

AN ANALYSIS OF NEEDS HIERARCHY IN *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA: PRINCE CASPIAN* NOVEL (A PSYCHOANALYSIS BY ABRAHAM MASLOW)

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the analysis of Abraham Maslow's Needs Hierarchy of *Peter Pevensie* which are found in *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* written by C. S. Lewis. The theory of needs by Abraham Maslow is used as the support to the analysis. All findings from the novel are about the characters' *physiological needs, security and safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs*, answer the research's questions. The research method and approach is qualitative. Main purpose of this research is to find out the kind of needs that the character own which are potrayed in the novel. The result of the study shows that the character experiences all of kinds of needs in the hierarchy, even reaches the highest level of need.

Key words: needs, hierarchy, self actualization

INTRODUCTION

Human is a special creature that was created by God, among other creatures. Human is blessed by mind and conscience and human needs are more various and complex then animals' needs. Animals' needs may only biological needs such as foods, water, place to live, air, and sexual needs. In another side, beside biological needs, human has psychological needs. It is more complex and cannot be measured by numbers. It may include needs of being loved and appreciated. However, both of biological or psychological needs are important for human living. Human will not meet a balanced life if one of them is not fulfilled.

Related to this issue, the researcher spots an American psychologist who created a well-known theory of human's need, *Maslow's hierarchy of needs*, Abraham Maslow. This theory was proposed in his paper "A Theory of Human

Motivation" in 1943. He uses the term of Physiological, Safety, Love and Belonging, Esteem, and Self-Actualization needs to describe the pattern of those human motivations generally move through.

In the theory, those terms are often portrayed as a pyramid with five levels, Maslow himself never used a pyramid to describe these levels, though. However, the pyramid has become *de facto* way to represent the hierarchy, with the largest and the most fundamental needs at the bottom, and the need of self-actualization at the top. These needs are the first and original needs stated by Abraham Maslow. Later, this theory was expanded into eight needs, including cognitive needs, aesthetic needs and transcendence needs.

The five stage model is usually divided into basic (or deficiency) needs, including physiological, safety, love and belonging, and

esteem needs, and growth needs, self-actualization need. The deficiency need, or basic needs are said to motivate people when they are unmet. Also, the need to fulfill such needs will become stronger the longer the duration they are denied. For instance, the longer a person goes without food the more hungry they will become. Someone should satisfy his or her lower level basic needs, before progressing on to meet higher level growth needs. Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, he or she may be able to reach the highest level called self-actualization.

Every person is capable and has the desire to move up the hierarchy toward a level of self-actualization. Unfortunately, progress is often disrupted by failure to meet lower level needs. Life experiences including divorce and loss of job may cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of the hierarchy. Moreover, Maslow noted only one in a hundred people become fully self-actualized because our society rewards motivation primarily based on esteem, love and other social needs.

This hierarchy is not only able to be seen in a real life of a human, but it is often portrayed in novel characters through dialogues, description or narration. In this research, the researcher spots a novel character created by a well known fantasy writer, Clive Staples Lewis, in his novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian*. Then, the needs hierarchy of the characters is revealed through psychanalysis theory by Abraham Maslow.

Abraham Maslow is an American psychologist who introduced a theory of human

needs called *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs*. Maslow first introduced this concept on his paper published in 1943 entitled "A Theory of Human Motivation" and his subsequent book of motivation and personality. According to Maslow in Misiak (2005:128):

"Dalam bukunya yang berjudul Motivation and Personality, Maslow menguraikan lima kebutuhan bertingkat:kebutuhan-kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan cinta dan rasa ingin memiliki, kebutuhan akan rasa harga diri, dan kebutuhan untuk mengaktualisasi diri."

Based on the statement above, there are five human needs that was introduced by Abraham Maslow, they are: Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. These human needs are correlated each other and usually portrayed in a pyramid diagram with physiological needs at the bottom. Here is the hierarchy of needs that Maslow states:

Physiological Needs are needs include the most basic needs those are vital for survival, such as need for water, air, food, and sleep. Maslow believed that these needs are the most basic and instinctive needs in the hierarchy because all needs become secondary until these physiological needs are met.

Safety and Security Needs are needs include for someone's safety and security. Safety and security needs are important for survival but they are not as urgent as the physiological needs. Examples of security needs include a desire for steady employment, health care, safe neighborhood and shelter from environment.

Love and Belongingness Needs These needs include needs for belonging, love and affection. Maslow described these needs as less basic than physiological and security needs. Relationship such as friendship, romantic attachments, and families help to fulfill this need for companionship and acceptance, as does involvement in social, community or religious group.

According to Siagian (2012), these social needs are reflected through four feelings, they are: Feeling to be accepted by others (both with their family, friends or co-workers). Feeling to be accepted as they are. Persons have their own characteristics including their positive sides, as well as their lacks. Feeling to succeed. As its nature, no body likes to be failed. Feeling to be participated, or known as “sense of participation”.

Esteem Needs are needs include the need for things that reflect on self-esteem, personal growth, social recognition. The result of esteem needs are adequacy, competence and confidence. These kind of needs become increasingly important after the initial needs are accomplished. And **Self - Actualization** is the highest level of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. Self actualizing people are self aware, concerned with the opinions of others and interested fulfilling their potential.

Deeper about the Self - Actualization needs, Zimbardo (1980:312) states that there are fifteen characteristics formulated by Maslow about self-actualized persons. The standards are as follow: (a) Self-actualized persons perceive reality more

efficiently than most people do and have more comfortable relations with it. (b) They can *accept themselves* and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can really *accept others*. (c) They show a great deal of *spontaneity* in both thought and behaviour, although they seldom show extreme unconventionality. (d) They are *problem-centered*, not ego-centered, often devoting themselves to broad social problems as a mission in life. (e) They have a *need for priority* and solitude at times and are capable of looking at life from a detached, objective point of view. (f) They are relatively *independent of their culture and environment* but do not flaunt convention just for the sake of being different. (g) They are capable of *deep appreciation* of the basic experiences of life, even of things they have done or seen many times before. (h) Many of them have had *mystic experiences* such as having felt a deep sense of ecstasy, having felt limitless horizons opening of them, or having felt very powerful and at same time very helpless but ending with a conviction that something significant had happened. (i) They have a *deep social interest* and identify in a sympathetic way with people in general. (j) They are capable of very *deep, satisfying interpersonal relations*, usually with only few rather than many individuals. (k) They are *democratic* in their attitude toward others, showing respect for all people, regardless of race, creed, income level, etc. (l) They discriminate clearly between means ends but often *enjoy the means toward their ends* (“*getting there*”) more than impatient persons do.

(m) They have a good *sense of humor* tending to be philosophical and nonhostile in their jokes. (n) They are highly *creative*, each in their own individual way. And (o) They are *resistant to enculturation*.

This hierarchy suggests that people are motivated to fulfill basic needs before moving on to others, more advanced needs. He believed that people have an inborn desire to be self-actualized, to be all they can be. In order to achieve this ultimate goal, however, a number of more basic needs, such as need for food, safety, love, and self-esteem, must be met first. As it is stated by Maslow (1954:33):

It means that humans have to fulfill and prior their basic needs, physiological needs, before going on to their other needs. This hierarchy is started with the most important needs as the basic needs. For instance, because of being hungry, people can be frustrated and do something bad. In fact, if this need is not fulfilled for some days, they can die. That is why physiological needs become the most basic needs.

DISCUSSION

Physiological Needs

Peter Pevensie was the eldest of the Pevensie's children. He became the leader and decision maker wherever and whenever they were. Most of Peter's *physiological needs* were about *needs for food and water* since Peter and his siblings had to explore the forest in Narnia, which had been changed a lot since they left, to meet Prince Caspian and other Narnians. His

needs for food and water are shown firstly in Chapter 1 of the novel. It is shown this way:

"All the same," said Susan presently, "I suppose we'll have to make some plans. We shall want something to eat before long."

"We've got the sandwiches Mother gave us for the journey," said Edmund. "At least I've got mine."

"Not me," said Lucy. "Mine were in my little bag."

"So were mine," said Susan.

"Mine are in my coat-pocket, there on the beach," said Peter. "That'll be two lunches among four. This isn't going to be such fun."

"At present," said Lucy, "I want something to drink more than something to eat."

Everyone else now felt thirsty, as one usually is after wading in salt water under a hot sun.

(Chapter 1; page 14, 15)

The dialogues and the narration above show that Peter and his siblings needed to eat and drink. They also show that after playing at the coast on a sunny day, they felt thirsty rather than hungry. Unfortunately there only were two lunches for four of them and none of them brought any bottle of water. Therefore, Peter decided to lead his siblings to a stream.

However, the temperature change from cold-sea-water into hot-dry-air had made them more tired and thirsty. They also did not sure how long would it take to the nearest stream. The more thirsty they were, the more heavy their steps became. The narration shows that beautiful sceneries were no longer able to amaze them when they were too thirsty. It is told this way:

Shells and seaweed and anemones, or tiny crabs in rockpools, are all very

well, but you soon get tired of them if you are thirsty. The children's feet, after the change from the cool water, felt hot and heavy. Susan and Lucy had raincoats to carry. Edmund had put down his coat on the station seat just before the magic overtook them, and he and Peter took it in turns to carry Peter's great-coat.

(Chapter 1; page 16)

Peter's next *needs for food and water* appear still on Chapter 1. Not long after they took a walk from the coast, Peter and his siblings arrived at a stream. Seeing a stream at the midst of their thirst, made them extremely excited. So that they hurried to reach it and took no more time to drink as much as they wanted as they had never drunk before. It is portrayed as follow:

"A stream! A stream!" shouted the others, and, tired as they were, they lost no time in clattering down the rocks and racing to the fresh water. They knew that the stream would be better to drink farther up, away from the beach, so they went at once to the spot where it came out of the wood. The trees were as thick as ever, but the stream had made itself a deep course between high mossy banks so that by stooping you could follow it up in a sort of tunnel of leaves. They dropped on their knees by the first brown, dimple pool and drank and drank, and dipped their faces in the water, and then dipped their arms in up to the elbow.

(Chapter 1; page 18)

Similar needs are also shown in next chapters. As it is shown in Chapter 9. After Trumpkin, a dwarf that they rescued from the Telmarine soldiers, killed a bear that meant to attack Lucy, the boys helped him to skin and cut the meat into some parts. They needed to carry

the raw-bear-meat in their pocket. Even it was not really comfortable to carry it, Peter, his siblings, and Trumpkin knew that they really needed it when they would be starving later. They had been bored of eating apples.

This situation give an opinion that humans sometimes need to keep their uncomfortable feelings aside to fulfill their *need for food and water*. For instance, People have to keep doing something they do not like to earn for living. It becomes less important to be comfortable than to be hungry or thirsty. It is narrated as follow:

When they rejoined the boys and the Dwarf, as much as they thought they could carry of the best meat had been cut off. Raw meat is not a nice thing to fill one's pockets with, but they folded it up in fresh leaves and made the best of it. They were all experienced enough to know that they would feel quite differently about these squashy and unpleasant parcels when they had walked long enough to be really hungry.

(Chapter 9; page 135)

Peter's another kind of *Physiological Needs* is about *needs for rest*. As we know that creatures, including humans, need to rest or sleep. Resting or sleeping becomes important matter since it can affect humans' body condition. His kind of need is also use to be connected with *need for shelter*. Humans have to get a comfortable shelter and environment to have a good rest. In the novel, Peter's *need for rest* as well as his *needs for shelter* are portrayed along his journey to see Prince Caspian and other narnians. One of the situation is told about how Peter and his siblings needed to rest and keep their body warm during

the night since they had to sleep outdoor. It is told this way:

"We shall need a camp-fire if we've got to spend the night here," said Peter. "I've got matches. Let's go and see if we can collect some dry wood."

Everyone saw the sense of this, and for the next halfhour they were busy. The orchard through which they had first come into the ruins turned out not to be a good place for firewood. They tried the other side of the castle, passing out of the hall by a little side door into a maze of stony humps and hollows which must once have been passages and smaller rooms but was now all nettles and wild roses. Beyond this they found a wide gap in the castle wall and stepped through it into a wood of darker and bigger trees where they found dead branches and rotten wood and sticks and dry leaves and fir-cones in plenty.

(Chapter 2; page 25)

After, it is shown that they had ashore in a wood. It potrays that they were extremely tired after such a long voyage. The narration show how Peter and his companion needed to rest and eat. They had actually been bored of having apples. However, they were either too tired to hunt or set a campfire.

In some cases, humans prefer not to have any meal than to delay their time to sleep. Resting becomes more urgent when human bodies are exhausted. Humans may lose their appetite while they are too tired. For some of them delicious meal sometimes can give them more energy, though. In the novel it is potrayed this way:

They went ashore at last, far too tired to attempt lighting a fire; and even a supper of apples (though most of them

felt that they never wanted to see an apple again) seemed better than trying to catch or shoot anything. After a little silent munching they all huddled down together in the moss and dead leaves between four large beech trees.

(Chapter 9; page 127)

An interesting part of the story that shows about how Peter and his companion needed to rest is also told in Chapter 10 of the book. It potrayed about how they needed to rescue themselves from the attack of Miraz's army. They ran as fast as they could back into the wood. What they thought was about making such a great distance from the army that they did not realize how far they had already run.

Humans tend to force their fullest power when they are in a great danger. However, their power has limit. Once it reaches the limit, humans cannot do anything but to recharge it by resting, drinking, or even eating. In the novel it is shown this way:

They turned and wriggled along uphill, under the bracken amid clouds of horribly buzzing flies. Arrows whizzed round them. One struck Susan's helmet with a sharp ping and glanced off. They crawled quicker. Sweat poured off them. Then they ran, stooping nearly double. The boys held their swords in their hands for fear they would trip them up.

It was heart-breaking work - all uphill again, back over the ground they had already travelled. When they felt that they really couldn't run any more, even to save their lives, they all dropped down in the damp moss beside a waterfall and behind a big boulder,

panting. They were surprised to see how high they had already got.
(Chapter 11; page 147)

From the findings above, it can be concluded that Peter's *physiological needs* are mainly about *need for food and water, need for shelter, and need for rest*. These needs relate each other and mostly appeared during Peter's journey to Caspian and other narnians since he, his siblings and Trumpkin needed to go through such a long distance. However, above all kinds of his *physiological needs, need for food and water* becomes the top need.

Security and Safety Needs

As it is told earlier, *security and safety needs* are usually placed at the second upper level need in Maslow's Needs Hierarchy. Maslow believes that people will reach this stage only after fulfilling the first basic needs. In the novel, it is not easy to find Peter's *security and safety needs* since he had mature and wise characteristics. So that the researcher only spotted two situations in the novel that portray Peter's insecurity and nervousness.

The first finding of Peter's *security and safety needs* appear on Chapter 9 of the book. There was a moment when Lucy was almost being attacked by a bear. Peter was shaken by the attack which about to harm his beloved little sister. Fortunately, Tumnus, the dwarf, shot it and saved her just in time. He said a little bit humour with a forced smile to hide his nervousness. But deep down his heart, he was really afraid of something bad that may happen to Lucy. It is told as follow:

They went a few dozen yards through fairly open woodland, keeping a sharp look-out. Then they came to a place where the undergrowth thickened and they had to pass nearer to it. Just as they were passing the place, there came a sudden something that snarled and flashed, rising out from the breaking twigs like a thunderbolt. Lucy was knocked down and winded, hearing the twang of a bowstring as she fell. When she was able to take notice of things again, she saw a great grim-looking grey bear lying dead with Trumpkin's arrow in its side.

"The D.L.F. beat you in that shooting match, Su," said Peter, with a slightly forced smile. Even he had been shaken by this adventure.

(Chapter 9; page 133, 134)

The other finding of Peter's *security and safety needs* appear on Chapter 14 of the book. It was told that Peter had to have a single combat with Miraz. Fighting a grown up man in his teenage body was quite difficult for him. Meanwhile, his experiencing many battles in Narnia before had saved him.

However, after fighting for a few minutes with Miraz, Peter realized that Miraz had a bigger chance to defeat him and win the combat. He even thought about dying in the combat and being not able to meet his sisters and parents anymore, although he only got an elbow sprain so far. In the novel, it is told this way:

"Is your left arm wounded?" asked Edmund.

"It's not exactly a wound," Peter said. "I got the weight of his shoulder on my shield - like a load of bricks and the rim of the shield drove into my wrist. I don't think it's broken, but it might be a sprain. If you could tie it up very tight I think I could manage."

While they were doing this, Edmund asked anxiously. "What do you think of him, Peter?"

*"Tough," said Peter. "Very tough. I have a chance if can keep him on the hop till his weight and short wind come against him - in this hot sun too. To tell the truth, I haven't much chance else. Give my love to - to everyone at home, Ed, if he gets me. Here he comes into the lists again
(Chapter 14; page 207, 208)*

From the findings above, it can be seen that Peter was a tough man. Even if he came back to Narnia in his teenage body, he came back to Narnia as the real High King. He did not feel insecure for small things but only for big deals such as death. It was portrayed through the way when he worried about Lucy's condition after the bear attack and his own safety while fighting against Miraz at the combat.

Love and Belongingness Needs

Peter's focus on this novel was about to save Narnia and his people from Miraz's tyranny. Not many findings can be found about Peter's *love and belongingness needs*. As in *security and safety needs*, there are only some situations can be spotted. Peter's *love and belongingness needs* were all about needs for good kinship with his siblings and good relationship with his people.

Peter's first *kinship need* appear on Chapter 11. It is told that Peter preferred to give short respond rather than hurting Lucy's feeling. At that time, Lucy asked everybody to wake up at the midst of their sleep while they were really tired. Peter, who really love Lucy, tried to keep his

temper down by saying only a few words of order. He was too tired and annoyed to say nice words to his favorite sister. It is told this way:

"You've no right to try to force the rest of us like that. It's four to one and you're the youngest," said Susan.

"Oh, come on," growled Edmund. "We've got to go. There'll be no peace till we do." He fully intended to back Lucy up, but he was annoyed at losing his night's sleep and was making up for it by doing everything as sulkily as possible.

"On the march, then," said Peter, wearily fitting his arm into his shield-strap and putting his helmet on. At any other time he would have said something nice to Lucy, who was his favourite sister, for he knew how wretched she must be feeling, and he knew that,

whatever had happened, it was not her fault. But he couldn't help being a little annoyed with her all the same.

(Chapter 11; page 161, 162)

Peter's the other *love and belongingness needs* appear on Chapter 12. It happened after Peter, Edmund, and Trumpkin arrived at the Mound to see Caspian and other narnians. There, he showed his love to his people by kissing its head. It show that Peter was a loving King. It is portrayed as follow:

"Your Majesty," said another voice at Peter's elbow. He turned and found himself face to face with the Badger.

Peter leaned forward, put his arms round the beast and kissed the furry head: it wasn't a girlish thing for him to do, because he was the High King.

"Best of badgers," he said. "You never doubted us all through."

"No credit to me, your Majesty," said Trufflehunter. "I'm a beast and we

don't change. I'm a badger, what's more, and we hold on."
(Chapter 12; page 188)

From the findings stated earlier it can be concluded that Peter did not think much about any relationship to anyone. He showed his love to his family and people by doing his best and keeping them safe. He was such a great man - instead of a school boy- who showed his love to others through act rather than speech.

Esteem Needs

As it is told in the previous part, *esteem needs* refer to the need for respect, self-esteem, and self-confidence. Esteem needs are believed to be the basis for the human desire we all have to be accepted and valued by other humans. Peter's first *esteem needs* portrayed in Chapter 2 of the novel. It happened when he held his sword 'Rhindon' and shield, the gifts from Aslan. The narration and dialogue show how Peter's pride rose by holding the sword and the shield. His memory about what he did with those tools made his esteem rise. It seemed that the High King returned. It is told this way:

Next, Peter took down his gift - the shield with the great red lion on it, and the royal sword. He blew, and rapped them on the floor, to get off the dust. He fitted the shield on his arm and slung the sword by his side. He was afraid at first that it might be rusty and stick to the sheath. But it was not so. With one swift motion he drew it and held it up, shining in the torchlight. "It is my sword Rhindon," he said; "with it I killed the Wolf." There was a new tone in his voice, and the others

all felt that he was really Peter the High King again. Then, after a little pause, everyone remembered that they must save the battery.

(Chapter 2; page 37)

A contrast situation happened to him on Chapter 9 of the book. As the High King who led the journey, Peter was upset for taking his siblings and Trumpkin to a wrong way. He did not predict that Narnia had changed a lot since the last time he was there. This situation made his esteem down. However, instead of losing control, he tried to keep his temper down and admitted his fault. It is portrayed as follow:

"What on earth?" said Peter suddenly. They had come, without seeing it, almost to the edge of a small precipice from which they looked down into a gorge with a river at the bottom. On the far side the cliffs rose much higher. None of the party except Edmund (and perhaps Trumpkin) was a rock climber.

"I'm sorry," said Peter. "It's my fault for coming this way. We're lost. I've never seen this place in my life before."

The Dwarf gave a low whistle between his teeth.

(Chapter 9; page 136, 137)

Peter's next *esteem needs* appears on the same chapter of the novel. The dialogues portray how hard Peter tried to decide the best way for them. Lucy was the first one to enter Narnia and she had the closest relationship to Aslan among the siblings. However, following Lucy's vision to cross the gorge was too dangerous for them. He did not really want to vote. However, Trumpkin rose his esteem. The remembrance that "The

High King must decide' made him courage to decide.

Sometimes, Humans need others' acknowledgement to do something. When they do not have enough confidence on doing it, support from others would rise their confidence and esteem. In Peter's case it is portrayed as follow:

"And now it's your turn, Peter," said Susan, "and I do hope -"
"Oh, shut up, shut up and let a chap think," interrupted Peter. "Td much rather not have to vote. "
"You're the High King," said Trumpkin sternly.
"Down," said Peter after a long pause. "I know Lucy may be right after all, but I can't help it. We must do one or the other."
So they set off to their right along the edge, downstream. And Lucy came last of the party, crying bitterly.
(Chapter 9; page 141)

All of the findings above show how Peter developed into a mature boy by being the returned High King. The way his siblings respected him as well as his people had made his *esteem needs* fulfilled. His past experience in Narnia had also helped him to gain his confidence and esteem.

Self-Actualization Needs

In previous Chapter of this research, it has been described that *self-actualization needs* become the highest level needs on Maslow's needs' hierarchy. Not many people can achieve this stage. In Chapter II it has been stated Maslow's opinion about characteristics of self

actualized persons. From fifteen characteristics that has been stated before, Peter had some of the characteristics. Through the findings below, it can be seen which characteristics that Peter had shown in the novel.

The first characteristic shown in the novel was Peter was a *problem-centered* person. The characteristic firstly appear on Chapter 8 of the novel. It is told that Peter was not being insulted by not being trusted as the real High King of ancient by Trumpkin. He could not believe that children like them could be any help to Narnia. However, instead of being angry as Edmund did, Peter gave them a solution. He patiently asked Edmund to have a little sword battle and Susan an archery match with Trumpkin to prove their mastery. It is portrayed as follow:

"You mean you think we're no good," said Edmund, getting red in the face.
"Now pray don't be offended," interrupted the Dwarf. "I assure you, my dear little friends-"
"Little from you is really a bit too much," said Edmund, jumping up. "I suppose you don't believe we won the Battle of Beruna? Well, you can say what you like about me because I know -"
"There's no good losing our tempers," said Peter. "Let's fit him out with fresh armour and fit ourselves out from the treasure chamber, and have a talk after that."
"I don't quite see the point -" began Edmund, but Lucy whispered in his ear, "Hadn't we better do what Peter says? He is the High King, you know. And I think he has an idea." So Edmund agreed and by the aid of his torch they all, including Trumpkin, went down the steps again into the dark coldness and dusty splendour of the treasure house.

(Chapter 8; page 114, 115)

Peter's idea worked well that had made Trumpkin finally acknowledged them as the true Kings and Queens of old. He realized that they had the abilities needed to save Narnia. Peter's solution was brilliant and brought good result. Convincing someone that they were Kings and Queens of old was not easy.

Problem-Centered characteristic is also shown by him on Chapter 9 of the novel. It happened when they found out that the Rush was already in a gorge, so that they could not possibly cross it. He was feeling guilty for taking his siblings and Trumpkin into the wrong way. In the midst of his confusion, he accepted that he might make a mistake, he also could accept Trumpkin's opinion which led into another decision.

This attitude also became a sign that he could *accept himself and others*, which shows one another characteristic of self actualized person. As it was stated before that self actualized persons can *accept themselves* and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can really *accept others*. So, this situation shows two characteristics of self actualized person at once. The situation is portrayed as follow:

"I'm not sure the High King is lost," said Trumpkin. "What's to hinder this river being the Rush?"

"Because the Rush is not in a gorge," said Peter, keeping his temper with some difficulty.

"Your Majesty says is," replied the Dwarf, "but oughtn't you to say was? You knew this country hundreds - it

may be a thousand - years ago. Mayn't it have changed? A landslide might have pulled off half the side of that hill, leaving bare rock, and there are your precipices beyond the gorge. Then the Rush might go on deepening its course year after year till you get the little precipices this side. Or there might have been an earthquake, or anything."

"I never thought of that," said

Peter.

"And anyway," continued Trumpkin, "even if this is not the Rush, it's flowing roughly north and so it must fall into the Great River anyway. I think I passed something that might have been it, on my way down. So if we go downstream, to our right, we'll hit the Great River. Perhaps not so high as we'd hoped, but at least we'll be no worse off than if you'd come my way."

"Trumpkin, you're a brick," said Peter. "Come on, then. Down this side of the gorge."

(Chapter 9; page 137, 138)

Another characteristic of self actualized persons is that they are *democratic towards others*. All the time during the journey, as the eldest of his siblings, Peter always tried to be wise. From the dialogues below, it can be seen how Peter had become a *democratic* person. He admitted that he might be wrong all the time before. He also started to believe what Lucy said about Aslan, even if he still could not see him.

Through his aptitude, Peter admitted that failure was normal thing to happen. That was why he apologized and tried to fix his mistake. The situation also shows that he could *accept himself and others*. As the finding above, this one also shows two characteristics of a self actualized person. It is portrayed as follow:

"I'll go with her, if she must go," said Edmund. "She's been right before."

"I know she has," said Peter. "And she may have been right this morning. We certainly had no luck going down the gorge. Still - at this hour of the night. And why should Aslan be invisible to us? He never used to be. It's not like him. What does the D.L.F. say?"

"Oh, I say nothing at all," answered the Dwarf.

"He's beating his paw on the ground for us to hurry," said Lucy. "We must go now. At least I must."

"You've no right to try to force the rest of us like that. It's four to one and you're the youngest," said Susan.

"Oh, come on," growled Edmund. "We've got to go. There'll be no peace till we do."

"On the march, then," said Peter, wearily fitting his arm into his shield-strap and putting his helmet on.

(Chapter 11; page 160, 161, 162)

Another characteristic of a self actualized person is that *having a deep social interest*. Someone with *deep social interest* has strong desires to help others. He finds his happiness by helping others. For such person, prioritizing others means prioritizing himself. Peter shows this characteristic in Chapter 12 of the novel. The dialogues below shows that He did not have any desire to rule Narnia as a High King anymore. Whoever the king who would rule Narnia, as long as he was good and capable, would be fine for him. It is portrayed this way:

"Yes," said the other boy. "But I've no idea who you are."

"It's the High King, King Peter," said Trumpkin.

"Your Majesty is very welcome," said Caspian.

"And so is your Majesty," said Peter. "I haven't come to take your place, you know, but to put you into it."

(Chapter 12; page 187, 188)

The last characteristic of self actualized person that Peter has is *to perceive reality more effectively* than most people did. In Chapter 13 of the novel. When Caspian reported that they were not strong enough to fight in a battle with Miraz' army, Peter decided to have a single combat with Miraz. To prevent effusion of his people's blood, he sincerely challenge Miraz. This decision was not an emotional decision. He calculated it well. Eventhough he was not so sure of winning the combat, he went bravely for it. It is told this way:

Very well, then," said Peter, "I'll send him a challenge to single combat." No one had thought of this before.

"Please," said Caspian, "could it not be me? I want to avenge my father."

"You're wounded," said Peter. "And anyway, wouldn't he just laugh at a challenge from you? I mean, we have seen that you are a king and a warrior but he thinks of you as a kid."

"But, Sire," said the Badger, who sat very close to Peter and never took his eyes off him. "Will he accept a challenge even from you? He knows he has the stronger army."

"Very likely he won't," said Peter, "but there's always the chance. And even if he doesn't, we shall spend the best part of the day sending heralds to and fro and all that. By then Aslan may have done something. And at least I can inspect the army and strengthen the position. I will send the challenge. In fact I will write it at once. Have you pen and ink, Master Doctor?"

(Chapter 13: page 190, 191)

From the findings above, it can be concluded that Peter owns some characteristics of a self

actualized person. He was *problem centered*, *democratic*, could *accept himself and others*, and he is able to *perceive reality more effectively than most people* did.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that Peter Pevensie (in *Prince Caspian*) has reached the highest level of the hierarchy. It means that all of his needs has already been fulfilled. He becomes a representation of those who live their lives fully. An example of one from thousands who live for others rather than themselves.

Peter Pevensie's *physiological needs* include *needs for food and water, needs for shelter, and needs for rest*. As for other kinds of its needs are not stated explicitly. Meanwhile, Peter's *security and safety needs* are all about *needs to be safe from death*. As for his *love and belongingness needs*, are all about having good *kinship, and relationship with his people*.

Besides, his *esteem needs* include *needs to be respected and acknowledged by others*. As for his final kind of needs, *self-actualization needs*, Peter is portrayed to have four characteristics of a self actualized person, they are: being *problem centered, democratic*, having able to *accept himself and others*, and *perceive reality better than others*.

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