklin Bird Manor in Queenborough and finally, Sophie found that Becky, one of her friend in college was behind all of the things that happened to her when she started to work at Jackdraw Publishing. Becky thought that Sophie is one of person who put the mice in Becky’s room when they were in college. Becky tried to revenge to Sophie with Simon, her boss help. At the end of the story, Sophie shot Becky with gun then she died. Therefore, Sophie successfully fulfills her safety needs by looking for Jasmine, her friend when she is in university that leads her to one of her friend in college, Becky. She got helped by Simon, Sophie’s boss in office.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

*The Devil’s Work* is one of novel by Mark Edwards published by Thomas and Mercer in 2016. *The Devil’s Work* Novel tells a story about a woman named Sophie Greenwood, who return to work after several years be a full-time mother. To analyze needs of the main character, the writer using character and characterization theory in order to find the characteristic of Sophie Greenwood. The writer uses Hierarchy of Human Needs theory by Abraham Maslow to find the needs of main character. This research is using qualitative method with descriptive analysis technique.

The main character has intelligent and egoist characteristic. The result of the analysis is the main character uses her intelligence to fulfill her safety needs. One of them when she trapped in fire at Miranda’s flat, instead of waiting for the firefighter, Sophie keeps looking for the way out for her. The main character tends to uses her egoism to fulfill her love and belonging needs. Because she had failed to fulfill her love and belonging needs with Liam when she is in university. She failed to uses the egoism characteristic because Liam is her best friend’s boyfriend. She feels bad if she take Liam from Jasmine. Then she meets Guy. At that time, he is a husband of Amanda. She does not care about the married status of Guy and she did not think Amanda’s feeling when she and Guy have relationship. She uses her egoism characteristic to have relationship with Guy,
making him leaving Amanda for her and finally get married. The writer concluded the hierarchy of human needs in this thesis has dynamic path. It is because the main character needs to downgrade the needs to safety needs. At first, the main character already fulfills the three stages of hierarchy; physiological, safety and love and belonging. Therefore the main character face the new problem of her family; terror in her family. So, the main character needs to fulfill the safety needs in order to continue the next stages of hierarchy of needs.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests the reader especially English Literature student who interest studying about novel, The Devil’s Work can be used in other theories. There are many unexplored theories waited to be explored. This novel is a new comer because it is first published in September 2016. For the writer, it is hard to find the research within The Devil’s Work novel. It is indicate that is a possibility to do another research about this novel. The theme can be about the female character, in-depth psychoanalysis of egoism, working environment, marriage life or the plot itself because the novel have reverse chorological plot.
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