

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Gender stereotypes have been created and passed down the years based on such negligible biological distinctions between the sexes. According to the gender stereotypes theory, males are typically seen as possessing greater authority and masculinity than women (Kachel et al., 2016). It is illogical to believe that every man could fit into the box of standardization that society has decided upon because according to Pleck et al. (1993), men do not naturally possess masculinity; rather, it is culturally constructed via the establishment of the expectations of what it should be a guy. This statement describes the way men behave in specific ways due to how society defines the ideal kind of being a man, not because of their biological features.

Indonesia is a great majority country, yet it is also a pluralist, culturalist, and secular nation—having its own men stereotypes in society as a result of patriarchy. The existence of patriarchy enables men to rule over women in society (Aina 1998; Humm 1989; Kramarae 1992; Stacey 1993). It is observed in the literature that the patriarchal family has historically acted as the fundamental organizational unit in which male domination over women and children has been established and practiced. As a result, based on concepts of superiority and inferiority that are supported by gender inequalities, men should be the head of the family and should have authority over the entire family's economic capital, workforce, and

reproductive abilities. Other stereotypes say that man has a role as a protector or is often associated with egotism, hatred, rage, and hostility. This phenomenon shows itself in many different ways as well. Whether it is the males of a family relaxing after a meal while the ladies clean the table or guys being referred to be homosexuals for expressing their emotions, wearing nicely, crying, and applying cosmetics.

The existence of this stereotype shackles men's lives and carries them to some potentially serious and even deadly consequences. Based on data from The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or CDC (Kartikawati, 2021), the rate of suicide among men is 3 times higher than that of women. In 2017, 70% of suicide cases were dominated by middle-aged men due to from an early age, Indonesian men are always required to be strong and should not express any kind of humanly negative emotions. Thus, men are more reluctant to seek help for their mental health.

As the century progressed, this type of unhealthy conventional trait became known as toxic masculinity. In the 1980s, the term toxic masculinity was initially popularized by a psychologist from the United States by the name of Shepherd Bliss. Shepherd separates the positive and negative traits of men and then distinguishes them with the term toxic masculinity. Further, according to Kupers (2005:714), toxic masculinity is a range of manly traits that are morally degenerate which catalyze violence, homophobia, subjugation of women, and dominance. Then, he categorized toxic masculinity into four distinct classifications: violence, male dominance over women, the repression of everything stereotypically

feminine, and the suppression of vulnerable feelings such as apprehension, sadness, or helplessness.

Indonesian strong patriarchal system of the 1980s military regime led Eka Kurniawan to write a novel entitled “Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash”. His writing in the novel beautifully displays a portrait of toxic masculinity through the novel's main character, Ajo Kawir. Ajo Kawir is renowned as a brave street fighter from Bojongsang. It comes out that he has a major secret behind his rugged exterior as a trustworthy fighter: he is impotent. The circumstance led to a sense of failure as a real gentleman, and to cover up the emotion, he makes an effort to show his masculine identity as a powerful and invincible man. Therefore, this research will dissect in depth the traits of toxic masculinity in Ajo Kawir's character. The reason for choosing such a particular topic is a consideration that toxic masculinity is an essential issue that is heavily being campaigned for in today's era as it limits men exclusively based on outmoded and baseless assumptions that produce a harmful and unattainable concept of what it is to be an ideal man. Besides, Ajo Kawir's psychological aspects were analyzed since the psychological dimension indicates the person's manner.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are some problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What traits of toxic masculinity are shown by Ajo Kawir in Vengeance Is Mine, All Others Pay Cash Novel?

2. What are causes of Ajo Kawir's toxic masculinity traits based on Abraham Maslow's Basic Human Needs?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To solve the problems of the study, the objective of the study are:

1. To find out traits of toxic masculinity shown by Ajo Kawir in *Vengeance Is Mine, All Others Pay Cash* Novel.
2. To identify Ajo Kawir's unfulfilled needs as causes of his toxic masculinity traits based on Abraham Maslow's Basic Human Needs.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Psychoanalysis is such an interesting aspect to be deeply analyzed and learned in literature. This research was obtained from the "Vengeance Is Mine, All Others Pay Cash" Novel as the data was taken through narration, behavior, and the utterance of the novel. The research is solely focused on the main character: Ajo Kawir by which analyzing his traits of toxic masculinity using the theory of Traditional Masculine Norms by Heilman et al. (2017) and identifying his unfulfilled needs using Human Basic Need theory as shown in *Motivation and Personality* by Maslow (1970).

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Two functional significances were taken into consideration when completing the study. The study is relevant and merits doing due to its theoretical and practical functions. Both theoretical and practical significance are conveyed bellows.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The goal of this research is to theoretically strengthen the theoretical foundations of literary studies, especially those studies related to toxic masculine characters and the psychological analysis of characters' personalities.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In practice, this study attempts to put some literary theories into the research, allowing the researcher to investigate the defined objectives correctly, as well as gain insight into the toxic masculinity traits represented in the character and provide readers with knowledge about the psychological basis of the fundamental human urge for emotion. In addition, the outcome of this investigation is anticipated to provide references and alternative information to other researchers who conducting related research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Study

This part provides a review of some previous studies that have related topics to this research, which discuss toxic masculinity and psychoanalysis. The previous findings are described by the research as the comparison of similarities and differences between the previous studies from other researchers with the research that was made by the researcher in present.

The first research is entitled *The Representation of Toxic Masculinity on Gillette Advertisement* by Hidayah (2020). The study intends to look into how toxic masculinity is portrayed in "We Believe" a short video from Gillette's commercial campaign. A qualitative research investigation is used to thoroughly grasp the significance of Gillette advertising. The study's analysis is based on Fairclough's (2001) CDA three-dimensional framework, and the data were categorized using Kupers' theory of toxic masculinity (2001). The finding showed that misogyny and violent dominance are seen in Gillette's advertisement. The advertising unmistakably uses various toxic normalization techniques to demonstrate how toxic masculinity has been ingrained and casually accepted in society for a long time. The similarity of the thesis with this study is the focus of the study is analyzing in-depth traits of toxic masculinity in literature. On the other side, the difference is the present study

uses a novel as a data source and theory from Heilman et.al (2017), while the previous uses an advertisement short movie and theory from Kuper (2001).

The second thesis is entitled *The Main Character Analysis of Cast Away Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham Maslow's Theory* by Meralda (2021). The primary goal of this thesis is to examine character and hierarchy of human needs of Chuck Noland as the main character of the movie: Chuck Noland who a FedEx Company employee drowns in the Pacific Ocean during a business trip to Malaysia. He wanders to an uninhabited island after the plane disaster, where he is the lone survivor. The writer used a theory proposed by Abraham H. Maslow (1970). In completing the study, the researcher does library research to collect relevant data and qualitatively analyze it. The data source's events and conversations serve as the basis for the analysis's data. Therefore, the result of the study shows that starring individual In the Cast Away movie, Chuck Noland is a character who has attained all five hierarchies before leaving the island. His most important human need is psychological need in terms of food as he transitions into a person who learns how to live in a primitive manner. The similarity of the thesis with this study is the focus of the study, which analyzes the main character's psychological aspect through Abraham Maslow's five basic humans need. However, the difference is the data source in which this thesis is used a movie while the present study is used novel entitled *Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash*. Besides, the difference can be seen from the perspective of the theory, this thesis analyzes

the needs that the main character successfully met while the previous study put forward on unfulfillment ones.

The third is an article entitled *Gender Intervention Through Toxic Masculinity in Hashimi's The Pearl That Broke Its Shell* by Rahayu, Romadani & Sudarwati (2022). This study aims to describe the toxic masculinity traits depicted by male characters in *The Pearl That Broke its Shell* by Nadia Hashimi. A qualitative method is applied to conduct the study. Both intrinsic and extrinsic are focused on analyzing data. The intrinsic elements are related in the form of language: narration and dialogue of the novel. The extrinsic elements are in the form of patriarchal society, masculinity, and gender intervention that are not directly related to the literary work. The research revealed that the novel presents two toxic masculine traits, namely violence and the subordination of women. The exhibited female characters lack the freedom to conduct their lives as they see fit. Meanwhile, the main reason for men in the novel male enact violence is to prove their manliness. They do not want other men to think they are weak or sentimental. The similarity of the thesis with this study is the focus of the study is analyzing traits of toxic masculinity of male characters in novels. On the other side, the difference is seen through the theory used. The present study uses the theory from Heilman et.al (2017), while the previous use the theory from Kuper (2005). Besides, the present study also explores the psychological side of character through psychological analysis using the theory of Humans Basic Need from Abraham Maslow (1970).

The fourth is an article entitled *Joan's Neurotic Trend and Idealized Image in Margaret Atwood's Lady Oracle* by Rokhman & Hanifah (2020). This study aims to explain how Joan Elizabeth Delacourt, the main protagonist of Margaret Atwood's *Lady Oracle*, came to acquire neurosis. The question of whether the novel's lead character is sufficiently presented as a neurotic person is answered using Karen Horney's theory of neurosis (1964). The main information source is Margaret Atwood's book *Lady Oracle*. The novel's major evidence about the fundamental components of neurosis—basic hostility and anxiety, neurotic tendencies, neurotic conflict, and an idealized image—was used to qualitatively gather the data. The results demonstrated that Joan Elizabeth Delacourt, who had a variety of unpleasant childhood experiences, had positively developed neurosis or was a neurotic person who experienced anxiety. She must adopt neurotic behaviors to reduce her anxiety, which leads to the creation of neurotic conflict. Each trend is equally obsessive and indiscriminate, which creates friction. Joan must thus develop an idealized self-image to support her dominating tendency. The similarity of the article with this study is the focus of the research is analyzing only the main character and looking at it more from a psychological aspect. The difference, however, is the theory. Karen Horney's Psychoanalytic Social theory is used by Rokhman & Hanifah (2020) to explain the main character's characterization, while the present study uses Abraham Maslow's Humans Basic Need (1970) to explain the causes for toxic masculinity traits of the main character.

The fifth is an article entitled *Flinch's Conflicts and Personality Analysis as The Main Character Portrayed in All the Bright Places* by Dewi, Utami & Juniarta (2022). This study shed light on Finch's personality and struggles as shown in the film *All the Bright Places*. The id, ego, and superego, the three main human personality structures of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory (1896), were used in this study's qualitative method to elaborate and provide a succinct description of the conflicts and the subject's personality. Besides, William Kenney's conflict theory (1966) is used as a secondary theory to analyze the data. The finding showed that Finch's aggressive and impulsive conduct is indicative of the Id. When Violet questioned Finch about the cut in his stomach, the ego was on display. Meanwhile, when Finch strives to maintain control, the superego is shown. The similarity of the article with this study is the focus of the research is analyzing the main character and looking at it more in the psychoanalysis aspect. The differences, however, are depicted firstly from the data source. The research is conducted by Dewi et al. (2022) a movie entitled *All the Bright Places*, whereas the writer in this study used a novel entitled *Vengeance is Mine, All Other Pay Cash*. Besides, the difference is shown in the theory. The previous study used human personality structure: id, ego, and superego in analyzing the character's personality, while the present study uses Abraham Maslow's *Humans Basic Need* (1970) to explain the causes for toxic masculinity traits of the main character.

2.2 Concepts

The foundational ideas are intended to provide some insight into the research statement. This research is related to the following concepts, which are as follows:

2.2.1 Psychological Analysis

Greek origins, which refer to the study of the psyche or soul, are the source of the word psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis refers to a theory and a methodology of psychotherapy based on the notion that everyone possesses unconscious thoughts, emotions, desires, and memories. Sigmund Freud, an Austrian neurologist, founded the field in the early 1890s. He based it on his id, ego, and superego theoretical theories of personality.

According to Freud, human motivations, such as sex and hostility, were derived from primal urges and desires. The superego represents a cognitive construct within the human psyche that attempts to live up to ideal ideals given by others in society, the id is part of the mind that desires to follow primordial impulses, and the ego is the third component of the mind is responsible for mediating the id and superego

On the other hand, Maslow put these objectives into a hierarchy because he thought people might be motivated by higher ambitions. The physiological need, like food, sex, and warmth, are at the base of the pyramid. Once the basic physiological needs are satisfied, individuals move towards fulfilling their higher-level needs. The next are safety needs, followed by love and belongingness, esteem, and, at the top of the pyramid, self-actualization. Once

one's basic needs for survival are satisfied, an individual can achieve his or her higher potential (self-actualization) and unite with others (through self-ascendancy). In contrast to Freud, Maslow thought that people had fundamental wants and more complex demands, which contributed to emotional and spiritual fulfillment and happiness.

2.2.2 Toxic Masculinity

According to APA Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Boys and Men (2018:47), the concept of toxic masculinity is described as a set of cultural standards that are harmful to either society or males. Traditional perceptions of males as socially dominant, along with related traits like homophobia and sexist attitudes can be labeled “toxic” because they foster aggression, notably sexual assault and spousal abuse (Kupers, 2001). Boys in patriarchal settings are frequently socialized to accept violence, as in the phrase "boys will be boys" when referring to bullying and hostility. Self-sufficient, emotionally repressed men are more prone to psychological problems including depression, excessive stress, and substance misuse disorders. Moreover, according to Morin (2020), The concept of toxic masculinity holds that certain people's conceptions of manliness support oppression, misogyny, and aggressiveness. Men should project strength and refrain from expressing any emotions, according to this theory. As a result, it encompasses the intense pressure some males could experience to take destructive actions.

2.2.3 Character

Characters are the fictional persons that authors use to populate their stories. A character is a person who is included in a storyline to give it life and development. Every character has a unique personality, which a talented author may employ to help shape the storyline of a novel or establish a mood. A literary work's other essential elements, such as theme, setting, and tone, may be significantly influenced by the diverse attitudes, idiosyncrasies, and even physical appearances or traits of the characters. A reader can have a deeper comprehension of the piece of literature by becoming more knowledgeable about other literary elements, such as symbolism, with such an understanding of the character. The primary character, on the other hand, is the one who appears most frequently in the story and who consistently interacts with other characters. According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59), the protagonist is a beloved figure who is frequently referred to be a hero because he always plays the perfect part and upholds social norms and ideals. Readers frequently empathize with the main characters. The protagonist demonstrates worth and hope. Meanwhile, according to Luxemburg et al. (1984), the antagonist is the protagonist's opposite, both psychologically and physically. Conflict for the protagonist is typically brought on by the adversary. However, there are also things like catastrophes, unavoidable environmental factors, societal norms, moral standards, and authorities.

2.2.4 Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash Novel

According to Hannigan (2017, para. 2), *Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash* is the third novel by Kurniawan to be translated into English, an odd rendition of the original Indonesian title, *Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas*. This book's main conflict is about Ajo Kawir, who is unable to have an erection. Indulging in some juvenile voyeurism, he and his closest friend Gecko witnessed the violent rape and murder of an insane widow by two renegade policemen and got caught. The incident cause adolescent trauma and led his penis to become dysfunctional. Ajo Kawir had tried various ways to get it up: smeared with cayenne pepper or going to a brothel, but it was all in vain. The bird was still fast asleep. Until one day Ajo Kawir met his opponent, Iteung, a girl who successfully made him drown in love. However, deep inside, Ajo Kawir was afraid of his impotence and used his violent behavior as a manifestation of masculinity.

2.2.5 Eka Kurniawan

Eka Kurniawan is an Indonesian unpretentious literary star who was born in Tasikmalaya, West Java, on November 28, 1985. He grew up in the small coastal town of Pangandaran. He studied philosophy at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. His book *Lelaki Harimau* (Man Tiger) and *Cantik Itu Luka* (Beauty is a Wound) have received positive reviews from periodicals such as the New York Times, The New Yorker, and The New Republic, bringing Kurniawan to the notice of the English-speaking literary community for the first time and won Prince Claus Award in the literature field. In addition, Gramedia

has published Annie Tucker's translation of his third book, *Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas*, which was released as *Vengeance is Mine, All Others Pay Cash*. Indonesian director Edwin has turned the book into a movie in 2021.

2.3 Theories

In this study, two theories were used to analyze the problem. The first theory is the theory of Traditional Masculine Norms proposed by Heilman et al. (2017) in their book entitled “The Man Box”. This theory is used to analyze traits of toxic masculinity shown by Ajo Kawir in “Vengeance Is Mine, All Others Pay Cash” Novel. The second theory is Human Basic Need proposed by Maslow (1970) as shown in his book entitled “Motivation and Personality”. The theory is used to identify Ajo Kawir’s unfulfilled needs as causes of his toxic masculinity traits.

2.3.1 Toxic Masculinity Theory

Toxic masculinity is defined by the APA Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Boys and Men (2018) as destructive and conventional male standards of men and others around. Men receive continual input on anticipated behaviors, social standards, and behavior from traditional male norms that have evolved from their interactions with others in society. These social connections start in early life when society dictates how a person develops and shapes how males should behave across generations. Accordingly, the theory of traditional masculine norms proposed by Heilman et al. (2017) in the book entitled “The Man Box” is used to answer the first problem of the research. According to

Heilman et al. (2017), there are seven pillars of what “Real Men” are supposed to be. Those pillars are as follows:

2.3.1.1 Self-Sufficiency and Emotional Control

Society places that men shouldn't depend on or ask for help for their mental and emotional health. Men's coping mechanisms for stress, vulnerability, and sickness are perpetuated and related by the pillar's emphasis on emotional asceticism. For instance, men are not supposed to cry or express their emotions, and those who do should not be respected since they should be able to solve their issues without any assistance from others. (Heilman et al., 2017:21-23).

2.3.1.2 Acting Tough and Risk-Taking.

Man's strength is inextricably linked to his physical prowess and unbreakable armor. In many contexts, social standards dictate that a man must be prepared to use physical force, if necessary, to uphold his reputation. Relatedly, this pillar encompasses a selfish ability to give the impression of being courageous or powerful, as well as the ability to get through physically challenging circumstances. For instance, man engages in risk-taking behavior, placing himself in danger and being careless and unflappable.

(Heilman et al., 2017:21).

2.3.1.3 Physical Attractiveness.

This pillar covers concepts about men's physical attributes and self-image. Men who place a high value on physical appearance take actions to gain both

woman and their playmates. For instance, men who dress up and pay attention to self-appearance are considered non-manly guys.

(Heilman et al., 2017:22-23).

2.3.1.4 Rigid Masculine Gender Roles.

The pillar entails classifying certain actions and behaviors as masculine or feminine. Men who adhere to traditional gender roles frequently assume and think that women are in charge of unpaid caregiving while men are largely responsible for providing for the financial needs of the family. The following are the same examples of toxic rigid masculine gender roles.

1. The unequal distribution of tasks at home: men should not do household chores.
2. Family health is a woman's responsibility.
3. Men are supposed to be the only breadwinner.

(Heilman et al., 2017:22-23).

2.3.1.5 Heterosexuality and Homophobia

The social hierarchy of male identity and the need for males to feel superior are both reflected in this pillar. This involves males being exalted (or marginalized) depending on their participation in particular activities. The pillar is related to the concept of "real men". For example, excessive drinking, meat consumption, and a tendency to fit in with peers to engage in a group "manhood". Men who don't exhibit these traits may be perceived as being too feminine or not enough masculine, and they frequently face discrimination and

policing from other men. A gay and transgender man is not a real man is another example of traits of unhealthy heterosexuality and homophobia.

(Heilman et al., 2017:22-23).

2.3.1.6 Hyper-sexuality.

According to Heilman et al. (2017:22), this pillar states that a man is not just clearly heterosexual but also always ready for sex and eager to seduce someone else. Insofar as it may lead to sexual assault and a disregard for sexual health, the hyper-sexuality represented by the pillar also works to harm men's sexual health. The following are the same examples of unhealthy hyper-sexuality traits.

1. A real man should have many sexual partners.
2. Real men should always be ready for sex.

(Heilman et al., 2017:23).

2.3.1.7 Power, Aggression, and Control.

This Man Box pillar encourages men to use physical, emotional, sexual, financial, and psychological aggressiveness to dominate and control women and other men. The following are the same examples of unhealthy power, aggression, and control traits.

1. The use of violence to gain social esteem.
2. A man has to be the family's decision-maker.
3. A man has to be overprotective of his partner

(Heilman et al., 2017:22-23).

2.3.2 Abraham Maslow's Basic Needs

According to Maslow (1970), human beings have a desire to feel capable and accomplished. He situates motivation for accomplishment within the framework of the hierarchy of needs that all humans share. In other words, the hierarchy of human needs is organized by their importance. Once one of the needs has been satisfied, a new need will arise. Therefore, no need can be isolated or discrete as the need is correlated with the level of fulfilment. When one set of needs is addressed, another doesn't necessarily follow; occasionally multiple needs can be fulfilled at once. In actuality, one can see that people in a society feel both partial satisfaction and partial dissatisfaction with their basic needs simultaneously, and that one need does not have to be entirely fulfilled before another one arises. Maslow's hierarchy of needs also makes reference to at least there are five basic needs in humans. Those five needs are explained in detail in the following lists.

2.3.2.1 Physiological Needs

The most basic needs in Maslow's hierarchy are physiological needs, which are occupied the base of the hierarchical pyramid. In order to survive physically, people require particular needs. Most often, the foundation of motivation theory is based on physiological motivations. The most important requirements are unquestionably those that pertain to our bodies, including those for food, water, sleep, oxygen, health, clothes, and warmth. These are needs that a person may perceive with their five senses and satisfy in their everyday lives.

People who lost everything in life tended to choose to satisfy their physiological requirements over all other options. Food will likely be the one thing that satisfies a person's hunger more than anything else if they are lacking in security, affection, and self-respect. All other demands may be entirely missing as physiological needs take precedence over people and may even push them to the side. Therefore, since hunger almost totally precedes consciousness, it is acceptable to characterize the entire person by just stating that they are hungry. All capacities are included to help with hunger relief, and this capacity's structure is mostly governed by the single objective of doing so.

(Maslow, 1970:35-38)

2.3.2.2 The Safety Needs

After physiological requirements are adequately met, humans have a desire for safety to satiate feelings of security, stability, and independence from sickness. Maslow divided the needs for safety into a number of different forms, including the need for structure, order, law, and limits as well as the development of strength to act as a protector. Other categories included the need for security, stability, reliance, protection, and freedom from dread, anxiety, and chaos. Human behavior dominates the demands for safety. All of the person's abilities are used to organize behavior to find safety.

Adults require various forms of security than do young children. Maslow asserts that the needs of adults are frequently exhibited in a strong preference for employment opportunities that offer protection and job security, a strong

desire to keep money in savings, the assurance of financial stability, a secure retirement, and access to comprehensive medical insurance. Contrary to children, who have a less clear predisposition towards such preferences, the ordinary adult generally prefers a safe, controlled, and organized environment characterized by predictability and orderliness. Adults desire a world free of or much less populated with unpredictable, uncontrollable, chaotic, or hazardous occurrences and circumstances. Additionally, the adult expects parents or other protective figures to shield them from any potential harm-causing substances.

Human behavior is what determines what is safe. The need is related to our innate need for a predictable, ordered environment that we can manage. In social environments, the need for safety measures may become urgent when real threats to governing laws, social norms, and established institutions materialize. Since most people tend to retreat from higher to prepotent safety needs when faced with the potential of chaos or nihilism, this phenomenon is not unusual. Maslow stipulated that an individual would no longer feel threatened in the absence of a serene and orderly, and stable environment. Humans have a need for security in whatever form since it is a goal for their own enjoyment, fulfillment, independence, stability, and a greater quality of life.

(Maslow, 1970:39-43)

2.3.2.3 Belongingness and Love Needs

People tend to their wants for affection and belongingness if their safety and physiological needs are both mostly fulfilled. This need entails a need for warm

interactions with other people and a desire to belong to a community. An individual may experience a severe sensation of emptiness when their friends, romantic partners, or family members are not there. Intimate connections provide for the satisfaction of the urge to give and receive affection. Maslow did not view love as being identical to sex as it belongs to physiological needs.

He also thought about how one way to show a longing for love is through sex. In other words, both physiological and non-physiological needs, such as those for love and affection, influence sexual behaviour. Maslow claimed that the root cause of emotional dissonance is when a person's desire for love is not met. People naturally have a desire to build relationships with others and deliberately make substantial effort to achieve these aims. This means that if the need is not met, he will suffer from severe feelings of rootlessness, friendlessness, rejection, and isolation.

(Maslow, 1970:43-45)

2.3.2.4 The Esteem Needs

Self-esteem requirements are the need to be accepted, appreciated, and acknowledged by oneself and by society. a person in the community People in society have an innate need or desire for a solid, stable, and frequently increased feeling of their own worth, also known as self-respect or self-esteem, as well as for other respect, which is the term for other people's approval and acknowledgement of one's accomplishments. It is possible to divide these needs into two smaller groups as a result. The initial aspect has to do with a person's

propensities for tenacity, success, mastery, competence, and ability as well as their independence and freedom as well as their confidence in the face of challenging conditions. Meanwhile, the second factor focuses on a person's desires for approval and respect from others, whether it takes the shape of reputation, awe, social standing, celebrity, influence, or other forms of recognition or expressions of honor or thankfulness.

Feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capacity, and sufficiency as well as a sense of being important and necessary in the world result from meeting the self-esteem requirement. However, denying these requirements causes emotions of worthlessness, weakness, and inferiority. These emotions then result in compensatory or neurotic patterns, or more fundamental discouragement. Studying severe traumatic neurosis makes it simple to appreciate the value of fundamental self-confidence and comprehend how powerless those without it are.

(Maslow, 1970:45-46)

2.3.2.5 Self-Actualization Need

In order to reach one's ideal self, a person must experience self-actualization. Self-actualization, according to Maslow, is the highest goal that a person may strive for in order to reach their full potential, abilities, and talent. One's life will never be completely satisfactory. An individual may frequently anticipate performing what he, personally, is equipped for even after one of the needs has been fulfilled. Everybody experiences self-actualization in their own

way. A person is happy if he can carry on his family's company, just as a musician is happy if he can create music or a painter is happy if he can create paintings. The core of a man's existence requires that he reach his potential. Man must also remain faithful to his natural state. Before focusing on their being needs, humans are compelled to meet their deficiency needs. People who are unable to provide for their basic necessities such as food and shelter are unable to fulfil them.

(Maslow, 1970:46)