



**MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS REPRESENTED IN  
KINGSBURY'S *LIKE DANDELION DUST***

**A Final Project**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree  
of Sarjana Sastra in English

By

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2020**

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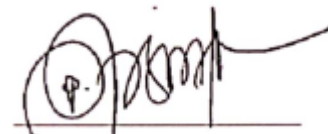
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## **DECLARATION**

I, Kurniasih hereby declare that this final project entitled *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Represented in Kingsbury's Like Dandelion Dust* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institution. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given.

Semarang, December 29th, 2020

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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

On this special planet you only have to believe in Islam and yourself, otherwise it doesn't have to be.

– Kurniasih –

For my beloved Mama, Ferdi Fermana, Tiara Oktaviani, my family, my friends and my self.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises to Allah SWT, the Almighty and Merciful Creator, for all the strength, love, and compassion. Furthermore because of the abundance of His grace and guidance, I was able to finish this final project entitled *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Represented in Kingsbury's Like Dandelion Dust*

My deep and sincere gratitude are warmly addressed to Mrs. Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum. for her considerate guidance, encouragement, and motivation during my bachelor study, especially throughout the process of accomplishing this final project. I am highly indebted to all lecturers; not to mention all of the staff and librarian of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang for the very memorable lessons during my college years.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude devoted to my beloved Mama, Sukirah, for all of her prayers and always by my side serving me warmth, comfort, and love. Special thanks to my friends; M Tri Pujiyanto; Firdha Dwi M, English Literature 2015, and those who cannot be mentioned one by one.

Hopefully, this research can be beneficial and gives positive contribution for further study.

Semarang, December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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## ABSTRACT

Kuniasih. (2020). *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Represented in Kingsbury's Like Dandelion Dust*. Final Project. English Literature Universitas Negeri Semarang. Supervisor Prayudias Margawati, S.Pd., M.Hum.

*Keyword: hierarchy of needs, adoptions, emotions*

The presence of children is the happiest thing for a married couple, but many couples are indeed not blessed with children, so they decide to adopt children from orphanages. Having children in a family life is one of human needs that must be fulfilled so that's why many couples will have sadness if they do not have children and do many efforts to fulfill their needs in their life. This study aimed to explain (1) how is Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs reflected in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust* (2) how do the characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* react over unfulfilled human needs seen from Maslow's theory (3) how do the characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* fulfill their human needs seen from Maslow's theory. The material object is a novel entitled *Like Dandelion Dust*, written by Karen Kingsbury. The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method and use one of psychological theory which is Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow in analyzing the data. The findings of the study are as follows: Maslow's hierarchy of needs represented in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust* are constructed on three (3) parts which are (1) the reflection of Maslow's hierarchy of needs in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust*, (2) the reaction of the characters in unfulfilled human needs based on Maslow's theory, (3) and the efforts of the characters in fulfill human needs based on Maslow's theory. The researcher concluded that hierarchy of needs in the novel is exist in all aspects of characters' life, both of two parents, child and the other family members. The unfulfilled human needs bring emotion such as sadness or anger. The researcher also concluded that most hierarchy of needs are must achieved that's why people will insist to fulfill their needs in many ways.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The introduction presents a succinct explanation of the content of this research as a whole. It is divided into six subs; background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and outline of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

In a family, the presence of children is the happiest thing for a married couple, but many couples are indeed not blessed with children, so they decide to adopt children from orphanages. Adoption itself is a familiar occurrence in society; very easily found in our daily lives. In some countries, the adoption has become commonplace. For example in America, there are many cases of adoption of children ranging from infants to toddlers. “almost two thirds of Americans have personal experience with adoption through their own family or close friends” (Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, 2009). It is estimated that there are 1.5 million adopted children in the United States, over 2% of all U.S. children (Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, 2007).

In the case of child adoption there are certainly policies that must be known to biological parents and adoptive parents. Most adoption policy regarding openness concerns the sharing of identifying information about the biological parents. In many states, adoptive parents must be given non identifying information about the adoptee and biological parents, such as the adoptee's date and place of birth; age of the biological parents and a description of their physical appearance, race, ethnicity, and religion; medical history of the biological parents and the adoptee; circumstances leading to placement; age and sex of biological siblings; and education and occupation of the biological parents (Hollinger 1990: 13).

Although adoption has a policy as mentioned before, but not all policies can be accepted by the parties concerned. There are some adoptive parents who need information about adopted children from the biological parents, so when they comply with the policy of course the information needed cannot be obtained.

Besides these policies, adoption cases often affect the emotion and attitude of the adopted kids, adoptive parents even a biological parents. A child who knows he is an adopted child will surely feel inferior to his friends. It will even be difficult to accept the existences of their own parents. In certain conditions, some parents choose adoption for a number of reasons. They may experience financial, physical, mental or emotional difficulties which they feel will prevent him from providing the quality of life desired by their children. His biological mother chose a foster family that was able to provide life for her children so she felt they will be able to offer more opportunities to her children. In addition, a family condition makes them choose to hand over their child to another family.

As a person who will do everything for her children, mother is the one who gives birth to us and keep us every time in her life. They will give all they have for children, such as time, energy, money, attention, education and primarily giving love to their children. There is rarely a mother who leaves her own children alone, let her children to be adopted by another parent. Although in some daily lives it can also be found by a mother who throws away or give away her child to an orphanage.

These cases also can be found in some literary works, for example in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel, here the major problem of the study is the mother gives up her son to be adopted by another family, but after a few years she wants her son back. She think that have a children in a family life is one of human needs that must be fulfilled. She feels sorry for what she did, so she does everything to get him back; to fulfill her uncomplete human needs. It is not an easy thing for biological parents to get their children back, there is anxiety in biological parents and even adoptive parents. Emotions are surround their live; feelings of fear and anxiety of their children being taken away by biological parents always disturb the minds of adoptive parents.

In this study, the writer uses *Like Dandelion Dust* novel as an object of the analysis. The writer starts the research related to the topic and the content of this novel. Journal from D. Regis Prabhakaran (2011), analyze about Karen Kingsbury Novel entitled *An analysis of Karen Kingsbury's novels, When Yesterday Lives and Like Dandelion Dust novel*. He said as parents both of them shares the responsibility of raising son and spending time with him. When a problem crops up, they face it together by finding comfort and support from each other.

Briefly *Like Dandelion Dust* novel tells about adopting child who wasted by his own mother. Actually the biological mother was forced to give up her son for adoption for someone else. There is some reasons that made her chooses the decision, one of them is because her relationship problem with her husband. The biological father is imprisoned for several years. He wants taking back his son who was adopted by another parent. He and her wife did many ways to get their son back to their arms. But the adoptive parents of this son also try to hold him. In this condition, all figures have different human needs according to the circumstances surrounding them which is affected by such emotion because both of them are wants a present of a child. For many couple in the world, have a child not only a desire but also one of human need that must be fulfilled. So in this study the writer wants to shows what a portrait of Maslow's hierarchy of needs in touch the emotion of the characters reflected in Kingsburry's *Like Dandelion Dust* and the writer also want to shows the reaction of the characters if their human needs unfulfilled.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

There are some reasons that the writer interests to study about Maslow hierarchy of needs in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel.

The first reasons because it is a realistic novel. The story of the adopted children is the real life of Karen Kingsbury. It tells about heartbreaking child. It shows the realistic life in adopting family, especially about sincerity of the mother in loving her son. The second reason because there are some problems about unfulfilled human needs that changing emotion of person that causes to do various things to fulfill those incompleteness. The third reason because *Like Dandelion*

*Dust* is a good novel and intimate story of life and also the journey of one embarks on when one truly wished to live life.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problems**

In this research, the writer gets a problem that there are unmet human needs that cause a person's emotions to change in family condition depicted in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel. The writer limits the discussion of the novel by focusing on the following problems:

1. How is the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs reflected in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust*?
2. How do the characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* react over unfulfilled human needs seen from Maslow's theory?
3. How do the characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* fulfill their human needs seen from Maslow's theory?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objective of this study will be aimed as follow;

1. To explain the reflection of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust*.
2. To show the reaction of the characters in unfulfilled human needs based on Maslow's theory.
3. To show the effort of the characters in fulfill human needs based on Maslow's theory.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

In this study, there are significances for readers, literature critics, and the researcher.

1. For the readers, it can give the new knowledge about human need in perspective of Maslow's Hierarchy of needs in family life with regard to the emotions of someone.
2. For the field of literary critics, this research is expected to develop the study of literature in fiction novel, and its representation to the life of society

nowadays. It is also hoped that this research can be a reference for those who are interested in conducting a research with the same topic.

3. For the researchers, it is hoped that this research can be used as a source for conducting the next research.

### **1.6 Outline of the Study**

This study will be structurally organized into chapters and subchapters. There are five chapters. Each chapter will discuss different matters as follows:

Chapter one presents the introduction which consists of six subchapters: background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter two presents the review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. The first is the review of previous studies discussing about the adoption problem in family relationship depicted in Kingsburry's *Like Dandelion Dust*. The second is the review of related literature explaining about the theory the writer uses to investigate the object of the study. The third is the theoretical framework of analysis explaining how the theory applied in analyzing and answering the research problems.

Chapter three presents the research methodology. This chapter consists of five subchapters. The first is research design, the second is the object of the study, which gives information about the novel; third is the roles of researcher; the fourth is procedure of data collection; and the fifth is procedure of data analysis.

Chapter four presents finding and discussion. It discusses the result of the analysis about the object of the research. In this chapter, the writer presented the finding, data interpretation, as well as the answers from the problems provided in the first chapter.

Chapter five presents the conclusion and suggestion. It contains the conclusion which is the crystallization of the research result and followed by a suggestion dealing with the subject matter of the research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Review of related literature divided in four subs, first will talk about the review of previous studies, second will talk about review of related literature, the third will talk about theoretical background, and the last will explain about the theoretical framework of the study.

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Studies**

In this paper, the writer uses *Like Dandelion Dust* novel as an object of the analysis. There are very limited previous studies that talk about this novel. The writer starts the research by reviewing the previous studies that related to the content of this novel and the topic of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Kara Carnes Holt (2012) conducted a research entitled *Child-Parent Relationship Therapy for Adoptive Families* explaining about filial therapy model grounded in the philosophy and principles of child-centered play therapy (CCPT). He argued that the parent-child relationship is the central reason that adoptive parents come to therapy. "The parent-child relationship is the initial and essential medium for creating safety and love. The interactions between parents and children is the child's primary introduction to the world of relationships" (James, 1994; Purvis, Cross, & Sunshine, 2007; Ryan & Wilson, 1995; Ryan & Bratton, 2008; Siegel & Hartzell, 2004; VanFleet & Sniscak, 2003). Here the authors also mention that adoptive parents will be faced with the challenge of creating a good emotional relationship with their adopted children, and of course this is not easy. He said that adoption is a traumatic event due to breaking of ties from biological parents. Attachment and trauma are often integrative factors, especially in the lives of adopted children. A child who lacks caring and protective care continues to look for ways to achieve perceived security, which is usually manifested in excessive vigilance. A few people understand the challenges of being adoptive parents. A harmonious family is certainly the best tool for shaping a child's

personality. Therefore, the authors conducted research on therapy in adoption family relationships.

Prabhakaran (2011) also conducted the research about adoption entitled *Attachment theory: An analysis of Karen Kingsbury's novels, Like Dandelion Dust* novel. It is focusing on his perspective. He said as parents both of them share the responsibility of raising son and spending time together. When a problem crops up, they face it together by finding comfort and support from each other.

Other researchers that talk about adoption are Megan R. Gunnar, A Manfred H. M. Van Dulmen (2007). Their research entitled *Behavior problems in postinstitutionalized internationally adopted children* focuses on child behaviour. They use the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), the rate and type of behavior problems associated that purpose to examine behavior problems in PI (Postinstitutionalized Internationally) children using a sample of children who were adopted internationally into Minnesota over a 9-year period. To compare their results to previous reports, firstly they examined the percentage of PI and comparison children who were problem free, defined as not scoring in the clinical range on any of the eight narrow-band CBCL scales. They then examined the percentage with pervasive problems, defined as scoring in the clinical range across five or more of these scales. Based on the literature they reviewed, they expected that most children, regardless of institutional status, would be problem free and few would exhibit pervasive problems. Their study was designed to capture the behavior problems of children who had been with their families for at least 2 years.

Macaskill (1998) conducted the research that focuses on families' experiences of adopting children with disabilities. Keeping in touch with the ongoing experience of adoptive families helps to place professional concerns in perspective and to differentiate between hypothetical reasoning and the real issues associated with this type of adoption.

Marta Reinoso, Noemí Pereda, Linda Van den Dries and Carlos G. Forero (2013) conducted the research entitled *Internationally adopted children's general and adoption-specific stressors, coping strategies and psychological adjustment*. They explain about stress, coping and psychology of adoptive children in Spain.

They use Kidcope, to inquire about problems that make children stress related to their adoption and the use and effectiveness of various coping strategies when dealing with the problem. Some of the problems reported are personal, interpersonal, and about others.

Another research was conducted by Elisa Magrì (2018) from UCD School of Philosophy. Her paper entitled *Emotions, Motivation, and Character: A Phenomenological Perspective* contains an analysis that explore thoroughly how emotions can build a motivation related to the character that gives a good feedback on one's habits. Her paper describes the phenomenology of motivation related to emotions and characters that depend on the emotional space itself, which is responsible for our sensitivity to situations that are felt or not felt. From a non-cognitive perspective, Goldie (2002) argued that it would be a mistake to cram into the notion of emotional intelligibility aspects as different as beliefs, values, and feelings, for emotions also refer to a person's mood and character. From Goldie's point of view, emotions involve a stratification of beliefs, desires, and wants, but not only may beliefs and desires have opposing directions of fit, they also involve a stratification in terms of relevance, for the satisfaction of a craving may not bring about the satisfaction of the first-order desire felt by the person. She noticed that, from a phenomenological point of view, we would never expect that a subject conducts herself according to standards of behavior that are rooted in character's traits. This because character evolves over time and apperceives events and situation within an emotional space that may influence but does not determine the course of action chosen by the subject. Yet this is not to deny responsibility and agency, for what holds us responsible for our actions lies not in our character traits, but rather in our conscious acts of willing and acting. Like the musical phrase that spellbinds Swann, it can be said that the relationship between habit, character, and emotion consists in a web of motives that articulates and makes intelligible our participation in the life-world but does not define our actual personality once and for all.

Myrna L. Friedlander, Lucille C. Larney, Marianne Skau, Marcus Hotaling, Marsha L. Cutting and Michelle Schwam (2000) conducted the research entitled



*Bicultural Identification: Experiences of Internationally Adopted Children and Their Parents.* The authors interviewed 8 adoptive families about their cognitive, emotional, and familial experiences. They use the qualitative analyses that showed consistency in the parent and child interviews (conducted independently) and ratings of the children's kinetic family drawings. The themes in that research included parents identifying the family multiculturally, promoting ethnic pride, and worrying about bigotry. Their ways of educating their children about race differed considerably. The results here indicated a developmental progression in the children's understanding of ethnicity in relation to adoption. Although the data indicated good psychosocial adjustment and strong family attachments, most of these children struggle with a sense of "being different," and some experience feelings of sadness and loss.

Another study was conducted by Jayashree Mohanty (2014) entitled *Attitudes toward Adoption in Singapore.* Her study presents baseline information on adoption attitudes that may inform future research in Singapore and other Asian countries. There is also a need to conduct attitudinal studies among social workers and adoption agencies that provide services to adoption triad members. As far as she explained, her future research may also examine how both adoptees and adoptive parents perceive people's attitudes toward adoption and their effect on adoptive family functioning. There is a need for programs to raise the general public's awareness of the various issues and concerns of adoptive triad members and the important role of adoption in creating families in Singapore. As a society, if we want our families to be strong and stable, we need to be sensitive toward the specific needs of adoptive families and provide the support they need, so that they can grow in a happy and enriching environment.

Elisabeth Ballus (2017) also conducted research about adoption entitled *The emotional experience of being internationally adopted: A qualitative study with Nepalese children adopted in Spain.* In her study, it focused on adopted children lived the experience of being adopted and assess their internal world. She also explored the adopted children experience who losing their biological parents. An

implication of her findings is connected to professional interventions in social work with children and adoptive families.

A study of emotion in psychology approach was conducted by Marc Clara (2015) entitled *Representation and emotion causation: A cultural psychology approach*. She focused to develop a conceptualization of the role of representation in emotion causation from the perspective of Vygotskian cultural psychology. She explain that the position diverges from the two most widespread hypotheses on emotion causation: (1) representation causes feeling and emotion; and (2) representation enters the emotional process once feeling has already been caused by the environment.

Another research talks about emotions was conducted by Remus Ilies, Irene E. De Pater, Sandy Lim, Carmen Binnewies (2012) entitled *Attributed causes for work–family conflict: Emotional and behavioral outcomes*. They classified the analysis in two model. The first model research is focuses on specific emotions rather than broad affective reactions. model proposes the ultimate effects of work–family conflict on decisions, actions, and behaviors, through these emotions, which have, so far, largely been ignored. Now that we have presented both the model and the rationale behind it, there are several issues that need to be addressed: the role of individual-difference variables and of the job context, the implications of causal attributions for work–family conflict for outcomes related to employees' well-being, and the outcomes of attribution-independent emotions (sadness, dissatisfaction, unhappiness).

Chintya Bayu Lestari, Ninuk Lustyantie, Siti Gomo Attas (2018) conducted research about humanistic psychology entitled *Self-actualization of The Main Character Hujan Novel by Tere Liye : A Review of Psychology Abraham Maslow*. In this research, they focuses on the achievement of self-actualization of the main character through the needs of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of *Hujan Novel* by Tere Liye's meets the six human needs in achieving self-actualization: physiological needs, sense of safe needs, love and belonging needs, appreciation needs, cognitive needs, and self-actualization needs. They obviously only tells a single character who meet the six need according to Abraham Maslow. It can be

deduced that one can actualize someone even though these six basic need are not fulfilled.

The other reseacher is Ahmad Nouval Junaidi (2014) conducted the research entitled *Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" (Viewed from Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of Needs Theory)*. He stated that the study shows the analyzis about psychological problem of Jay Gatsby which influenced his life. The researcher also found the other human needs of Jay Gatsby by using Maslow's theory, those are physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need and esteem need. The researcher also elaborated the efforts of Jay Gatsby in fulfilling his psychological needs.

The research about Hierarchy of Needs, the foundation on humanistic psychology by Abraham H Maslow is also conducted by Amylee Caffee entitled *Man Does Not Live by Bread Alone . . . Unless There is No Bread: An Analysis of Dickens Characters Using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs*. In this research, the author tells that Maslow works especially well with Charles Dickens's novels because the author had a personal interest in psychology, which comes through in the distortion and exaggeration of characters to highlight certain behaviors. An application of the hierarchy of needs to Dickens's characters provides a reciprocal understanding of both and new insights into the behaviors and relations of characters. Beginning with physiological needs and ending with self-actualization, different Dickens characters will be analyzed at each level. In Bleak House, Jo and the brickmaker's family will be analyzed according to physiological needs; in Hard Times, the workers of Coketown, represented by Stephen Blackpool, will be assessed in regard to safety needs; in Great Expectations, Miss Havisham will be interpreted as a character with love and belonging needs, and Pip by esteem needs; finally, in A Christmas Carol, Scrooge will be examined as a character who gets stuck on the safety level of the hierarchy, but, upon the realization of a peak experience, quickly moves toward self-actualization. She conclude, analyzing what characters need using Maslow's hierarchy presents new information about character motivation. Based on Amylee's opinion, in addition to providing a new way of looking at literature and an uncharted method of psychological criticism, this

approach also allows us to learn about ourselves by equipping us with a realistic way of understanding and relating to characters.

Another researcher that conducted research about Maslow's theory is Shintya Dwi F (2013) entitled *Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs Manifested By The Main Character In The Forrest Gump The Movie*. It's little different from the previous study because she uses the movie to be analyzed. In her research she focuses on the main character that want to reach or fullfill his human needs, from the basic needs, physiological needs, safety needs, esteem needs and the goal is reach the self-actualization needs as a human. The result of her study shows that the Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow is manifested by *Forrest Gump*, the main character in this movie. She shows the chacteristics of of individuals who are able to do self-actualization, there are Acceptance of self, others, and nature, Problem-centeredness, Spontaneity, Need for privacy, Creativeness, Peak experiences, Democratic values and attitudes.

The research talks about Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs also conducted by Farid et, al, (2019) entitled *Self-actualization in main character's life journey in The Bell Jar*. He focuses on peak of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs that happen in the main character of the novel. He analyze the Esther Greenwood's journey in achieving her self-actualization by analyzing the background that leads to her confused self and how she finally reaching her true self since Esther must struggle a lot because if her own inability to fulfill her needs at the beginning. Esther is a character that seems to have a great positive change at the end compare to the beginning of the story that actually a process of achieving self-actualization. He uses a descriptive qualitative study, which relies on the power of words or explanatory reasoning. According to Hancock et all (2007) qualitative research concerns with developing explanations of social phenomena. It aims to help us understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. It concerns with the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about; why people behave the way they do, how opinions and attitudes are formed, how people are affected by the events that go on around them.

All of those papers speak differently from the writer research which entitled *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Reflected in Karen Kingsbury's Like Dandelion Dust*. It focuses on the reaction of the characters in fulfill their human needs dealing with emotional feelings of them in the novel which will affect attitude of them.

## **2.2 Review of Related Literature**

In review of related literature, the writer will explain about things related to the topic that the writer chose, namely adoption, family relationship, emotion, and the theory that the writer used.

### ***2.2.1 Family Relationship***

What effects have us given to our parents? Some of us never thought about this. In here the writer just thought what they were doing to us, how they affected us. In writer opinion relationships between family members are very influential on their emotions. In the U.S prison population has grown, the number of children with an incarcerated parent has grown along with it (Lois M. Davis, Malcolm V. Williams, 2011:118). Today, nearly half the prisoners in state prison are parents. Of course it has impacts on children because of bad family relationships. The integrity of a broken household will have negative effect on all family members without exception.

Parental love is often extremely powerful set of non-rational feelings and attractions, maxims incorporating these motives, and also responsiveness to her unique value (Adrienne M. Martin, 2015). Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory mention that one of the human needs is love and belongingness. The need for interpersonal relationships motivates behavior.

When a parent divorced, it affects the children badly, even it often has hidden impact. Not only they lose parents, they must also cope with altered systems of care—such as having to live with grand-parent, having a new adult in the home, or even having to go into foster care.

#### **2.2.1.1 Parent – Children Relationship**

Parenting is the most fulfilling job that we will ever had, but it's not without its challenges. Modern family life can be stressful and with various pressures

which is not always easy. Ultimately, parents want what is best for their child and a strong parent-child relationship can help lead to better outcomes for children. The Parent-Child Relationship is one that nurtures the physical, emotional and social development of the child. It is a unique bond that every child and parent will can enjoy and nurture. This relationship lays the foundation for the child's personality, life choices and overall behaviour. It can also affect the strength of their social, physical, mental and emotional health.

Mothers whose emotion representations emphasize attention to emotional experience, attention to and acceptance of one's feelings, and the value of regulating emotions would be more likely to report problem-focused and emotionfocused strategies when responding to their children's negative emotions, and a home environment characterized by greater positive emotional expression. Parents who higher in attention, clarity, and regulation is expressed more positive emotions in the home, while those higher in suppression expressed less. In addition, parents who had higher scores on regulation expressed fewer negative dominant emotions. (Sara Meyer, H. Abigail Raikes, Elita A. Virmani, Sara Waters, and Ross A. Thompson 2014)

Young children who grow with a secure and healthy attachment to their parents stand a better chance of developing happy and content relationships with others in their life. A child who has a secure relationship with parent learns to regulate emotions under stress and in difficult situations. Promotes the child's mental, linguistic and emotional development. Helps the child exhibit optimistic and confident social behaviours. Healthy parent involvement and intervention in the child's day-to-day life lay the foundation for better social and academic skills. A secure attachment leads to a healthy social, emotional, cognitive, and motivational development. Children also gain strong problem-solving skills when they have a positive relationship with their parents.

#### 2.2.1.2 Husband and Wife Relationship

A healthy relationship in household is where neither the husband nor the wife has a good communication. Husband and wife both discuss almost everything

with each other before taking any decision. They also communicate about their problems, their emotions, their needs and desires. For example they compromise how many children they want to, what colours in their house, plan their holiday in a freetime, and other. A mature husband-wife understands the value of family. Neither the husband expects the wife to forget her family, neither the wife expects the husband to leave his family like she did.

Intimacy of wife–husband relationships turns out to be significantly predicted by the female status. If the wife’s status is significantly lower than her husband’s, the development of the intimate relationships between them is significantly less probable. (Victor,2007). We often see in our daily life if someone who have a higher status will be more dominate their household relationship. While someone with lower status will be more powerless. Communication gets easier and interesting when those involved have matching intelligence or same status. Part of the reasons some couples have a fall out over every little thing is because there is a marked disparity between the level of intelligence of both parties.

#### 2.2.1.3 Emotion dealing with relationship

The environment around us, the events that happen to us and something that we feel or think about are something that can affect changes in our emotions. According to Solomon (2007), emotions are short-term responses and they are rational in that they fit into a person’s overall purposive behavior. Emotion refers to a feeling state with an identified cause or target that can be expressed verbally or nonverbally (Fineman, 2003; Quay, Corley, & Kraatz, 2014), that results in physical and psychological changes, and that influences behavior Russell (2003). From a non-cognitive perspective, (Goldie, 2002) argued that it would be a mistake to cram into the notion of emotional intelligibility aspects as different as beliefs, values, and feelings, for emotions also refer to a person’s mood and character. From Goldie’s point of view, emotions involve a stratification of beliefs, desires, and wants, but not only may beliefs and desires have opposing directions of fit, they also involve a stratification in terms of

relevance, for the satisfaction of a craving may not bring about the satisfaction of the first-order desire felt by the person. In this sense, Goldie acknowledges, contra Solomon, that the rationality of emotions is more complex and multi-faceted, for it cannot be reduced to either the standard belief-desire model or to the equivalence of emotions and judgments. According to Goldie, both models should be replaced by a “thicker explanation” which is based on motives and desirability as well as on personality and character (Goldie, 2007).

The question about the cause of emotions is a question about what is happening between the stimulus (the input) and the emotion (the output) or between the stimulus and the consequent part of the emotional episode. Ideally, an emotion theory that is concerned with emotion causation should explain the observation that some but not all stimuli in the environment elicit an emotion.

In Elisa Magri point of view, to claim that character offers a more positive contribution to emotions is not to vindicate a deterministic view of character traits. On the contrary, it means that emotions and affects can be investigated not just in terms of their solicitation to act, but rather as instituting a dimension where in one’s own character evolves and changes by developing affective ties to the felt situation. This calls for a reconsideration of the role of habitude as structuring the relation between character, emotion, and situation. Emotions can be placed on a continuum of intensity based on arousal of the nervous system, strong emotions being often the driving force behind the motivation to act (Van de Ven, 2017). In the following, the writer proposes to look at this problem from a phenomenological perspective. More precisely, the writer argue that a preliminary clarification of the notion of motivation enables us to discern the different layers of motives that operate within emotional experiences. The writer will mainly draw on Husserl’s and Merleau-Ponty’s accounts of motives, as they offer the tools to revisit the relation between emotion and action as well as that between emotions and character



### **2.2.2 Adoption**

Adoption is an alternative way for a parent to have a child. People can adopt children from the orphanages. Adoption is a nontraditional way of creating a family that establishes lifelong bonds among children, adoptive parents, and biological parents and that presents unique challenges, stressors, and joys. (O'Brien & Zamostny, 2003). In general, adoption of a child means taking a child from an orphanage or taking another person's child to taking care of like his own child with an agreement that has been agreed by both parties, in this case who adopts and who surrenders the child for adoption.

Historically, much stigma has been associated with adoptive families, with many people believing that adoption is an inferior family form, that children who were adopted will exhibit multiple problems, and that adoptive parents will have difficulty attaching to their children (Leon, 2002; Waggenpack, 1998; Wegar, 1995, 2000).

Adopted children often experience hardship at the beginning of their lives, including separation from their biological parents, institutional rearing, malnutrition, deprivation, insufficient medical care, neglect and maltreatment (Johnson 2002; Miller 2005). In addition, international adoption presents adoptees and their families with a set of unique issues and challenges throughout the lifecycle (Brodzinsky et al. 1992). However, meta-analyses have shown that placing children into an adoptive family also provides them with positive opportunities for a healthy development (for an overview, see Van IJzendoorn & Juffer 2006; Juffer et al. 2011).

#### **2.2.2.1 Policies of Adoption**

Policy in adoption is less clear regarding identifying information and contact between biological and adoptive parents, either before or after placement of the child. Independent adoptions, which are handled by an adoption attorney or center, have become an avenue for biological parents to achieve more openness and control in adoptive placement. Some biological parents may choose an independent adoption precisely because of the openness option: they are more

likely to choose and talk to the adoptive parents (Schwartz, 1985). Because of that openness control, biological parents can feel their children will be safe in their new families and biological parents really know who their child will live with.

The first legal step in adoption is the termination of the parental rights of a child's birthparents. The final step is the finalization of adoption in court, making your child's permanent, legal parents. Along the way, there are many points where adoption laws will have an effect on your child's adoption. Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) it is a legal process involving a court hearing during which a judge issues a decree that permanently ends all legal parental rights of a birth parent to a child. This must occur before a child is considered to be legally free for adoption. Termination of parental rights can be voluntary or involuntary, that is, with or without the birthparents' agreement. In some states, there is a period during which the birthparent may appeal, if rights have been terminated without his or her consent. The length of that period varies from state to state.

Legal Risk, it is a term used to describe a potential adoption in which the child to be adopted is placed with the adoptive parents before the birthparents' rights have been terminated. An adoption is considered to be high risk if the rights have not yet been terminated, and it is expected that they may not be, because a birthparent or other relative will decide (and be approved) to parent. The adoption of newborn infants is often considered high risk. An adoption is considered low risk when the rights have not yet been terminated, but it is expected that they soon will be, and there is little likelihood of the child returning to the birth family.

Consent to adoption, it is a legal document signed by the birthparents to verify their intention to relinquish their child for adoption. It may be revoked, in some states, until the Court enters a final termination decree. A second consent to adoption is issued by the adoption agency allowing the adoptive family to finalize the adoption after all agency and legal requirements have been met. An adoption cannot be finalized without this consent. When a child being

adopted is twelve or older, the child's consent may also be needed. This varies from state to state.

Original Birth Certificate it is a certified document which indicates a person's birth information, including the birth mother's name, birth father's name if known, the date, place, and time of birth and the name given to the child at birth. When a child is adopted, an amended birth certificate is issued. The laws of the state in which the child was adopted determine who has access to the original birth certificate or other adoption records, and whether those records are sealed.

Finalization it is the legal process which transfers custody of the child from the adoption agency, country, or state to the adoptive parents. In a court hearing, an attorney represents the family and presents the case to the judge, resulting in the adoption decree. This is the moment when the adoptee becomes the permanent, legally adopted child of the adoptive parents. This process cannot occur until the adoptive parents have had the child in their home for the time determined by state statute, usually at least 6 months.

The finalization hearing, sometimes held in the judge's chambers, usually lasts less than an hour, and is attended by the adoptive parents, the child, the family's attorney, and a social worker from the child's agency. The judge may review the family's homestudy, ask questions, and generally attempt to ensure that the child is being placed in a safe, loving home.

Adoption Decree sometimes called adoption certificate, is the document issued by the court upon finalization of an adoption, stating that the adoptee is the legal child of the adoptive parents. Amended Birth Certificate, it is a birth certificate issued after a child has been adopted, similar to the original birth certificate, but names the adoptive parents as the parents. An adopted child will have both an adoption certificate and a birth certificate, although he or she may have access only to the amended one.

#### 2.2.2.2 Adoption in United State of America

Nearly 23,000 children were adopted internationally in the United States in 2003, and it is estimated that perhaps as many as 85% of these children had spent some time in an institutional setting prior to adoption, including hospitals, baby homes, and orphanages (Johnson, 2000).

Public and private adoption agencies in the US generally prohibit placing US-born ethn racially different children with White families. This sanction, which grew out of a position statement made in 1972 and reiterated in 1986 by the National Association of Black Social Workers (NABSW), is based on the belief that African-American children who grow up in ethn racially different families suffer serious identity conflicts and structural barriers to socialization. (Carstens and María Juliá,2000).

Nonrelative domestic adoption in the United States occurs through (a) public foster care with few costs (estimated costs ranging \$0-\$2,500), government incentives, and disproportionate placement of children of color, and through (b) private adoption that is costly (estimated costs ranging \$4,000-\$30,000) and often a means to find White infants (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011b; Maldonado, 2006).<sup>1</sup> International adoption is available to those who fit requirements (e.g., age, health, marital status, and sexual orientation), and have the financial means and ability to travel (costs range \$7,000 to an estimated \$25,000).<sup>2</sup> For domestic adoption, approximately 40% of children are adopted through public agency and foster care with the termination of birth parents' rights because of physical or sexual abuse, neglect or medical neglect, incarceration, abandonment, or death (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011a). Birth parents whose rights were not terminated more commonly choose private, fee-charging agencies in which they may select from a pool of potential adoptive parents. Such agencies tend to appeal to older, educated, and employed birth mothers seeking openness in the process (Sobol, Daly, & Kelloway, 2000). Secrecy in adoption has only been challenged in the past several decades with open arrangements allowing access to information about birth parents, such as medical, genealogical, and family histories (Siegel

& Livingston Smith, 2012) as well as the possibility of contact (Sobol et al., 2000; Von Korff & Grotevant, 2011; Wolfgram, 2008). The merits of openness vary in public opinion, though empirical evidence supports advantages, including better family communication and adoptee identity development, birth parents' knowledge about the adoptee, and empowerment of adoptive parents (Leon, 2002; Siegel, 2003; Sobol et al., 2000; Von Korff & Grotevant, 2011; Wolfgram, 2008). In comparison, international adoptions tend to be closed or have limited contact with birth families through the placing agency.<sup>3</sup> Birth parents who voluntarily relinquish infants in the United States tend to be unmarried White teens from high educational and income levels (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2005). As the number of domestic voluntary adoptions continues to decrease, research on specific demographics and motivating factors for relinquishment among these birth parents is limited; however, studies indicate that the choice for adoption among younger mothers is often influenced by both birth mothers' and birth fathers' preferences (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2005). Compared with birth parent characteristics, adoptive parents are overwhelmingly White, married, and of high socioeconomic status (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011b). Those seeking to adopt domestically show preferences for children under 2 years of age without behavior, mental, or physical disability, although there are a disproportionate number of older children, children of color, sibling groups, and victims of maltreatment in foster care (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011b; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services & Administration for Children and Families, 2010).

### ***2.2.3 Psychological Approach ; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs***

“Psychology” according to Clifford T. Morgan, is “the science of human and animal behavior”. It also includes the application of science to human problems. Psychology is set apart from the other behavioral sciences such as sociology, political science, etc, because of its “exclusive interest in behavior, partly its focus on individuals, and partly the wide range of behavior it covers” (Morgan 1). In a

recent survey, Abraham H. Maslow was found to be the 14th-most-frequently cited psychologist in introductory psychology textbooks; on the basis of various indicators, some researchers proclaimed Maslow as the 10<sup>th</sup> most eminent psychologist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was arguably one of the most important psychologists of modern times. (Haggbloom et al., 2002). Maslow was initially a behaviourist but after his first child was born, moved to psychoanalysis only to become disillusioned with its theory of motivation and so developed his own. Known as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, his theory suggests that we have two quite different broad groups of needs:

- a) needs relating to survival and focusing on deficiencies (D-motives)
- b) needs relating to psychological growth and focusing on becoming everything we are capable of becoming, being ourselves (B-motives)

Psychoanalytic concepts have become part of our everyday lives, and therefore psychoanalytic thinking should have the advantage of familiarity. Talking about the psychology analysis means that discussing the human needs. Most of psychologist had been concern in mental illness, but here Abraham Harold Maslow creating a theory Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a theory of psychological health predicated on fulfilling innate human needs in priority. It's also known as humanistic psychology.

Psychology today is tom and riven, and may in fact be said to be three (or more) separate, noncommunicating sciences or groups of scientists. First is the behavioristic. objectivistic. mechanistic. positivistic group. Second is the whole cluster of psychologies that originated in Freud and in psychoanalysis. And third there are the humanistic psychologies or the "Third Force" as this group has been called a coalescence into a single philosophy of various splinter groups in psychology. It is for this third psychology that the writer want to speak.

Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs focus on exploration of human desire to address people's needs in order to improve their living conditions in human environment. The major emphasis in Humanistic psychology in Maslow's opinion is rests on the assumptions regarding "higher needs." These higher human needs are biological, and the writer speak here of love, the need of love, for

friendship, for dignity, for self-respect, for individuality, for self-fulfillment, and so on. If however, these needs are fulfilled, a different picture emerges. There are people who do feel loved and who are able to love, who do feel safe and secure and who do feel respected and who do have self-respect. If you study these people and ask what motivates them, you find yourself in another realm. Need-hierarchy theory maintains that human needs operate as an organized system. Thus, for a given individual, the theory predicts a definite pattern of relationships between need satisfaction and desire at any one point in time. Maslow (1970) said that there are five primary levels on the ladder of human needs :

#### 2.2.3.1 Physiological Needs

These are needs of the body as a physiological system that consist of the need to breathe air, hunger, thirst, avoidance of extreme heat and cold, etc. This is the fundamental needs are the most important thing for human to live in the world before an individual is free to progress to upper level. The major effects from the satisfaction of psychological needs nominate the behavior of individuals. Anyanwu, Omolewa, Adeyeri, Okanlawon and Siddiqui (1985) state that physiological needs include basic needs such as food, water, shelter, sleep, clothes and reproduction. Essentially, human race or human society will just die out or go into extinction without the human basic needs in the society. Indeed, human basic needs are very important for survival and sustainability of human race in the society.

#### 2.2.3.2 Safety Needs

When individuals' physiological needs have been satisfied, it will raise another need that dominates and governs individual dealing with need for self-security. This need is considered as motivation to feel peace, secure, safe, and out of danger from his or her environment. Maslow (1970) stated that that "need for self-security is very obvious and this need is an innate reflex, learning process, or the influence of individuals' experience. Thus, from this explanation, the individuals will be able to neutralize and anticipate any treat for themselves.

Basically security needs are the needs for being free from anxiety of physical danger and being taken away from their basic psychological needs. As the result, when the needs of physiological and safety are satisfied, then will gain the higher level of needs, the need for love and belonging.

#### 2.2.3.3 Need for Love and Belonging

Social needs are dominant for individuals in striving for meaningful relation with other for the sake of happiness. This is the basic social or affiliation motive, which drives people to seek contact with others and to build satisfying relations with them. To be a human being, somebody must have other people around them. Maslow (1970) explained that people have an innate need for affection and love that can be satisfied only by other people. Thus, individuals must affiliate with others, and identify himself or herself with one or more like-minded individuals. When he or she identify with someone else, they learn to perceive part of the world as that person presumable does.

#### 2.2.3.4 Self-Esteem

Satisfaction of love and belongingness needs triggers the emergence of the esteem need. In this stage of need gratification, persons also want to be esteemed, by the people they are in contact with, as well as by themselves: they want to know that they are capable of achievement and success. Maslow classifies need for self-esteem into two categories. First, it is internal respond against them dealing with getting competence, self confident, adequacy, autonomy, and freedom. Thus, individuals are sure that they have self-esteem and are able to cope with obstacles in life. Second is achievement. In this case, individuals need appreciations over what they to do. Individuals will feel confident, forceful, capable, and valuable, if need for self-esteem is satisfied. On the contrary, individuals will feel frustrated and upset, if this need is not satisfied. The result of it has a strong effect on individual development in facing his coming life, for they feel inferior, weak, worthless, and hopeless to accept a real life. They feel pessimistic with other people.



### 2.2.3.5 Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is reached when all needs are fulfilled, in particular the highest need. Self-actualization is not a fixed state, but a process of development which does not end. Self-actualization signifies that these potentialities of the self are made actual, are actualized in a continuing process of unfolding. According to Maslow (1970) clarifies that it is not easy to reach self-actualization degree and to fulfill this need, for there are a number of troubles that must be passed through: First, it is internal trouble dealing with misunderstanding, doubt, and even individuals' fear feeling to express their own potential. Further, the challenge of need for self-actualization comes from external or society. Maslow defined self-actualization by claiming that "what a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization" (Maslow, 1943). Selfactualization can also be translated as "the psychological process aimed at maximizing the use of a person's abilities and resources. This process may vary from one person to another" (Couture et al., 2007).

Society has a tendency to personalize individuals' condition like character, talent, and potential. On the other hand, society has a cultural stereotype about how an individual is called "Gentlemen" or "not". The last trouble over self-actualization is negative effect from self-security. Individual development process needs responsible to take a risk, make a mistake and get a rid of unconstructive habit. As a result, the achievement of self-actualization needs only a conducive environment, but also contemporaneous individuals' experience.

In this research the writer refers the theory of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs because in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel are found several situations dealing with the human needs that unfulfilled of the character. So the writer wants to shows the way they fulfill their human needs.

## 2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework used in this study is based on the library research, reading of literature, and reading related materials such as journals, dictionaries,

theoretical books, essays, and articles. In addition, the writer also uses theories that are relevant to the study to analyze the data and to answer the statements of the problem.

In the review of related literature, the writer chooses the psychology approach to analyze the research problem in this paper. The reason why the writer use the psychology approach because this paper discuss about emotional feelings in human problem, and it also related to human behavior that described by the characterization of some actors personalities in the novel. The result has influence in culture of society, norms, and values. The writer hope it will give a benefit consider of the main topic of this analysis about the effect of adoption problem and family relationship.

In this paper, the writer will explain about the emotion changes that caused by the adoption problem and family relationship in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel, it supported by explanation about adoption phenomena in American society, and family life in adopting children.

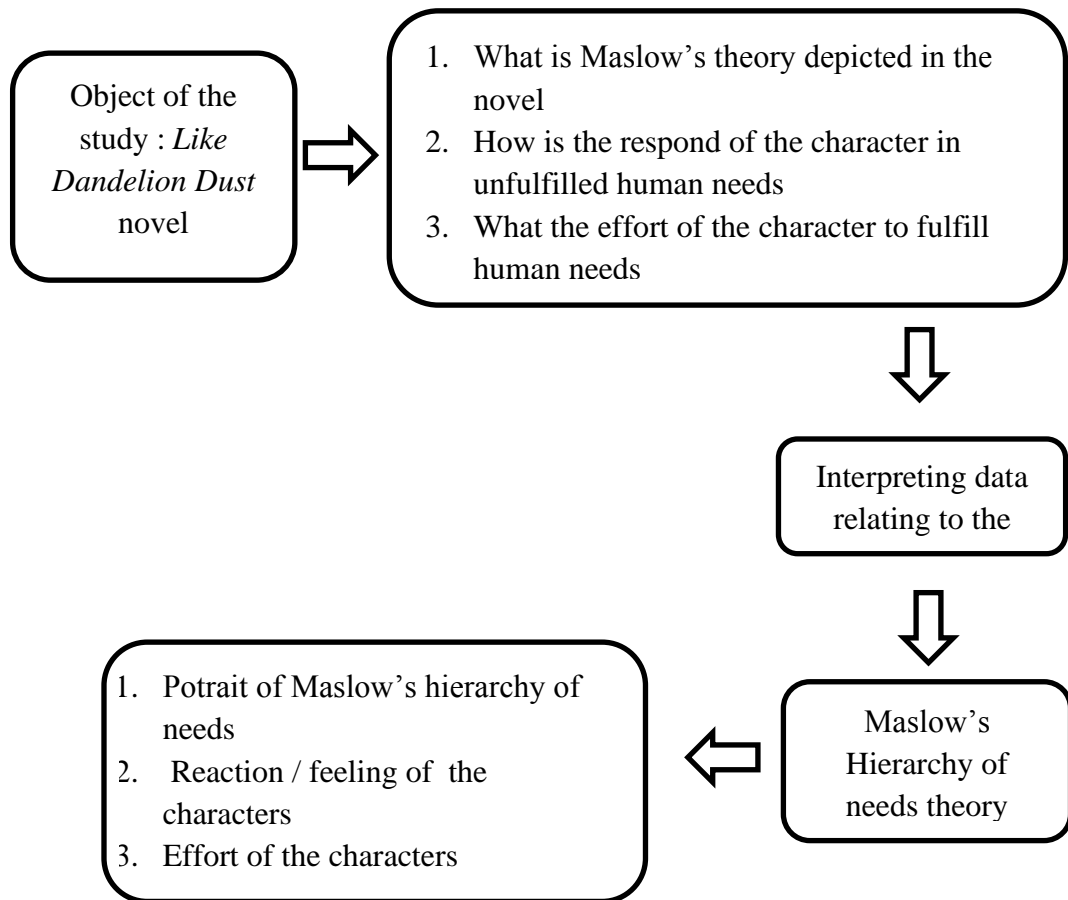


Figure 2.1 Theoretical framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In research methodology, the writer divided in five subs. There are research design, object of the study, role of researcher, procedure of data collection, and procedure of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design in this study is a descriptive-qualitative research. It deals with one of literary work, and the result must be in descriptive text. The goal of descriptive-qualitative research is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. The presentation of data form a qualitative descriptive study involves a straight forward descriptive interpretation. It means that descriptive interpretation is used for analyzing the data on this study so that the conclusions were based on that interpretation. To explain the result of this research in a descriptive text the writer uses the theory Hierarchy of needs by Abraham H. Maslow which foundation of humanistic psychology.

#### **3.2 Object of the Study**

The writer classify the object of the study is consists of two parts, the first parts is material object and the second parts is formal object. In analyze this research the writer uses *Like Dandelion Dust* novel by Karen Kingsburry as the material object of the study. So this study uses the library research because it based on textual research, and the data were collected in descriptive explanation. For the formal object the writer will focus to analyze the human needs, from the basic needs to self-actualization needs by using Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory in touch emotion that affect to some characters, they are biological parent, adoptive parent and the children itself.

### 3.3 Role of Researcher

In this study, the writer collects and analyze the data from any sources, such as the novel, article, journals and books. It means that the writer here as a data collector and a data analyst.

#### 1. *As a data collector*

The writer collects the data from the novel contains of the describing situation and see the conversations in each characters talk about. The writer also collects the data from supporting references, such as books, journals, and websites related to the study.

#### 2. *As a data analyst*

The writer analyzes the data collections to answer the statements of problem stated. In analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive-qualitative methods.

### 3.4 Instrument of the Study

The instrument to analyze Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel uses the observation sheet to find qualitative data and answer the research quaestion in the first chapter.

The writer reads the novel, understand and interpret the meaning behind the story in the novel. Then the writer marks some of the quotation as the data in this research that categorized as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Shows the reaction of the characters in theirs unfulfilled human needs and shows their effort to fulfill their human needs.

### 3.5 Procedure of Data Collection

The procedure of data collection in this study is use method of library research. data are collects by the following steps :

#### 1. *Reading*

The writer read the novel thoroughly then make a highlight all of the situation that stated in the topic, the writer marked all kind the hierarchy of needs problem in family relationship that stated in the novel.

## *2. Interpreting*

Here, the writer gives further explanation about what the writer has understood from the effect of adoption problem and family relationship in affecting attitudes of some characters in this novel. Moreover, the writer also try to interpret the meaning of attitude in there and understand it in specific ways to see the purpose and the result of the family relationship

## *3. Identifying*

In this step, the writer identifies the hierarchy of needs that stated in the novel by marking the sentences or dialog. The writer also analyzes the emotion of each characters as respond of unfulfilled their needs. The writer shows the attitude of each character to face the adoption problem and family relationship that broken.

## *4. Triangulation*

In analyze this research, the writer use the triangulation step. The writer discuss the problem in this reseach with the supervisor to see a single phenomenon from different points of view, and it will allow a reliable level of truth to be obtained.

According to Sugiyono (2013: 330) triangulation is defined as data collection techniques that combine data from various data collection techniques and data sources that already exist. There are several type of triangulation, but in here the writer only uses one type of triangulation. The writer uses triangulation of data sources is exploring the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition. For example, in addition to through interviews and observations, researchers can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photographs. Each of these methods will produce different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights about the phenomenon under study.

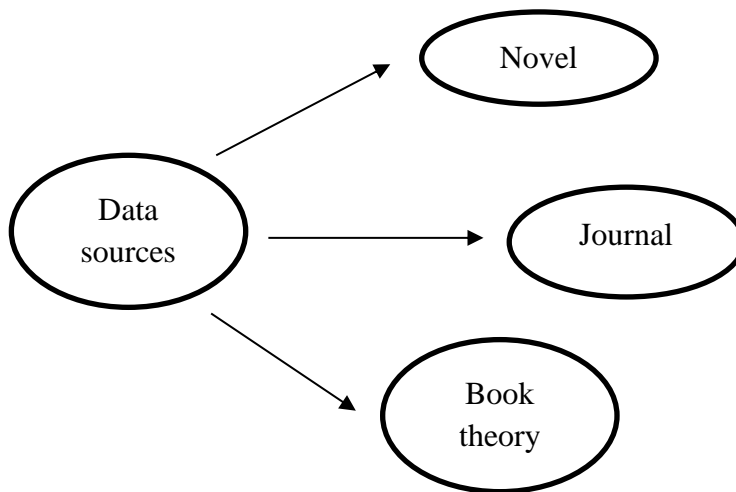


Figure 3.1 data sources scheme

### 5. *Classifying and Inventorying*

In this step, the writer put the data on the table which consists of the number of data, data in the form of quotes, data location (page, paragraph, line), and interpretation of the data. For the three of problem statements of this research, the writer use the following after the tables as follows. The table below is used to correct sources of data take from the story to answer the first question.

Table 3.1 Data of the first problem

No	Quotes	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Data Location		
				Page	Paragraph	Line

After the writer put the data into the table, the result of first table will be seen such as how the novel portrayed the Maslows's perspective about Hierarchy of Needs that represented in the novel.

Second table will answer the second question that shows the emotional respond of the character in facing unfulfill human needs.

Table 3.2 Data of the second problem

No	Quotes	Emotional respond	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Data Location		
					Page	Paragraph	Line

The result of the second table will be seen such as how the character do or feel in facing the condition that they won't be happened.

Table 3.3 Data of the third problem

No	Quotes	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Interpretation	Data Location		
					Page	Paragraph	Line

The result of this research will be seen after the table above completed. The findings here about how the people naturally respond the unmet human needs and how they fulfill it in a better way.

#### *6. Reporting and Drawing conclusion*

The writer do the report uses the classified data of the research. The data was reported in the form of phrase(s) or sentence(s). The table is also used to give a clear correlation between the subject matter and Maslow's concept of human needs. From the data reported above, the last step was drawing conclusion the whole of the result or finding from the discussions.

### **3.6 Procedure of Data Analysis**

After the data are obtained, the next task of the writer is to analyze the data. The writer uses descriptive qualitative research for analyzing the data in this research. The data are in the forms of setence or narrative. The approach applied by one of the psychologist, Abraham H. Maslow. It was intended to dismantle Maslow's real



concept of “Hierarchy of Needs” in touch the emotion in human life. There were some steps to do in applying. The steps can be seen as the follow :

1. First step to analyze this research describing the explanation of Maslow’s concept of Hierarchy of Needs. In the first question, the writer want to show the Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs reflected in the novel, in this step the writer analyze them by describing the identified data in narrative text.
2. In describing the Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs related the emotion the characters in Kingsbury’s *Like Dandelion Dust*, the writer put data collection in the table adjust with the theory that used in this research.
3. After all the data had been put in the table and analyzed its object and interpretant, the writer made the description from the table to be put in chapter 4 that could be answered all the research problems in chapter 1.
4. Drawing a conclusion based on the analysis. Some conclusions were drawn in order to answer the problems.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This findings and discussion chapter presents the analysis of the study which is divided into three subchapters. The first subchapter discusses Maslow's hierarchy of needs depicted on *Like Dandelion Dust* novel which answers the first question of the research problems; the second subchapter discusses about character's respond in facing the unmet human needs; and the third subchapter discusses about the effort of the characters in fulfill their hierarchy of need that figures in the novel.

#### **4.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs depicted on the Kingsburry's *Like Dandelion Dust***

The complexity of human social relationships seems to require a degree of human needs. 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.

In this first subchapter, the writer just mention the depiction hierarchy of needs in the novel. Shows that everybody has natural human need that must be fulfilled. The evidence will presented dealing with Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs level. These levels of Hierarchy of Needs are related with real life. These issue are about physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self esteem, and self actualization.

##### ***4.1.1 Physiological Needs***

This level is including all of the physical fulfillment that needs to maintain persistence of life. For example needs of food, clothes, and house. Those need

is very basic to complete before they are going to the next level needs. The data will stated in the following passage.

Joey had taken the seat next to Mark Allen, pulled his Batman lunch box from his backpack, and spread the content out on the desk. As the teacher walk in, Joey was handing the boy his peanut butter crackers and banana, saying, “don’t cry. You can have my snack” (Kingsbury, 2006:2)

From the quotation above, the writer think that Joey’s physiological need has been fulfilled. Joey given enough lunch by his parent so he could share some food with his friend, Mark Allen. Joey really a good boy, he spread a kindness in his surrounding. While Allen’s physiological need is unfulfilled because there is no foods in his lunch box. That quotation above give the evidence in food needs aspect which is one of the examples in physiological needs of human beings.

“Today made up for it. Flaming cinnamon rolls – that’ll go down in the family record book.”

“They shouldn’t put ‘broil’ and ‘bake’ so close together on the dial.”

Jack chuckled “We shouldn’t put you in the kitchen. Period.” (Kingsbury, 2006:4)

The quotation above who delivered by Jack, means that their physiological need has been fulfilled in aspect shelter needs. They have a good kitchen in their house so they can broil and bake anything in their own house. The words “kitchen, broil and bake” represent as a home facilities are quite good because there are modern kitchen utensil. A good house must have a kitchen because the kitchen is one of the main places in a house that very useful and important for people in who live in there. We cook in the kitchen, prepare food to eat together. That’s why kitchen is one of the physiological needs especially as a facility of shelter needs.

“..... anyone who gets a perfect report in a preschool should be allowed pizza”

“Pineapple pizza?”

“Definitely pineapple pizza.” (Kingsburry, 2006:4)

The conversation above delivered by Jack, Molly and Joey. That statement shows their physiological need in food needs aspect is fulfilled perfectly. Pineapple pizza is not primary foods but just a dish in Italian people. In

the writer opinion, if they can get the dish or snack easily, that's sure all the primary foods completely fulfilled. Because in a reality, people will fulfill the primary food before any one else, but in this case they can eat any various of foods that they wants. They absolutely fulfilled their physiological needs in this case. Another quotation that depicted as a physiological needs in this story was mentioned below. That statement written by the author, she tells the condition that Beth enjoy eating some foods. It means her psysiological needs in food needs aspect is fulfilled. So writer didn't find the problem in this part. Here the evidence 'Beth took another handful of hamburger ... enjoy more barbecues like this one' (Kingsbury, 2006:27)

'Bill lifted this hamburger bun and slipped a few potato chips on top of the cooked meat . . . . he took another bite of his burger and raised his brow' (Kingsbury, 2006:36)

The author shows that Bill (Beth's husband) very easily to get the hamburger and potato chips. From the quotation above also can be seen that Bill so enjoy to eat those foods and he took again and again, means that he has many foods in his house. Clearly his physiological needs in food needs aspect fulfilled perfectly.

'Wendy Porter was stirring the scrambled eggs when Rip came up behind her and wrapped his hands around her waist. She squimered and clicked off the heat beneath the frying pan . . . . the frozen sausages were all ready heated in the microwave, the orange juice poured, toast buttered and on the table' (Kingsbury, 2006:39)

The quotation above written by the author that shows how's Wendy and Rip's life. They're in the kitchen enjoying cooking activities and serving a various of delicious foods. On the writer opinion, it's clear enough that description above tells that Wendy and Rip doesn't have a problem with their physiological needs, they have a complete kitchen facilities, like as mention above that they have microwave, toaster, and the other menu that are not staple foods. So from this quotation above, their physiological needs complitely fulfilled.

‘The social worker gave the refrigerator a quick scan. Milk and eggs, cheese and vegetables. They’d gone shopping the night before and made sure the food was healthy and fresh.’  
(Kingsbury, 2006:130)

The author of this novel shows that in the quotation above is also categorized as a physiological needs especially need of foods. It’s clear enough those family had been fulfilled of their physiological needs. They can share the food each other. So, in the writer opinion, all of the characters in this novel haven’t a problem in their physiological needs.

#### ***4.1.2 Safety Needs***

Safety needs means a person feeling safety in security of body, of employment, of morality, of the family, of health, and of property. The writer found some cases dealing with safety needs in some characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel.

“A girl couldn’t sit home year after year waiting for her man to get out of jail. Even a man she was crazy about”  
(Kingsbury, 2006:11)

From the quotation above who delivered by author of *Like Dandelion Dust*. The writer think that it’s categorized as safety needs. Wife need a protection from her husband. In this cases, Wendy need a good man to protect her life for the dangerous of the outside, didn’t make an criminal acts so her safety needs fulfilled.

“Your husband did that to you, didn’t he?”  
“Yes” She pulled her gown back into place. “The other scars have healed” Fresh tears clouded her eyes. The one you can see, anyway.” (Kingsbury, 2006:53)

Many people said that love is blind, but in this case, what Wendy did by staying with Rip was a mistake. Rip often do the violence to Wendy until it leaves a scars. In the writer’s point of view, Wendy’s safety needs has a problem. The writer think a wife should get a protection from her husband so that her safety needs will be fulfilled. Husband and wife must protect each other to reach a safety needs between the two parties.

### 4.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

People need receiving and giving love with family, beloved one, and friends. The writer finds that *Like Dandelion Dust* novel has many problem about love and belonging needs as stated in the following passage.

“You need to take Joey,” Beth would say “All children need to be in church.” (Kingsbury, 2006:8)

The statement who delivered by Molly’s sister (Beth) is one of the caring for children. Children must know the rules as a child in a house, rules as a friend for their friend, rules as a student in their school, and another rules in real life. In the writer opinion that statement above is a type of love and belonging needs.

Religion has arrange everything in a details that adherent become a good servant, ranging from children to old age. If the parents tell children to religion from an early age, such as taking them to the church, then their religious value can be practice in life onward. This action as a form of parental affection for the children, so their children will not feel that their love and belongig needs is unfulfilled.

“You mean . . . you wanna see me?”

“See you? I’m crazy about you, baby. And get this . . . I’m out in a week, the thing I want more than anything in life is to walk out these doors and see you there. Waiting for me . . . Be there, baby. Please?” (Kingsbury, 2006:12)

A meeting is important for lovers who miss each other. Such as Rip told Wendy in the quotato above. The flattery words that Rip delivered to Wendy are the language of longing of him to his lover. The writer categorized that statement as a unfulfilled love and belongig needs. So Rip expressed what he needed, seeing Wendy. Because one of a good relationship is a good meeting, beside a good communication.

Molly and Jack had been married almost ten years. Shouldn’t the teasing and flirting have worn off by now? Maybe that’s what she and Bill needed. More of whatever it was that come so easily to Molly and Jack’ (Kingsbury, 2006:31)

This one of everybody needed in marriage life relationship. Be a romantic couple in everyday life even have been married for dozens of years. Both of

husband and wife always make a warm condition in their home to make a sense of comfort for their children. The quotation above who delivered by the author shows Beth's mind about Molly and Jack relationship. The writer consider that love and belonging needs of Beth is unfulfilled. She hopes her relationship with Billy can be like them.

There are many ways to express the love, but most of woman like praise and flattery. When a men do that acts to his lover, so the love and belonging needs will fulfilled.

“Right back at ya.” He nuzzled her neck. “Last night was amazing.” He left a trail of kisses along her collarbone and then straightened to his full height. (Kingsbury, 2006:39)

Quotation above describe about romanticism of husband and wife relationship. They have made up for the longing they had been holding back when Rip Porter was in prison for five years. Finally they can be intimate again in every night come in. It's normal because a husband and wife should be romantic everyday because it can be seen as a form of loving each other. From the situations described by the author in the quotation above, the writer think that love and belonging needs of Wendy and Rip was fulfilled in this time.

‘One time, I tricked my wife into coming out onto the porch when she thought I was in Berlin on business. I had a CD player ready, and when she walked out the door I held up a sign that read “wanna dance?” we laughed and looked into each other's eyes and waltzed on the porch that night. Fifteen minutes later, I handed her the CD, gave her a kiss and caught a late flight out to Germany’ (Kingsbury, 2006:57-58)

The story above is a Jack's letter to Wendy Porter when the first time he took Joey from Wendy. It's look like he really love to his wife, Moly Campbel. He treat Molly very well and sweet. From Jack's explanation in that letter, shows that they life is full of happiness. There is no problem in their love and belonging needs as a husband and wife. Between their laughing and loving, they would give Joey a dream life – the sort he could never have with Wendy and Rip Porter. In the other moment, Molly also write a letter to Wendy. The content shows that she really love Joey. The evidence stated as mention in following statement ‘*We're*

*hoping for a baby through adoption, the child we will love and raise the cherish all the days of our lives, we look forward to hearing from you'* (Kingsbury, 2006:60)

"I was the oldest and you the youngest" she sat up and looked at another picture of the two of them. "But every time I turned around, you were looking out for me. You never ever let me fall apart." (Kingsbury, 2006:77)

The conversation above shows that Beth really love Moly as her old sister. Even Beth is the younger, but she always help Moly when Molly has a problem. In the writer point of view there is no problem in Moly's love and belonging needs. They are needed each other. As like as Beth said in the following passage "That's because you need me, and I need you." (Kingsbury, 2006:77)

Molly bent down and brought his hand to her lips, she kissed it and look straight into his eyes, to his heart. "I love you. I could any little boy as much as I love you."  
"I love you, too." He gave her one last hug.' (Kingsbury, 2006:172)

Quotation above in the writers point of view shows about the warmth in relationship between son and mother. They are loving each other, and both of them wont to be separated. In this condition, the writer arguee that Joey doesn't have a problem in his love and belonging needs if he always live with Molly and Jack. This opinion also supported by Jack's expression in showing his love to Joey in following passage.

Jack stepped up and kissed him once more on his forehead.  
"I love you, sport. Call us if you get lonely, okay?"  
"Kay. Love you, too."  
"Bye, Joey." Molly clung to Jack's arm, leaned on him so she wouldn't fall over.  
"Everything would be okay. You'll come home tomorrow."  
Allyson Bower gave them a final look.' (Kingsbury, 2006:173)

The conversation above that delivered by Jack and Joey is clear enough to shows us that both of them have a good relationship in their family. They are wont to be separated each other, they want always happy together without anyone else



in their lives. In this evidence, the writer didn't find a problem in love and belonging need of them.

“Before we take this any further, I need you to know that. I've been in love with you since the day I met you.” She felt her throat grow thick, how had he known? This – his love for her – was exactly what she needed to hear right now. That whatever they faced, they'd face it as lovers and friends. She returned his kiss. “You're all I need, Jack.” She allowed herself to get lost in his eyes. “I trust you. Whatever we have to do we can do it together.” (Kingsbury, 2006:199-200)

From what Molly said, the writer argue that love can strengthen the weak people. The expression of love shows Molly's love and belonging needs have been fulfilled. People can believe that all problems will be overcome when faced with someone they love. As the writer mention in the previous chapter, a good relationship between husband and wife will give a good atmosphere in their family. They will always find a way to solve their problems. Moreover between husband and wife have a big love each other. Everything will be fine.

Beth's voice cracked. “I love so much. It's only because I love you that I've always wanted your family to find faith.” (Kingsbury, 2006:214)

The quotation above shows Beth love to her older sister, Molly. As a good sister, Beth certainly wants the best for her sister's life. She want Molly know her God. In this part, Molly's love and belonging needs from her sister is fulfilled. Expression of love it self can bring the goodness in our entire life.

#### ***4.1.4 Self Esteem***

Self esteem can equally be referred to as ego needs in human environment. People need self-esteem, which is give respect and get respected by others, need for self worth, status, recognition, reputation, admiration, strong confidence. The writer finds several problem about this cases in the novel. as stated in the following passage.

“Be careful what you say; Beth's in the room”(Kingsbury, 2006:26)

The first quotation that represents as esteem needs delivered by Molly to Jack. It's clear that Molly tells Jack to be careful in what he says, he has to take care of other people feeling. As the writer mention above, people need self-esteem which one of them is get respected. If we want to get respect from the others, we must be respect the others. So the esteem needs can easily to get by us.

One of the way to respect each other is safe the words not to offend others. In this case, Molly try to remind her husband to respect Beth because the different faith between Beth and Jack. Everyone is free to make his choise in any cases, including in the choise of religion he will embrace. We can't force the others to follow our religion. The difference can't be used as a reason for division.

“Bill was flipping burgers, not even aware that Molly and Jack and Joey wa arrived” (Kingsbury, 2006:32)

Respect for other is not only seen from safe the words but also maintain our attitude so the other do not feel unrespected. The statement that delivered by the author shows that Bill didn't respect Jack's family, whereas the self-esteem is the human needs that must be fulfilled.

“The brat doesn't have any manners.” His word were slurred and squished between his angry lips. . . . Wendy felt her own anger build. “Don't talk about Joey like that! He's wonderful little boy.” She backed up again. (Kingsbury, 2006:237)

From the statement above, the writer think that Rip's esteem needs has a problem. He's an arrogant man who want the other follow his rules with no excuse. He express his unfulfilled human needs by shows the anger. However to his little biological children. As a mother who has just been reunited with her child, she certainly wants to maintain a good attitude towards her son. In Wendy's point of view, what Joey did was not a disrespect for Rip Porter, it was just a refusal from a child who was usually fussy to shower with.

#### ***4.1.5 Self Actualization***

People must actualize themselves, so it can be said that if the people can actualize themselves, they can reach the highest level of hierarchy of needs. The writer

finds that some characters in *Like Dandelion Dust* novel has a problem with this. The data about self actualization needs will be stated in the following passage.

“Daddy says real men help out” . . . . she staided the box in her own arms and leaned over him to open the garage door. “Well, no question about it. You are a real men, Joey. Definitely” (Kingsbury, 2006:66)

Here the first statement that the writer think it is catagorized as a self actualization of Joey. There is an compliment from others that the person is truly recognized as good human being. It is become a nature for human being to live together for helping one antother. Especially in family relationship, each family member should be help each other, such as mention in the quotation above. Joey help his father, and the father give him a compliment and recognized that his son became a gentlement.

“I’m saying you’re the best girl in all the world, Molly. You deserve better than that. And right now I think your life’s just about to get very exciting” (Kingsbury, 2006:71)

The statement above delivered by Beth to Molly when they are on teenager period. The writer thought that the word “best girl” which Beth said means there is a recognition of what’s Molly do that period. So, at that time, Molly had reached her self-actualization.

‘She took the piece and smiled at him. “Thanks, Joey. You’re a very nice boy” (Kingsbury, 2006:180)

The quotation above delivered by Wendy to Joey when Joey offered some cookies to Wendy. She thought that her son has grown as a kind boy. A good child how his parents treat them. This is one of that catagorized as self-actualization of Joey.

#### **4.2 Reaction of The Characters in Unfulfilled Human Needs Based on Maslow’s Theory.**

Human beings will naturally shows the reaction if something their wanted or needed not be fulfilled. The reaction can be seen in how they convey their emotions, or what will they do if their human need is unfulfilled.

The writer found some reaction of characters in this novel when of their human needs unfulfilled, After the writer read the novel, she found that the reaction of the characters in facing their human needs has differences. So, the writer divided several kinds of character's reaction in three part. There are anxious, sadness and anger. The writer inserted some evidences that she found inside the novel below.

#### ***4.2.1 Fear and Anxious***

Lots of things make us feel fear or afraid. Being afraid of some things – like fires – can keep you safe. Fearing failure can make you try to do well so that you won't fail, but it can also stop you doing well if the feeling is too strong. In this following passages the writer mention the fear or anxious as a respond of the unfulfilled human needs.

“Adopting, didn't you think it'd be harder? School trouble and social trouble? Something?” (Kingsbury 2006:5)

The first quotation above who delivered by Jack (Joey's father) described his anxious about Joey's future. He feel that Joey will get in trouble in his school or his social life because he is an adopted children. The writer think this problem caused by the unfulfilled love and belonging need from Joey's adopted parents. They must adopt the child to fulfill their love and belonging needs as a perfect family. In addition they feel anxious about the future of their adopted children.

“Parasites and malaria and terrorist and violent street gangs?” There was enough to worry about right here in West Palm Beach. Beth shook her head. “No mission trips.” (Kingsbury, 2006:36-37)

Feeling of anxious about something is related with the safety needs. From the conversation between Beth and Jack and Molly, it shows that Beth feel anxious if they do the mission trip in the place that Jack choose. She feel in that

place is not safety for theirs. In Beth opinion, it's more better if they don't carry on the mission trip for the safety of all.

“I'm so glad it's over.” Wendy felt faint, anxious from the fresh air outside. They walked to the end of the hall, far from Allyson's office. She stopped and faced Rip. “She knew we were lying, don't you think? I mean, I kept waiting for her to tell us to go home and never come back.” (Kingsbury, 2006:89)

It is clear enough in the statement above, Wendy felt nervous when she lied to Allyson Bower. She was afraid of being caught lying. Naturally, human being will secure himself when he is in a crisis, even they must be lying. In this case they were lying to get the custody of their biological son. They really want their son back to their arms whatever the way to get him they will do everything.

Was it really going to happen? In two weeks would they watch Joey leave for a visit to Ohio? And a view months after that, would he really be taken from their lives forever? Their only son.’ (Kingsbury, 2006:135)

The statement above shows the fearness of Molly and Jack. Even they are not the biological parents of Joey, but Joey was theirs since five year ago. Molly's throat feel thick, and wetness clouded his eyes. She really love Joey and will never let him go away even to his biological parents.

Joey had another question “why would a strange lady take me to see people I don't even know” . . . . Joey asked himself the questions all over again.’ (Kingsbury, 2006:151)

Even the question that he thought is very short, but he really serious to think of this problem. In the writer opinion based on the quotation above, Joey feel afraid, he anxious about the strange people that will take him to another country to meet another mommy and daddy. He must be sleep in there in one night without his mommy and daddy and Gus (his doggy). Normally, we as an adult also feel afraid if someone we've never know invite us to go to another country that we never know too. Children also feel safety if they are close to someone that they knew. Especially his parents.

‘Joey looked out the window. He felt like crying again, but he didn’t. “Dear God. . . .” He breath a few hard breaths. “Hi, this is Joey. I am a scared because tomorrow I am getting on an airplane with a strange lady, to see a strange mommy and daddy and I don’t even know them” His words were little whispers, and they ran together like a long train’. (Kingsbury, 2006:153)

The situation that described from the quotation above is about fearness, anxious and also sadness of Joey. He will leave the home that means a lot for him. He also will leave his mommy and daddy for 2 days. It’s a long lime for Joey. He feel anxious because he will go with a strange lady and will meet a strange couple and sleep in there in one night. His safety needs has problem here, so his cry is respond of his unfulfilled safety needs.

‘What if something happened to him – a car accident or a plan crash? What if the social worker lost track of him at an airport or this Porter man harmed him in some way? What if the couple ran off with him and they never saw him again? The possibilities were frightening and endless’ (Kingsbury, 2006:163)

Quotation above described Molly’s feeling that afraid about Joey’s safety in the way to meet his birth parent. She also afraid will accept a bad treatment from his birth. Eventhough they are the biological parent of Joey, but during this time who understood Joey was Molly and Jack. Moreover they knew that Rip, is ex-prisoner, and was known as a rude and often hurting his wife, They did not want Joey to be treated harshly in there. They worry about Joey’s safety.

“No!” He turned and cried the word into the social worker’s leg. “I wanna go home” (Kingsbury, 2006:176)  
 ‘Joey sniffed a few times. “No . . . I want my mommy and daddy!”’ (Kingsbury, 2006:177)  
 “Please . . .” Joey floded his arms on the table and buried his tearstained face. His words became muffled, “I wanna go home.” (Kingsbury, 2006:177)

From some quotation above, Joey repeated sentence “I wanna go home” many times. He shows the anxious of him in front of the social worker, it’s clear enough how fear he is in the strange place. He feel uncomfortable live in that

house with a couple he doesn't know. Mostly children will feel scared, anxious, and worried when in a new environment.

Rip grabbed the boy's suitcase on the way, and Joey started to cry. He pointed back at Wendy. "I wanna sit with her."  
"You can sit with her later." Rip tugged Joey again and this time the boy fell into step beside him (Kingsbury, 2006:184)

Sentence that Joey want to sit with Wendy described the anxious, he need a safety here. He feel afraid when he besides Rip. His safety needs is unfulfilled if he live with Porter's family. In the writer opinion what Rip's did to Joey caused the unfulfilled safety needs of Joey.

"M-M-Mommy. . . where are we g-g-going?" Joey clung to her. His eye were wide, and though he had stopped crying, he looked beyond frightened. (Kingsbury, 2006:331)

From the way Joey says something, he looks like afraid when the police come in. He know nothing about his parent's plan for go away. Joey know nothing about his custody which is being fought over by two families.

#### **4.2.2 Sadness**

Sadness is an emotional pain associated with, or characterized by, feelings of disadvantage, loss, despair, grief, helplessness, disappointment and sorrow. An individual experiencing sadness may become quiet or lethargic, and withdraw themselves from others. An example of severe sadness is depression, a mood which can be brought on by major depressive disorder or persistent depressive disorder. Crying can be an indication of sadness. In the following passages the writer shows evidences that catagorized in sadness as a respond of unfulfilled human needs.

Tears stung her eyes and she cursed herself for being weak'  
(Kingsbury, 2006:15)

The statement above written by the author that describe Wendy Porter's reaction (Joey's biological mother), Wendy is really sad if she remember the day when the new family picked her son. They were perfect for her baby, her decision is the best thing to give him the perfect life he could never have had with her and

Rip Porter. The writer think that every children needs love and belonging from their parent. In this case, Wendy and Rip can't give it to Joey. All that Wendy needs just to ensure that Joey's love and belonging needs is fulfilled even she is not.

“Rip. . .” Her tone sounded painful now. He wasn't making this any easier. “My period was late.” (Kingsbury, 2006:42)

From the description above, the writer see in that condition there is something so hard to say by Wendy Porter, something is up. In the writer opinion, Wendy Porter isn't ready for her pregnancy, because at that time Rip just went to the jail. Wendy can not take care of his child as a single mother, she need her husband to share the love for their children together. That's why when she try to speak honestly to Rip about his pregnancy, she feel her chest is blown. There is a painful in the deep heart, she needs Rip as her husband to keep company with her in her first pregnancy. It's normal if she feel sad when she remember all about it, because at that time her love and belonging need is unfulfilled.

‘Her tears became sobs, deep and silent. “My little son, I'm sorry. I have to . . . have to let you go. Then before she could change her mind, she rang for the nurse. When the uniformed woman approached her, she gave her son one last kiss and held him out’ (Kingsbury, 2006:52)

The other situation that catagorized as a sadness described in quotation above. Wendy really feels reluctant to release her son into the arms of another parent. Every mother never be willing if their children must be live with other family. The situation above tell how the mother love their children, she don't want to lose her children. What she does in quotation above show the reaction when her love and belonging need is unfulfilled.

‘The top of the folder read “Porter Adoption File.” Wendy read words three times. Her mouth was dry, and her heart stuttered into an uncomfortable beat. She drop to the front crosslegged and open the file.’ (Kingsbury, 2006:55)

The statement above shows that Wendy feels so sad when she open the old folder of Joey's adoption file. In the writer point of view, Wendy miss the boy



so much. However she is the biological mother of Joey. Her son is her lover ever after even though she hand over her son to other family. Wendy's love and belonging needs is unfulfilled. So she feel sad when remember Joey had been adopted by other couple in other country.

His heart tripped over itself. What had she said? *No! No, it isn't possible - this isn't happening.* He made a fist and pressed it to his brow.' (Kingsbury, 2006:111)

Quotation above described Jack's expression when answering the call from the social worker. He was shocked when Allyson bower told him that Joey's adoption documens are fraudulent. He can not accept the fact that his son will be taken away by his biological parent. Molly also feel the same, such as mention in the following statement, 'Molly stood and began to pace "No . . . no, this isn't that happening" her face was a pasty grey. She stop and searched his eyes for answer . . .' (Kingsbury, 2006:112)

"I don't want to breathe!" Her voice was loud, shrill, the voice of a crazy person. Her expression changed and she started to melt. Slowly, she collapsed against him. (Kingsbury, 2006:115)

Even Moly is not the birth mother of Joey, but she really loves Joey very much. Molly and Joey's relationship as a mother and son is good enough. It's clear in the statement above. Molly wont everyone to take his son far away from her arms. Joey is a part of Molly's love and belonging needs that must be exist in her life everytime.

Joey ran his other hand over the bruise and his eyes grew damp again. "That m-m-mad at me, I was lying d-d-down and he wanted to talk to me" the stuttering was worse with every sentence. "He grabbed me and made me sat up. Then he yelled at me. He t-t-told me pretty s-s-soon he would t-t-teach me a lesson" (Kingsbury, 2006:197)

Quotation above is about Joey's story when he visit to his biological parent's house. From this incident, we know that unmet safety needs can cause the sadness. Joey even stammered when he told the story of what he had

experienced while living at Porter's house. Some people might do more tangible things to fulfill their human needs, but for young children, they might be just cry. He can only show a response when his needs are unfulfilled.

“Joey, Mommy loves you.” The tears come then. They choked her voice, but she pressed on. If this was her only chance to tell him good-bye, then nothing was going to stop her. “Whatever happens, I want you to remember that, okay?” (Kingsbury, 2006:334)

This is a sadness respond from Molly Campbell. She could accept the fact that in several time later she will lose Joey forever. Joey is one of her love and belonging needs in her life.

#### **4.2.3 Anger**

Anger is a universal emotion, and, no matter what you do, it's important to know how to deal with angry people calmly and assertively. People who experience intense levels of anger might be unwilling or unable to change the subject.

Beth lowered her chin. “Why do I sense sarcasm?” (Kingsbury, 2006:33)

Here one of the respond if there is somebody act unrespected with us. The quotation above delivered by Beth when Molly just answered short and sober in their conversations. The writer think that Beth’s esteem need is unfulfilled, so she give the reaction like that.

Beth removed Molly’s arms from around her neck. “I have to get dinner going.” (Kingsbury, 2006:33)

Reaction of Beth in quotation above as a form of her anger to his sister (Molly). She left Molly because she felt that Molly not respect her. The writer think that Beth’s esteem need is unfulfilled so she shows the reaction like that. Most of people will shows a bad reaction if it dealing with respect or unrespectfull, because all of us need self-esteem that must be fulfilled as a normal human beings.

“I had no choice! You were in prison and I \_\_\_”

“Stop.” He held up a single hand. This was the moment when he would normally explode, only instead of rage, his eyes held a strange mix of shock and anger and fear. (Kingsbury, 2006:43)

In the quotation above, the author tells about Rip’s expression that shocked her Wendy honesty about her pregnancy when Rip still in the prison. From the gesture that Rip shows, the writer thinks it is a response of regret. He felt like a failure as a husband. He was not there when his wife needed, especially during early of his wife’s pregnancy. He should be there to give the support and give more time for loving her better than before, because

Period of pregnancy is a laborious time for all of the woman, they need a support system, in this case means that Wendy’s love and belonging need has a problem. Obviously, when love and belonging needs of wife is unfulfilled, a husband will feel the same. In the writer’s opinion, a couple of husband and wife must be loving each other and fulfilled their need each other.

“One day soon I’m gonna teach you some manners, little man.” Rip’s tone and mean eyes must’ve scared Joey even more. He started crying and this time he dropped the monkey, ran around Rip and spread out, face down on the bed. (Kingsbury, 2006:185)

He glared at Joey again. “Like I said, when you’re here, this is your home.” He jolted Wendy even closer to him. “This is your mommy.” He grinned but it was the meanest he could’ve given the boy. “and I’m your daddy. He shoved Joey back down on the bed. “Understand?” (Kingsbury, 2006:186)

Some people when they are not respected will do something to get respect from others. Here Rip wants Joey to follow the rules in his house. He also needs recognition to fulfill his love and belonging needs, he is Joey's father.

“You might try being kind, not grabbing his arm. Treat him like a father treats a son!” she was shouting, out of control. If Rip wanted to unleash on her, then she would have her turn first. (Kingsbury, 2006:237)

This expression shows Wendy’s anger because of Rip hurting her son. She wants her biological son well treated by his biological father. No physical

abuse, or even snapped. She always dreaming about has a good relationship with his real son. As good as the other relationship between mother and son in the other world.

#### **4.3 The Efforts of The Characters to Fulfill Human Needs Based on Maslow's Theory.**

Normally if we want something, we must do the effort to get that we want to. Here the writer find the effort from the character on Like Dandelion Dust novel in fulfill their human needs based on Maslow's Hierarchy of needs. The data will shows in the following passages.

‘She’d signed both their names on the adoption papers and never looked back’ (Kingsbury, 2006:15)

The first quotation that author said above shows Wendy does in adoption problem for her son. In the writer opinion what Wendy is an effort to fulfill her son's need of love and belonging. She wants all of Joey's Hierarchy of Needs fulfilled perfectly. she realized that she couldn't fulfilled all the human needs of his son. So she did everything she can to make her son happy with the adequacy of his new family, even love and belonging needs of her self is unfulfilled. The evidence is stated by Wendy when she talk honestly to Rip “I . . . signed both our name” (Kingsbury, 2006:44)

‘He met Allyson in the doorway, and pumped her hand like a used-car salesman. “I’m Rip Porter” . . . . “Thanks for meeting with us” (Kingsbury, 2006:83)

Rip and Wendy had contacted the department the afternoon when Wendy showed Rip the file. Allysin bower, the social worker, still there. Rip had grown frustrated when heard Wendy explanation about his son, so he want to meet the social worker to ask for custody of his child belong to them, the real biological parent of Joey.

‘Allyson called again and told them to be at a hearing the following morning. Judge Rye Evans would be looking at the case and making a decision . . . . Allyson told the judge that it had come to her attention that the adoption file

involving the Porters contained a forged signature’  
(Kingsbury, 2006:123-124)

The quotation above described the real effort that Rip and Wendy want their son back to their arm and live as a perfect family. It proven by their efforts to ask for help for legal institutions so Joey’s custody can be in their hands. So that love and belonging needs of Rip and Wendy can be fulfilled. because as we know that children are one of the needs that must exist in every family.

‘The man was dressed to the nines, sitting behind an impressive desk in a corner office overlooking the city and the harbor beyond. At least she was kind “Look, I cleared my calendar to meet with you. Your lawyer’s a very good friend of mind”. He slid his chair back and stretched out his leg. “If there was anything I could do to help you, I’d be on it” (Kingsbury, 2006:133)

In the other side, Jack also looking for the attorney to help him to face this cases. This is a Jack’s effort to keep Joey from being taken by his biological parent. He will keep the children he has had for five years. He and his wife really loved Joey. As the writer said in the previous chapter, children is a one form of love and belonging needs in our daily life. So, Jack and Molly will d everything to keep Joey. Their love and belonging needs.

‘He’d try a few more attorneys, of course. But if they couldn’t do anything to help him, then he and Molly would had no choice. They could take Joey and leave the country, start new life somewhere else. Maybe not Haiti, but on some island with miles of empty beach and no social services departments’ (Kingsbury, 2006:136)

This is another effort from Jack to keep Joef for being taken by his biological parent, so he want to change their identities and move to other counrty, start a new live with new identities. Every parent will do everything to keep their children, even they are in the wrong way. As like as Jack does, he would protect Joey with his life, what ever that meant.

‘Jack had called every attorney in the state – everyone who might handle an adoption case – and all of them had said the same thing.’ (Kingsbury, 2006:157)

The statement above tells about fraud in the original documents meant that those documents were nullified. As if they'd never been signed at all. Rip is trying so that Joey's custody falls into his hands. He and his wife really need Joey to be a part of their little family.

“Stay with Mrs. Bower, okay? When you're in the airport, there'll be lots of people. Make sure you hold her hand.”  
(Kingsbury, 2006:164)

Small effort that Molly give to Joey is simple message as mention in quotation above. Before something bad happened, Molly told Joey to always be next to the social worker, he would also be careful because there would be a lot of people at the airport, and she had always been with Mrs. Bower. From this message shows how much Molly cared about Joey, even though she was not her biological child but was like her own child.

Joey's room was made up, too. Rip had come home the day before with a stuffed bear. “Think he'll like it?” Rip arranged it just so, right at the center of Joey's pillow.’ (Kingsbury, 2006:175-176)

The quotation above submitted by the author. According to the writer opinion it shows Rip's efforts to win Joey's heart, he made up Joey's room, and bought stuffed bears to make Joey like him, then Joey was comfortable in the house, living with him, so that his love and belonging needs can be fulfilled. He really can have his whole child.

“Honey . . .” She struggle to find her voice. I baked you some cookies. Are you hungry”. From across the room, Rip chimed in. “We baked 'em.” He raised his water glass in their direction. “It was was my idea” (Kingsbury, 2006:178)

This is one of Wendy's effort to get Joey's heart. Mostly children like a cookies, so Wendy and Rip make a cookies by themselves. By the way they do, they want shows to Joey, that they are a good couple. They have a love for a child. So, he don't need to be scared again to them. The other effort that they do is mention in the following passage. “Hi Joey.” She reached out and touched his finger. He

didn't pull away. "Can I get you a glass of milk?" She smiled. "Chocolate-chip cookies are really yummy with milk" (Kingsbury, 2006:179)

'He relaxed a little and led Joey all the way to bed. "See there". He nodded to the stuffed bear. "I bought you a gift.". Joey nodded. His shoulder still shook, but he wasn't making any noise now. "Th-th-thank you". (Kingsbury, 2006:185)

Rip still trying to get Joey's attention. He shows Joey the stuffed bear in Joey's bed. What rip do this to fulfill his love and belonging needs. He want his biological son love him as much as he love him. After knowing everything that happened to Joey, Jack really wanted to carry out what he had planned to change his identity. The plan is really mature as the writer mention below.

"We'll need a fake passports, but I made a few phone calls. There's a guy in Miami who'll work with me. He think we're missionaries."

"Why would missionaries need fake passport?" Molly's head was spinning faster than ever. It was she could do to keep up with the conversation. Jack made an effort to slow down. "Some missionaries visit country that are hostile to the Christian teaching. If missionaries become targeted, they might need to flee the country under a different identity." He shrugged one shoulder. "The guy I talked to says he believes in freedom of speech. If we need fake passports to further freedom of speech, he'll do them half-price" (Kingsbury, 2006:206)

There is a lot of questions in Molly's mind. She want to fixed if they change their identity and live in other country, they will be fine as good as they in Florida, their hometown. Then Jack explain the details all of his plan to move to other country. Whatever they had to pay in the process, the cost would be worth it. All for the love of Joey. Jack was careful not to let those thiughts come up often. It wasn't that he and Molly had accepted the idea of being criminals. They know what they about to do is wrong, but if it meant saving their son from a life abuse, if it mean holding onto their son, they could justify it. Jack would do everything to keep his son safe. Absolutely anything.

It wasn't that he and Molly had accepted the idea of being criminals. In his gut, he believed that what he and Molly

were about to do was wrong – people shouldn't take the law into their own hands. But if it meant saving Joey from a life of abuse, if it meant holding onto his son, Jack could justify it. He would do anything to keep his son safe. Absolutely anything. (Kingsbury, 2006:220)

Jack and Molly try to fulfill Joey's safety needs. They do everything until their son feels safe. Like the other parent will do those things for their children. Their first plan was to keep the secret from the social worker. They thought that isn't anyone's business if they wanted to take Joey on a work trip. But when Beth brought it up to Molly at church last Sunday, they had to revert to their second plan: calling Allyson Bower and asking permission. Before they could do that, they had to be sure to cover their trail. If they told the social worker they were members at Bethel Bible Church, then they had to be able to prove as much. What they do to reach love and belonging needs, do everything even they must be lied to the others. Especially Beth's family.

Congratulations! Your equity line of credit \$987,000 has been approved. As per our cover conversation you will sign papers next week, and the loan will be funded shortly after you . . . . (Kingsbury, 2006:261-262)

Quotation above delivered from Jack's partner. That the real effort of Jack. He called his partner and then he opened a bank account in the other country. He'd already done the unthinkable—lying and taking part in criminal activity. Every detail from here on out needed to be perfect.

In the other side, Rip also said that he is the real parent of Joey.

"I'm your *real daddy* and this"—he gestured to the small living area made up of the kitchen and living room—"this is real home." He leaned over the table so his face was closer to Joey's. "The Campbells adopted you, only there was a mistake." He pointed at Wendy. "Me and her, we're your real parents and the judge says you're gonna come stay with us. Starting in three weeks." (Kingsbury, 2006:271)

The quotation above shows the efforts of Rip to reach his love and belonging needs, so he says the fact of Joey's status, he says the fact honestly to his real son.



“ . . . This is Beth Petty, Molly Campbell’s sister .” She paused. “This is a very hard phone call to make, but I think should know I’m very concerned that my sister and her husband might be thinking running, disappearing with Joey. . . . I have a suspicion that the Campbell will take false passport with them on that trip. They also have an awful lot of money.” (Kingsbury, 2006:285)

This is Beth;s effort to keep her family remains intact. She won’t lose her sister and her family, so she need Allyson help as a social worker that take this cases of Joey’s custody.

The man held up the paper. “Let me read the message. ‘You are the hereby notified that by order of Judge Randall Grove, Cleveland District Court, the case regarding custody of Joey Campbell has been dropped. From this point on , full and permanent custody is assigned to you, Jack and Molly Campbell” (Kingsbury, 2006:336)

There is something unbelievable in Molly’s thought. They were here to say good-bye, to be hauled back to the United Stated and reprimanded for ever thinking they could outsmart the system. But God had worked a miracle, after all. Even when they made a mockeryof prayer and faith, church attendance and this work trip. Almighty God could’ve destroyed them for what they had tried to do. But instead He was showing Himself so clearly to them, she could hardly take it in.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions regarding this study about Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs represented in Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust*. This chapter is divided in two sub-chapters.

In this research, the researcher analyzes data which contained hierarchy of needs of the main character in novel entitled *Like Dandelion Dust*. The researcher used Maslow's theory about five levels of Hierarchy of Needs for the research question. It can be concluded that, the researcher found all the five levels of hierarchy of needs in the source of data. There are three part of data, representation, respond, and effort.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the research problem and the discussion of data presentation and analysis, the following conclusion can be described dealing with the kind of human needs according to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and the way for fulfilling those needs as a creatures as seen in some characters Kingsbury's *Like Dandelion Dust*.

The main problem in this novel is about two couples who fight over to get the custody of Joey, the biological son of Wendy and Rip, and the adoptive son of Molly and Jack. Here their love and belonging needs have a problem. It's a dominant problem of this research. Actually, all characters in this novel hasn't a problem about their physiological needs. It's a basic needs in human needs. They often eating a luxury foods, wearing good pajamas, and have a beautiful house.

The next level is safety need, it's a need to be free from physical danger, mental attack. When Joey visits Wendy and Rip's house, he is very need to be safe from Rip's harsh treatment of him. He feel fear until crying to Wendy as a respond of his unfulfilled safety needs in Rip's house.

Every human needs to express their feelings to someone they loved. In this case about love and belonging needs which is a dominant problem of this research shows by Molly and Jack as adoptive parents and Wendy and Rip as a biological parents who make an effort to get Joey's custody. The effort from adoptive parent is categorized a criminal acts. They make a fake passport, make a new bank account with new identity and have a plan to move to other country. In the other side of biological parent is call the social worker that take the adoption cases of Joey and asks her to help them to get Joey again.

Everyone needs to be accepted in their environment, this case categorized as the esteem needs, it's a self-respect. Rip's has a problem with his esteem when Joey doesn't want to take a bath. He wants everyone in his house follows his rules.

The last is need for self actualization. It becomes the primary aspect of human being, such a needs for to achieve one potential thing that they have. Here only Joey can achive his self actualization. The other characters can achive it because the human needs before self actualization is unfulfilled.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The researcher expects to give some contributions to the readers by conducting this study, especially for English Literature students. So, the writer present some suggestions based on the result of this study.

First, it is better for students to be selective and critical in selecting literary work. The students should also choose the appropriate approach or method in doing some researches to the literary work. It is because every literary work possesses its own characteristic which is displayed in the elements of the story such as its theme, settings, and characters. So, the students can hopefully be able to provide a complete and valuable analysis by applying appropriate approach or method.

Second, *Like Dandelion Dust* is a good example of a heartbreaking fiction novel. It is recommendable for the students to find other right angles to view the work objectively, search the different fact about the work, and also make objective

interpretation based upon it in order to enrich the knowledge about the parent in *Like Dandelion Dust*.

Third, doing a research in literature based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs will suggestively help the students broaden their knowledge about any particular era in history. It is very useful to open their mind and make critical thinking over a situation occurred in the past, so that the students can raise their awareness about certain thing relates to certain past event. The writer suggest this study may become a reference in discussion about the similar topic. This study also may have different point of view or perspective with other studies, so it can be compared with them in order to get comprehensive study.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I

Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs represented on the Kingsbury’s *Like Dandelion Dust*

NO	Quotes	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Data Location		
				Page	Paragraph	Line
1	<p>Joey had taken the seat next to Mark Allen, pulled his Batman lunch box from his backpack, and spread the content out on the desk. As the teacher walk in, Joey was handing the boy his peanut butter crackers and banana, saying, “don’t cry. You can have my snack”</p>	Physiological Needs	Joey	2	6	25-30
2	<p>“....Today made up for it. Flaming cinnamon rolls – that’ll go down in the family record book.”</p> <p>“They shouldn’t put ‘broil’ and ‘bake’ so close together on the dial.”</p> <p>Jack chuckled “We shouldn’t put you in the kitchen. Period.”</p>	Physiological Needs	Jack and Molly	4	4	13-19

3	<p>“anyone who gets a perfect report in a preschool should be allowed pizza”</p> <p>“Pineapple pizza?”</p> <p>“Definitely pineapple pizza.”</p>	Physiological Needs	Jack, Molly and Joey	4	9	28-31
4	<p>“You need to take Joey,” Beth would say “All children need to be in church.”</p>	Love and belonging needs	Beth	8	3	13-14
5	<p>A girl couldn’t sit home year after year waiting for her man to get out of jail. Even a man she was crazy about.</p>	Safety Needs	Wendy	11	4	24-26
6	<p>“You mean... you wanna see me?”</p> <p>“See you? I’m crazy about you, baby. And get this . . . I’m out in a week, the thing I want more than anything in life is to walk out these doors and see you there. Waiting for me . . . . Be there, baby. Please?”</p>	Love and belonging needs	Rip and Wendy	12	5	16-20
7	<p>Be careful what you say; Beth’s in the room</p>	Esteem Needs	Molly	26	3	12-13
8	<p>Beth took another handful of hamburger ..... enjoy more barbecues like this one.</p>	Physiological needs	Beth	27	2	12-14

9	Molly and Jack had been married almost ten years. Shouldn't the teasing and flirting have worn off by now? Maybe that's what she and Bill needed. More of whatever it was that come so easily to Molly and Jack.	Love and belonging needs	Beth	31	6	20-24
10	Bill was flipping burgers, not even aware that Molly and Jack and Joey wa arrived.	Esteem needs	Jack's family	32	2	10-11
11	Bill lifted this hamburger bun and slipped a few potato chips on top of the cooked meat . . . . he took another bite of his burger and raised his brow.	Physiological needs	Bill	36	6	20-21 24-25
12	'Wendy Porter was stirring the scrambled eggs when Rip came up behind her and wrapped his hands around her waist. She squimerd and clicked off the heat beneath the frying pan . . . . the frozen sausages were all ready heated in the microwave, the orange juice poured, toast buttered and on the table'	Physiological needs	Wendy and Rip Porter	39	1	1-6
13	"Right back at ya." He nuzzled her neck. "Last night was amazing." He left a trail of kisses along her	Love and belonging needs	Wendy and Rip Porter	39	2	9-11

	collarbone and then straightened to his full height.					
14	<p>“Your husband did that to you, didn’t he?”</p> <p>“Yes” She pulled her gown back into place. “The other scars have healed” Fresh tears clouded her eyes. The one you can see, anyway.”</p>	Safety needs	Wendy	53	4	11-15
15	<p>One time, I tricked my wife into coming out onto the porch when she thought I was in Berlin on business. I had a CD player ready, and when she walked out the door I held up a sign that read “wanna dance?” we laughed and looked into each other’s eyes and waltzed on the porch that night. Fifteen minutes later, I handed her the CD, gave her a kiss and caught a late flight out to Germany</p>	Love and belonging needs	Molly	57 58	5	26-32 1-2
16	<p>I’m saying you’re the best girl in all the world, Molly. You deserve better than that. And right now I think your life’s just about to get very exciting</p>	Self actualization	Molly	71	6	19-23

17	<p>Molly bent down and brought his hand to her lips, she kissed it and look straight into his eyes, to his heart. “I love you. I could any little boy as much as I love you.”</p> <p>“I love you, too.” He gave her one last hug</p>	Love and belonging needs	Molly and Joey	172	9	23-27
19	<p>Jack stepped up and kissed him once more on her forehead. “I love you, sport. Call us if you get lonely, okay?”</p> <p>“Kay. Love you, too.”</p> <p>“Bye, Joey.” Molly clung to Jack’s arm, leaned on him so she wouldn’t fall over.</p> <p>“Everything would be okay. You’ll come home tomorrow.” Allyson Bower gave them a final look.</p>	Love and belonging needs	Jack and Joey	173	2	7-13
20	<p>She took the piece and smiled at him. “Thanks, Joey. You’re a very nice boy”</p>	Self actualization	Joey	180	9	28-29
21	<p>“Before we take this any further, I need you to know that. I’ve been in love with you since the day I met</p>	Love and belonging	Molly	199	6	30-32

	<p>you.” She felt her throat grow thick, how had he known? This – his love for her – was exactly what she needed to hear right now. That whatever they faced, they’d face it as lovers and friends. She returned his kiss. “You’re all I need, Jack.” She allowed herself to get lost in his eyes. “I trust you. Whatever we have to do we can do it together.”</p>			200		1-6
22	<p>Beth’s voice cracked. “I love so much. It’s only because I love you that I’ve always wanted your family to find faith.”</p>	Love and belonging needs	Molly	214	2	8-10
23	<p>“The brat doesn’t have any manners.” His word were slurred and squished between his angry lips. . . . Wendy felt her own anger build. “Don’t talk about Joey like that! He’s wonderful little boy.” She backed up again.</p>	Esteem needs	Rip	237	7	21-25

## Appendix II

### Reaction of The Characters in Unfulfilled Human Needs Based on Maslow's Theory

NO	Quotes	Emotional respond	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Data Location		
					Page	Paragraph	Line
1	“Adopting, didn’t you think it’d be harder? School trouble and social trouble? Something?”	Fear / anxious	Safety Needs	Jack	5	8	28- 30
2	Tears stung her eyes and she cursed herself for being week.	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	15	4	23- 24
3	Beth lowered her chin. “Why do I sense sarcasm?”	Anger	Esteem needs	Beth	33	8	24- 25
4	Beth removed Molly’s arms from around her neck. “I have to get dinner going”	Anger	Esteem needs	Beth	33	9	31- 32
5	“Parasites and malaria and terrorist and violent street gangs?” There was enough to worry about right here in West Palm Beach. Beth shook her head. “No mission trips.”	Fear / anxious	Safety needs	Beth	36  37	8	31- 32  1-2

6	“Rip. . .” Her tone sounded painful now. He wasn’t making this any easier. “My period was late.”	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	42	6	18-19
7	“I had no choice! You were in prison and I ___”  “Stop.” He held up a single hand. This was the moment when he would normally explode, only instead of rage, his eyes held a strange mix of shock and anger and fear.	Anger	Love and belonging needs	Rip	43	7	26-29
8	Her tears became sobs, deep and silent. “My little son, I’m sorry. I have to . . . have to let you go. Then before she could change her mind, she rang for the nurse. When the uniformed woman approached her, she gave her son one last kiss and held him out.	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	52	1	3-8
9	The top of the folder read “Porter Adoption File.” Wendy read words three	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	55	3	18-21



	times. Her mouth was dry, and her heart stuttered into an uncomfortable beat. She drop to the front crosslegged and open the file.						
10	I'm so glad I's over." Wendy felt faint, anxious from the fresh air outside. They walked to the end of the hall, far from Allyson's office. She stopped and faced Rip. "She knew we were lying, don't you think? I mean, I kept waiting for her to tell us to go home and never come back."	Fear/ anxious	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	89	2	9-14
11	His heart tripped over itself. What had she said? No! No, it isn't possible - this isn't happening. He made a fist and pressed it to his brow	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Jack	111	1	3-5
12	Molly stood and began to pace "No . . . no, this isn't that happening" her face was a pasty grey. She stop	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Molly	112	2	6-8

	and searched his eyes for answer . .						
13	“I don’t want to breathe!” Her voice was loud, shrill, the voice of a crazy person. Her expression changed and she started to melt. Slowly, she collapsed against him.	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Molly	115	1	1-3
14	Was it really going to happen? In two weeks would they watch Joey leave for a visit to Ohio? And a view months after that, would he really be taken from their lives forever? Their only son.	Fear/ anxious	Love and belonging needs	Molly and Jack	135	3	21-24
15	Joey had another question “why would a strange lady take me to see people I don’t even know”  . . . . Joey asked himself the questions all over again.’	Fear / Anxious	Safety needs	Joey	151	2	3-5  11
16	Joey looked out the window. He felt like crying again, but he didn’t. “Dear	Fear / Anxious	Safety needs	Joey	153	2	12-19

	<p>God....” He breath a few hard breaths. “Hi, this is Joey. I am a scared because tomorrow I am getting on an airplane with a strange lady, to see a strange mommy and daddy and I don’t even know them” His words were little whispers, and they ran together like a long train</p>						
17	<p>What if something happened to him – a car accident or a plan crash? What if the social worker lost track of him at an airport or this Porter man harmed him in some way? What if the couple ran off with him and they never saw him again? The possibilities were frightening and endless.</p>	Fear / anxious	Safety needs	Molly	163	2	7-13
18	<p>Rip grabbed the boy’s suitcase on the way, and Joey started to cry. He pointed back at Wendy. “I wanna sit with her.”</p>	Fear / anxious	Safety needs	Joey	184	5	14-18

	<p>“You can sit with her later.”</p> <p>Rip tugged Joey again and this time the boy fell into step beside him</p>						
19	<p>“One day soon I’m gonna teach you some manners, little man.” Rip’s tone and mean eyes must’ve scared Joey even more. He started crying and this time he dropped the monkey, ran around Rip and spread out, face down on the bed.</p> <p>He glared at Joey again. “Like I said, when you’re here, this is your home.” He jolted Wendy even closer to him. “This is your mommy.” He grinned but it was the meanest he could’ve given the boy. “and I’m your daddy. He shoved Joey back down on the bed. “Understand?”</p>	Anger	Esteem needs	Rip	185	4	20-24
					186	4	18-23
20	<p>Joey ran his other hand over the bruise and his eyes grew damp again. “That m-m-mad at me, I was lying d-d-</p>	Sadness	Safety needs	Joey	197	5	15-20

	down and he wanted to talk to me” the stuttering was worse with every sentence. “He grabbed me and made me sat up. Then he yelled at me. He t-t-told me pretty s-s-soon he would t-t-teach me a lesson”						
21	“You might try being kind, not grabbing his arm. Treat him like a father treats a son!” she was shouting, out of control. If Rip wanted to unleash on her, then she would have her turn first.	Anger	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	237	7	24-28
22	M-M-Mommy. . . where are we g-g-going?” Joey clung to her. His eye were wide, and though he had stopped crying, he looked beyond frightened.	Fear/ anxious	Love and belonging needs	Joey	331	1	1-3
23	“Joey, Mommy loves you.” The tears come then. They choked her voice, but she pressed on. If this was her only chance to tell him good-bye, then nothing was going to stop her.	Sadness	Love and belonging needs	Molly	334	5	20-25

	“Whatever happens, I want you to remember that, okay?”						
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### Appendix III

#### The Effort of The Characters in Fulfill Human Needs Based on Maslow’s Theory

NO	Quotes	Hierarchy of Needs	Character	Data Location		
				Page	Paragraph	Line
1	She’d signed both their names on the adoption papers nd never looked back	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	15	3	17-18
2	I . . . signed both our name	Love and belonging needs	Wendy	44	2	11
3	He met Allyson in the doorway, and pumped her hand like a used-car salesman. “I’m Rip Porter” . . . . “Thanks for meeting with us”	Love and belonging needs	Rip	83	3	11-13
4	Allyson called again and told them to be at a hearing the following morning. Judge Rye Evans would be looking at the case and making a decision . . . . Allyson told the judge that it had come to her attention that the adoption file involving the Porters contained a forged signature.	Love and belonging needs	Rip and Wendy	123-124	1	1-9

5	The man was dressed to the nines, sitting behind an impressive desk in a corner office overlooking the city and the harbor beyond. At least she was kind “Look, I cleared my calendar to meet with you. Your lawyer’s a very good friend of mind”. He slid his chair back and stretched out his leg. “If there was anything I could do to help you, I’d be on it.	Love and belonging needs	Jack and Molly	133	3	11-17
6	He’d try a few more attorneys, of course. But if they couldn’t do anything to help him, then he and Molly would had no choice. They could take Joey and leave the country, start new life somewhere else. Maybe not Haiti, but on some island with miles of empty beach and no social services departments.	Love and belonging needs	Jack and Molly	136	4	21-26
7	Jack had called every attorney in the state – everyone who might handle an adoption case – and all of them had said the same thing.	Love and belonging needs	Jack	157	5	28-30
8	Stay with Mrs. Bower, okay? When you’re in the airport, there’ll be lots	Safety needs	Molly	164	2	11-12



	of people. Make sure you hold her hand.					
9	Joey’s room was made up, too. Rip had come home the day before with a stuffed bear. “Think he’ll like it?” Rip arranged it just so, right at the center of Joey’s pillow.	Love and belonging needs.	Rip	175 176	6 1	20-21 1-2
10	He relaxed a little and led Joey all the way to bed. “See there”. He nodded to the stuffed bear. “I bought you a gift.”. Joey nodded. His shoulder still shook, but he wasn’t making any noise now. “Th-thank you”	Love and belonging needs	Rip	185	1	1-3
11	“We’ll need a fake passports, but I made a few phone calls. There’s a guy in Miami who’ll work with me. He think we’re missionaries.”  “Why would missionaries need fake passport?” Molly’s head was spinning faster than ever. It was she could do to keep up with the conversation. Jack made an effort to slow down. “Some missionaries visit country that are hostile to the Christian teaching. If missionaries	Love belonging needs	Molly and Jack	206	4	20-28

	become targeted, they might need to flee the country under a different identity.” He shrugged one shoulder. “The guy I talked to says he believes in freedom of speech. If we need fake passports to further freedom of speech, he’ll do them half-price”					
12	It wasn’t that he and Molly had accepted the idea of being criminals. In his gut, he believed that what he and Molly were about to do was wrong – people shouldn’t thake the law into their own hands. But if it meant saving Joey from a life of abuse, if it meant holding onto his son, Jack could justify it. He woud do anything to keep his son safe. Absolutely anything.	Safety needs	Joey	220	2	15-21
13	Congratulations! Your equity line of credit \$987,000 has been approved. As per our cover conversation you will sign papers next week, and the loan will be funded shortly after you . . . .	Love and belonging needs	Jack	261-  262	7  1	31-32  1-2

14	<p>“I’m your real daddy and this”—he gestured to the small living area made up of the kitchen and living room “this is real home.” He leaned over the table so his face was closer to Joey’s. “The Campbells adopted you, only there was a mistake.” He pointed at Wendy. “Me and her, we’re your real parents and the judge says you’re gonna come stay with us. Starting in three weeks.”</p>	Love and belonging needs	Rip	271	6	24-30
15	<p>“This is Beth Petty, Molly Campbell’s sister .” She paused. “This is a very hard phone call to make, but I think should know I’m very concerned that my sister and her husband might be thinking running, disappearing with Joey. . . . I have a suspicion that the Campbell will take false passport with them on that trip. They also have an awful lot of money”</p>	Love and belonging needs	Beth	285	4	17-25
16	<p>The man held up the paper. “Let me read the message. ‘You are the hereby notified that by order of Judge Randall Grove, Cleveland District Court, the case regarding</p>	Love and belonging needs	Molly and Jack	336	3	6-11

	custody of Joey Campbell has been dropped. From this point on , full and permanent custody is assigned to you, Jack and Molly Campbell”					
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