

**THE UNFULFILLED LOVE NEED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER  
OF ANTON CHEKOV'S MISERY**

**THESIS**

**BY  
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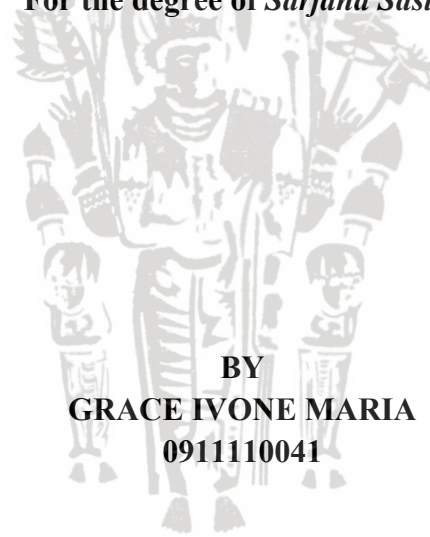
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
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**2014**

**THE UNFULFILLED LOVE NEED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER  
OF ANTON CHEKOV'S *MISERY***

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
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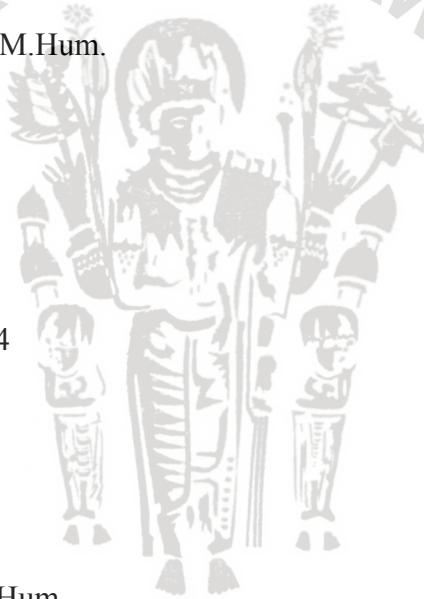
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## ***ABSTRACT***

Ivone Maria, Grace.2013. **The Unfulfilled Love Need in the Main Character of Anton Chekov's *Misery***. Study program of English, Department of languages and literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.Supervisor: Fredy Nugroho S., S.S., M.Hum.; Co-supervisor: Nurul Laili N, S.S., M. Hum.

Keywords: Needs fulfillment, basic needs, love needs

Human beings have to fulfill their needs to support their daily life. In this case, between needs and wants has to be balanced in order to avoid imbalance which can raise the problem. Considering about the importance of fulfilling the basic needs, the writer observes about needs fulfillment that is in the short story *Misery*. This short story is narrated about the sadness of someone who loses his son until he neglects his needs. Hence, in this study, the writer will answer the problem of the study that is (1) what kind of problems appear from the unfulfilled love need in the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*? (2) How can these problems happen to the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*?

The study is using a qualitative approach to describe the event that is clearly and systematically learnt. The contextual description study is used with the purpose to analyze the short story *Misery*.

The result of the study shows that basic needs (physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs) which cannot be fulfilled will make complex problems. In order to solve his problems, he tries to talk to his passenger, but he is neglected. There is an imbalance between Iona's need and desire so he misses many things. Iona's unconsciousness when he neglects his basic needs becomes the principal point of view of the writer.

## ABSTRAK

Ivone Maria, Grace. 2013. **Kebutuhan Kasih Sayang yang Tidak Terpenuhi Pada Tokoh Utama Dari Karya Anton Chekov *Misery***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Fredy Nugroho S., S.S., M.Hum. (II) Nurul Laili N., S.S., M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: pemenuhan kebutuhan, kebutuhan dasar, kebutuhan kasih sayang

Manusia harus memenuhi kebutuhan untuk menunjang aktivitas dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Dalam hal ini, diperlukan penyeimbang antara kebutuhan dan keinginan agar tidak terjadi ketimpangan yang dapat menimbulkan permasalahan. Menyadari pentingnya kebutuhan dasar yang harus dipenuhi, penulis mengadakan studi tentang pemenuhan kebutuhan yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek *Misery*. Cerita pendek ini menarasikan tentang kesedihan seseorang yang kehilangan anak lelakinya sehingga melalaikan kebutuhannya. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) Masalah apa yang timbul akibat tidak terpenuhinya kebutuhan kasih sayang pada tokoh utama dari karya Anton Chekov *Misery* dan (2) Bagaimana masalah tersebut dapat terjadi pada tokoh utama dari karya Anton Chekov *Misery*.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan kejadian yang dipelajari dengan jelas dan sistematis. Studi deskripsi secara tekstual digunakan dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis cerita pendek *Misery*.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa kebutuhan dasar (kebutuhan fisik, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan kasih sayang atau kepemilikan, dan kebutuhan harga diri) yang tidak terpenuhi akan menimbulkan masalah yang kompleks. Untuk menyelesaikan masalahnya, dia mencoba untuk bercerita pada penumpangnya, tapi diabaikan. Antara kebutuhan dan keinginan Iona kini menjadi tidakimbang sehingga banyak hal yang ia lewatkan. Ketidaksadarannya melalaikan kebutuhan dasar demi keinginan inilah yang menjadi titik utama penelitian penulis.

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Malang, 3 February 2014

The writer



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly discusses about background, problems, and objectives of the study. In order to give more detail of the introduction, this chapter also covers explanation of the significance of the study.

### 1.1 . Background of the Study

Short story presents the work which many people like to read, because it does not require much time to finish the reading. This literary work is also easier to understand than poetry which always gives more attention in diction to explain something. Nevertheless, some short stories still use poetic atmosphere to create a strong imagination in reading process. Short story tells about certain events which come from the real life or just fiction. The stories which come from society or based on someone's experience obviously attract many readers. Menrath (2003, p.1) stated that the author make events such as happy feeling, gloomy or anger as the idea which will be the theme of the work. The author must be successful to make the readers find one single sentence to represent the central idea of the story.

Based on Seward (2012, p.1), theme is the controlling idea or central insight.

The idea in the short story is used to communicate with the reader. The author also shares ideas, perceptions, or feeling related to the themes. A good short story can be

seen from the theme which can be identified by the reader easily. It means that theme indicates the depth of the story. Moral theme is usually used in the short story because it concerns about human's behavior. Behavior appears and shapes from the situation or the condition of the society for example family, organization and others.

Family is a stronger relationship than other society. A family member can give and get love or attention from another member. The intensity of communication and meeting between members in a family is more than friends or others. That is why many conflicts can grow within a family which comes from different perceptions or behaviors. Tyson (1950, p.13) stated that "They (refer to family's conflict) gives us merely starting points for understanding differences among individuals". The emerged conflicts can make someone feels sad, oppressed, even seriously excessive stress. Conflict in a story usually comes from the relationship between someone and others. Sometimes conflict can make some effects to society and also on the psychological condition.

Anton Chekov is one of the famous authors who has written many short stories. He can set out conflicts by the condition which is happened in society. His works are popular in the literary study because he has strong senses to write ideas.

Else, many of his works have been translated into some languages. He can raise usual events become spectacular; surely by writing clearly events that make the reader can catch his ideas. Based on Henry (2008, p. 3) many authors can lose the readers if they cannot write an attractive work. Anton Chekov proves that although he uses a simple

theme in his work, he can deliver it to be interesting to read. He can make something usual happen in the society becomes something interesting.

*Misery* is the work of Anton Chekov which tells about a Russian named Iona. He loses his son named Kuzma Ionitch. He feels lonely and need love. Iona works as the sledge driver who is reputed as subordinate work. The passengers pay no attention to him; they feel that lose someone is normal. The passenger's behavior makes him feel condescending. Iona wants to meet someone who wants listen to his grief and accompany him to decrease his sadness. Iona's feeling of the unfulfilled love need can be used as the object material. Therefore, the title of the study is "The unfulfilled love need in the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*".

The sledge driver's feeling is very interesting to discuss by using psychological theory. Iona who needs attention from others shows that his psychology is disrupted. He needs to be motivated but no one comes to accompany him. His desire to share his grief with others is unfulfilled. The writer chooses Abraham Maslow theory because it is relevant with the object material. In the Theory of Human Motivation by Abraham H. Maslow explains that there are some needs that must be fulfilled by human beings. If one of the needs is not completed, a person can experience disruption of his or her psychology. Here, the main character shows that his psychology becomes unstable. Because of his sadness, he does not pay attention to his life. He just remembers his dead son while his other needs are not completed.

Through the psychological theory, the writer can shift out about the needs of human being. The writer wants to explain about the effects that appear because of the

unfulfilled love need. Here, the writer applies Abraham H. Maslow theory, explicitly about hierarchy of needs. He explains that there are some needs that are always possessed by human being. He is divided the needs into two categories, there are Basic Needs and Growth Needs. Human being is motivated by the series of basic needs which are Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belonging, and Esteem. The points of Basic Needs become the main theory to analyze the main character's problems and efforts to release from his sadness that is represented in the short story.

At last, between literary works and psychological theories can be related each other. Literary work is the representation of human life whereas the theory of psychology is come from the observation of human being. Psychological theory explains about the reaction that takes by a person to another, and it relates to his or her behavior and attitude. Psychological theory has many branches. Nevertheless, the writer chooses the theory that explains a lot about the needs which can be damaged because of the unfulfilled need. Human being has impulse on fulfilling his or her needs. If one has satisfied, other needs will come and have to be fulfilled too. The writer will show the effects of neglecting other needs caused by focusing to one problem only.

## **1.2 . Problems of the Study**

From the background of the study, the writer formulates the problems of study:

1. What kind of problems appear from the unfulfilled love need in the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*?

2. How can those problems happen to the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*?

### 1.3 . Objectives of the Study

Through the problems of the study, the writer provides objectives of the study:

1. To identify kinds of problems appear caused by the unfulfilled love need in the main character of Anton Chekov's *Misery*.
2. To explain the way the main character deals and solves the problem which appears on Anton Chekov's *Misery*.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter includes the theoretical framework and previous study related to the analysis. The first one is about the definition of character. The second one is about Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs that becomes the main theory to analyze the object of the study. The third one is a review of Basic Needs which provides a brief explanation about Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love or Belonging Needs and Esteem Needs. The writer also includes the synopsis of the short story to give more information about the object of the study. The last one is about the research method which the writer does to analyze the object of the study.

#### 2.1. Character

Character in the short story is very important. It is used to represent imagination to the readers. Character presents a person who undergoes the life as in the real life. Character can also change his or her characteristic. It is caused by society around or the psychological condition of the character that is created in the story.

Seward (2010, p. 5) said that there are four majors of character. There are flat, round, static, and dynamic. The main character that is appeared in literary works is dynamic.

A dynamic has a curve life. It represents the real life which always changes through the time. For example, the main character is created in a happy life, but it changes when conflict comes and makes him sad. When the main character can solve the

problem, he can go back to the happy life. Else, the dynamic character can be combined with other three majors of character. In the object of the study, the main character plays as dynamic and round character.

In *Misery*, the main character plays as dynamic. The main character's psychology is down because of the death of his son. The character of Iona is dynamic because he is experiencing tortuous life. It shows from Iona's efforts to release from his sadness. He tries to tell his grief to his passenger but he is rejected by the passenger. It shows when Iona is rejected by the officer like in: "The sledge-driver cranes his neck again, rises in his seat, and with heavy grace swings his whip. Several times he looks round at the officer, but the latter keeps his eyes shut and is apparently disinclined to listen"(par. 19).

Although he is neglected, he still tries to talk to the next passenger. The next fare is the three drunken men. They are seemed to listen to Iona carefully. They are also responding to Iona's problem. It makes Iona feel that there is still a hope for him to get friend to talk. Nevertheless, the passengers must get off from the sledge. He goes back to his sadness and feels lonely again. It shows in the passage below.

"And Iona turns round to tell them how his son died, but at that point the hunchback gives a faint sigh and announces that, thank God! they have arrived at last. After taking his twenty kopecks, Iona gazes for a long while after the revelers, who disappear into a dark entry. Again he is alone and again there is silence for him.... The misery which has been for a brief space eased comes back again and tears his heart more cruelly than ever. With a look of anxiety and suffering Iona's eyes stray restlessly among the crowds moving to and fro on both sides of the street: can he not find among those thousands someone who will listen to him?" (par. 41).



The dynamic character appears from the passage above when Iona gets attention from the passenger, but they are arrived in the destination. Iona's sad feeling is almost disappeared. Eventually the sadness goes back to Iona because the passenger must get down. It shows the curve of Iona's feeling when he wants to escape from his sadness. Iona's willingness to get a friend decreases since he cannot find a friend to talk. Finally, he talks to his mare, although he cannot release from his sadness by doing that. However, Iona's dynamic character also combined with round character.

As stated by Seward (2008, p. 5), round character is "...developed or developing. He or she is complex and constantly learning and changing. The reader knows this character well by the end of the story." Iona is developed by his feeling. It is seen from "To whom shall I tell my grief?"(par.1). Iona seems confuse to whom he can share his sadness. He just sits beside his mare and quiet like statue as in the passage below.

...Iona Potapov, the sledge-driver, is all white like a ghost. He sits on the box without stirring, bent as double as the living body can be bent. If a regular snowdrift fell on him it seems as though even then he would not think it necessary to shake it off.... His little mare is white and motionless too. Her stillness, the angularity of her lines, and the stick-like straightness of her legs make her look like a halfpenny gingerbread horse. She is probably lost in thought. Anyone who has been torn away from the plough, from the familiar gray landscapes, and cast into this slough, full of monstrous lights, of unceasing uproar and hurrying people, is bound to think (par. 1).

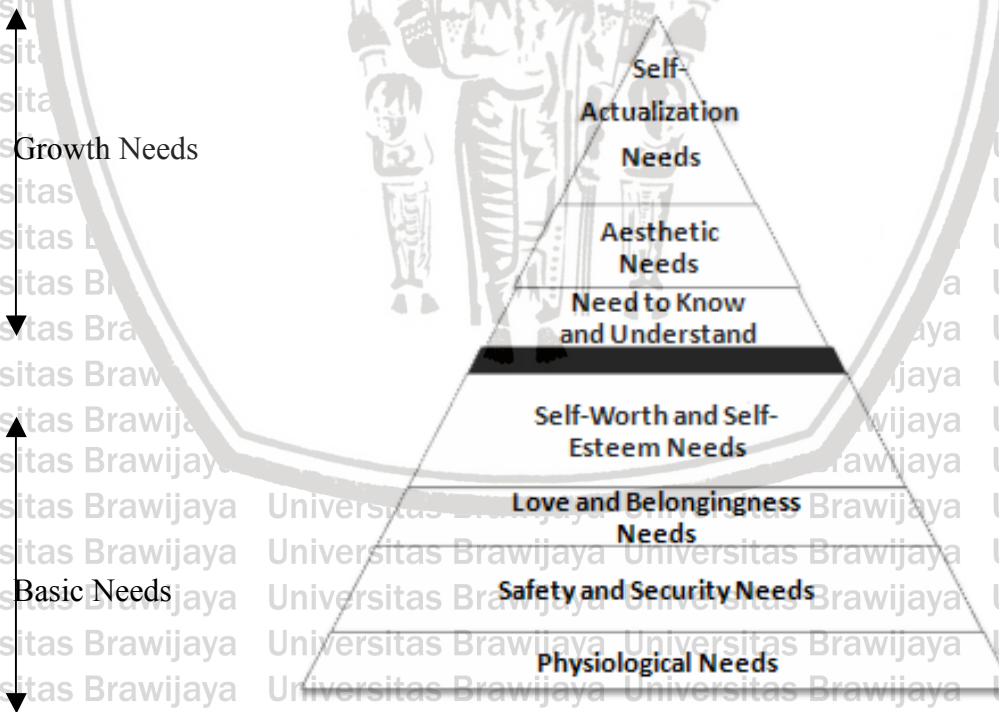
The paragraph above shows the situation of Iona at that time. He is developed by the sad feeling. He confuses how to release from that feeling. He then becomes the developer of the story. He tries to release from his sadness. Iona's condition makes him take some actions to talk with his passenger. Iona tries to talk with his first fare that is the officer. It shows in this sentence "Iona gives a wry smile, and straining his throat, brings out huskily: 'My son... er... my son died this week, sir' " (par. 13). He tries to talk with his passenger, but he gets rejections. He tries many times to get solution from his problems. The reactions of the passengers are different with Iona's hope. Again, Iona's round character shows when he changes his mind after he cannot find someone to talk. His actions produce nothing and he then talks to his mare and think about his mare's food. He tries to forget his dead son by thinking about foods. Nevertheless, Iona still regrets the death of his son.

## **2.2. The Hierarchy of Needs**

The feeling of Iona, the main character in Anton Chekov's short story, leads to Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow (1943). The hierarchy is included in A Theory of Human Motivation. This theory discusses about motivation of human being to fulfill the needs. Abraham Maslow has described some needs which must be fulfilled by human. The theory is purposed to make people understand how they should fulfill the need. There is an arrangement of the Hierarchy of Needs. The needs must be fulfilled in order. Someone have to know where he or she must start from, so

he or she can fulfill all the human needs. As stated by D. Martin (2009,p.1) “A hierarchy is an arrangement that ranks people or concepts from lowest to highest.”

The arrangement in the Hierarchy of Needs is divided into two, Basic Needs and Growth Needs. Again, D. Martin (2007 p. 72) said “According to Maslow, individuals must meet the needs at the lower levels of the pyramid before they can successfully be motivated to tackle the next levels. The lowest four levels represent deficiency needs, and the upper three levels represent growth needs.” The Basic Needs has to be fulfilled and must be static. If someone cannot maintain his or her Basic Needs, automatically the Growth Needs cannot be achieved. The arrangement can be seen in the pyramid below.



**Table 2.2.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs**  
**Source (Martin D. and Joomis K, 2007)**

The order of the Hierarchy of Needs cannot be changed. Nevertheless, the process of fulfilling the needs can disrupt if someone is dominated by one needs only.

Maslow said (1970, p. 17) "Another peculiar characteristic of the human organism when it is dominated by a certain need is that the whole philosophy of the future tends also to change." It means that someone can disregard the arrangement of the hierarchy if he focuses on one need only. Nevertheless, the person must go back as proper. Then, these are the explanation of the Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

The first four levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs are essential for a person's well-being and must be satisfied before the person is motivated to seek experiences that pertain to the upper levels. If a student cannot meet any of these needs, that student will not be motivated to pursue any of the needs in the succeeding levels. Because of this, the first four levels of needs are called deficiency needs. After a deficiency need has been satisfied, a person's motivation to satisfy it lessens (Martin D, 2007. p.1).

The achievement of fulfilling the needs is to get satisfaction. The value of the satisfaction is relative. When humans want to achieve satisfaction, they have to begin from the first needs. When the first needs are fulfilled, humans can go up to the next needs. The continuous behavior is purposed to reach the upper needs that is Self-actualization. Self-actualization which is ".....a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming—to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents. This need can be addressed only when the previous

six have been satisfied” (Martin, D. 2007, p.3). In this case, human beings have to fulfill their Basic Needs first so that they can go to fulfill the growth needs.

### **2.3. Basic Needs**

*Basic needs* or *deficiency needs* is appropriate to identify the object of the study. It explains about the movements of someone’s needs which have to be fulfilled in a daily life. The way to fulfill the needs must be started from the lower to the upper parts of the needs. The explanation below tells about the arrangements of Basic Needs.

#### **2.3.1. Physiological Needs**

*Physiological needs* are the primary needs of human beings like food, drinks, clothes, and a place to stay. It is just the same as self-supplying. Physiological needs are related to the physical necessity. Health is the most important thing for human beings to live on earth. People have to keep their health by consuming healthy food. In the physiological needs, there is a term *homeostasis*, which is how to control blood pressure and make sure that it would not disturb the health. Green (2000, p.4) stated that:

The “physiological’ needs.—The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives. Two recent lines of research make it necessary to revise our customary notions about these needs, first, the development of the concept of homoeostasis, and second, the finding that appetites (preferential choices among

foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. Homoeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream.

The text above explains about physiological need that is related to food. Foods are the most important needs to be fulfilled because when we feel hungry, we cannot think clearly and our body becomes weak. Our body needs vitamin, carbohydrate, fat, etc. Those substances are found in the food that we consume. The condition of the body will be down if someone is lacking a substance and there is a possibility that he or she will be sick. It also happens when the body receives too much substance.

Besides, the selection for a place to stay to feel comfort and safe from wild animals is also important. A house is a place to take a shelter. It is also used to take a rest. People take a leisure time to break from work. It is needed to recover the energy after doing activity all day long and they can do that at home. Some people have an extra attention to clean their house to be comfortable. Indeed a dirty house is uncomfortable and potentially distempered. The next is about clothes. Suitable clothes are needed to avoid virus and protect from indefinite weather. Even it is important to adapt with the environment.

After the physical needs are fulfilled, human are naturally go to the next step, that is safety needs. As stated by Mc. Graw-Hill (1997, p. 127)

“When we've had enough to eat, food becomes relatively unimportant. As

hunger and the other physiological needs are met, the need for security kicks in.”

### 2.3.2. Safety Needs

The second is about *safety needs* which refer to feel safe and pleasant.

It is the need of seeking protection to avoid many kinds of disturbances. This is how someone feels secure in one place, without any threat or danger.

Family is the secure place ever. Nevertheless, the fact in the society is different. Family can make someone in danger. Like hot issues in Indonesia recently, children die in their mothers' hands or a father rapes his son or daughter. Maslow said (1943, p. 6):

“Practically everything looks less important than safety, (even sometimes the physiological needs which being satisfied, are now underestimated). A man, in this state, if it is extreme enough and chronic enough, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone”.

Nevertheless human cannot defend alone in the world. Human need others to fulfill their daily life. Some people feel that they can safe if they live together with friends or family. They will get companion and feel secure because there is another person taking care of their experience.

Fact that the reality is cruel, someone has to be careful even to his or her siblings and parents. The curiosity that appears between family members can be avoided by building the communication. People can get safety when they can control the condition around. People can make a good relationship

with neighbor, have no dispute, and keep communication to avoid hostility.

Besides, someone must be clever to make self-protection by paying attention to which you are mixing and having a good attitude to others. This need usually threaten when someone in emergencies.

Otherwise the need for safety is seen as an active and dominant mobilizer of the organism's resources only in emergencies, e. g., war, disease, natural catastrophes, crime waves, societal disorganization, neurosis, brain injury, chronically bad situation. (Maslow, 1970. p.379)

### **2.3.3. Love or Belonging Needs**

The third is *love or belonging needs*, it is when a person is at work group, family, affection and relationships. People need to be respected and appreciated in every event that is happened in daily life. According to Maslow (1943, p. 380), human needs to feel accepted by large groups (club, religion community, sports team) or small social groups (family, intimate friends, sex partners). When the love and belonging needs are fulfilled, people will be very happy because they feel accepted in society.

Love or belonging is the way to get and give love from one to another like concept in the passage below.

“Maslow’s concept of belonging combines the twin urges to give and receive love. Giving love is different from the passion of rock music lyrics that announce, “I want you, I need you, I’m going to have you.” That’s raw sex. And giving love is more than the maternal instinct implanted by nature. For Maslow, giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected others. Receiving love is a way of staying off



the pangs of loneliness and rejection. The man who attains this level will “feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children“ (Graw-Hill, Mc. 1997, p. 128).

The love need can be fulfilled if someone lives in a society. As a social being, human needs a relationship between one another. People cannot live alone and they need companion to feel save. Besides, because of the relationship, people can be loved, respected and recognized. Relationship gives sympathy between one another. When someone lives in a community, he or she will get into friendship, love, and attention.

Family gives us an ultimate of life. Friends give us comfort and help us to solve problems. Humans need to love and to be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others. In the absence of these elements, many people will feel lonely, anxious and depressed. When people feel depressed, they sometimes need friends to talk, to share and to say everything that comes in mind to feel more relief. When there is no person to talk with, people will feel that there is no one respect and care about them. Then disappointment and condescension feeling will cover them. Some people cannot rise from that feeling easily. This is why people interdependent between one and others.

#### 2.3.4. Esteem Needs

An *esteem needs* is realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences. Green (2000, p. 10) stated that:

These needs (refers to the esteem needs) may be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Secondly, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), recognition, attention, importance or appreciation. These needs have been relatively stressed by Alfred Adler and his followers, and have been relatively neglected by Freud and the psychoanalysts. More and more today however there is appearing widespread appreciation of their central importance.

These needs are similar to love and belonging needs. People need to be appreciated and respected. The difference refers to the perspective of someone's attainment. The esteem needs are more to occupation, wealth, carrier, and achievement. People want to be respected for their attainment, because their effort is needed to be appreciated. For example, not all people can be a director, so when someone can be in that place, he or she gets rewarded. A person entitled to receive compliments on what was once achieved. In contrast, people who fail to hold their carrier will feel that they are useless. Nevertheless, people have an intelligence to rise from failure and try hard to achieve what they want. At last, the kinds of Basic Needs will

damage someone's psychology if one of the needs is insatiable. All of needs are arranged. If someone cannot fulfill one of the needs, the upper needs will not achieve.

#### **2.4. Synopsis of 'Misery' by Anton Chekov**

The short story of *Misery* tells about a man named Iona Potapov who works as a sledge driver. He is in his mourning of his son's death. He tries to share his sadness but he lives alone. Iona has a daughter but she does not live with him. He has no friends to talk so he tries to talk with his passengers. Nevertheless there is no one listens to him. The passengers who are picked up on his sledge also do not care about him.

Iona's first fare is a military officer. At first, this man shows his interests in Iona's story, but when Iona turns around to talk to him in detail, the officer starts to shout at him about his driving. The officer is mad because Iona almost hits the pedestrian. Iona's next fare is three obnoxious young men. They are indelicate and ill-treat towards Iona but he gives them a ride anyway hoping they will listen to him.

Unfortunately, one of the men replies, "we shall all die," and Iona receives no sympathy from them. They just say that the death of the family member is an usual phenomenon and that makes Iona does not feel better at all.

Finally, he takes his horse back to the mews. He comes upon another cabman and Iona tells him about his grief. Nevertheless the cabman is fast asleep. Iona wants to tell someone the details of his son's death. Yet, no one shows an interest. This

situation makes him deeper into grief and only intensifies his emotions. He watches crowds of people go by and the narrator adds: "Can he not find among these thousands someone who will listen to him?" In the end, Iona speaks to his horse to feel better.

## 2.5. Previous Studies

Cut Muthmainnah is the student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah in Jakarta who has graduated in 2009. She writes a thesis about psychological approach. Her thesis entitled *A Main Character Analysis of the Zahir Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory*. She uses Theory of Human Motivation to analyze the main character struggle to fulfill his needs. The results of her thesis are revealing The Zahir's can fulfill his need from the lower of his hierarchy until he achieves self – actualization.

The second study is entitled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Kenanga Karya Eka Rusmini: Sebuah Pendekatan Psikoanalisis Freud* by Dara Wiriyarti. She is the student of Diponegoro University in Semarang who has graduated in 2005. She writes a thesis about psychological approach. Her thesis entitled *She uses Freud Psychoanalysis to analyze internal conflict which appears in the novel Kenanga by Oka Rusmini*. The results of her thesis are revealing Kenanga's reverse plot, defining the characteristic, the physical background and finding the real problem which comes from the main character.

## 2.6. Research method

In executing the research, the writer take on three processes, there are:

### 1) Deciding the object material

The object material is the short story entitled *Misery* by Anton Chekov.

The story tells about a Sledge driver named Iona Potapov who loss his son because of illness. The unfulfilled love needs motivates him to look for someone to talk because he feels lonely. Nevertheless, his effort to find a friend to talk is unreachable. He then decided to tell his sorrow to his mare.

### 2) Applying psychological approach

The discussion of the research is to analyze the effects of the unfulfilled needs of Iona. This study is relevant with Abraham H. Maslow, A theory of Human Motivation which clarifies the basic needs which are possessed by people to reach self-actualization. Therefore, to give description and explanation clearly on the subject being studied, the writer applies Theory of Human Motivation. From the object of the study, the main character feels depressed because of his problem. The Theory of Human Motivation by Abraham H. Maslow is employed to observe the problems which appear in the object of the study.

### 3) Analyzing and interpreting the data

Here, the writer reads the short story *Misery* elaborately to avoid misunderstanding. The writer reads it for several times, focusing to the main character, Iona Potapov. Iona loses his only son and then he lives in

loneliness. His motivation to find someone to talk is interesting to be analyzed. The Theory of Motivation (1943) explains the needs which appear in human beings. The basic needs become a considerable study to analyze Iona, the main character of the story.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter includes the findings and the analysis related to the study. Here, the writer will explain the main character's unfulfilled love need. There are some analyses about Iona's effort to release from his sadness. It also explains the effects and findings of the unfulfilled love need. The writer also gives the evidences to support the findings. Besides, the writer wants to explain how the main character of the story deals and solves his problem.

#### **3.1. Iona's Unfulfilled Love Need**

The nuclear family of Iona consists of himself as the father, his wife, his daughter Anisya and his son Kuzma Ionitch. Iona's family members are not mentioned a lot in the story. On the contrary, it tells about Iona's grief because of the death of his son. The death of Kuzma Ionich becomes the main problem in Iona's life. The problems makes Iona cannot release from his sadness and he cannot fulfill his love needs. Besides, there are some reasons that make Iona feels desperate.

The first reason is because the relationship between the members of the family must end. He and his family members must have a close relationship. It is

not easy to explain, but this relationship can shape the feeling of love and belonging. Iona and his son should have done many things together. The things that have been done certainly create a good memory to each other. The love need between family members can be performed in attention, admonition, and affection. The separation certainly makes Iona so sad. Iona feels empty since he cannot share his life with his family. Nevertheless, there still another issues that makes Iona cannot fulfill his needs.

In the story, Iona loses his family members one by one. Iona has a wife who has died too. This situation shows in the statement "I? He he! Me-er-ry gentlemen. The only wife for me now is the damp earth.... . He-ho-ho!... . The grave that is!..."(par. 40). Indirectly, the main character has told the reader that his wife has died when he answers his passenger question. Iona's expression explains the sadness about the death of his wife. "The damp earth" shows that he suffers from losing his wife. Certainly he may remember to the time when he and his wife are still together. The relationship between a husband and a wife are very tight. The nuptial is a sacred moment when two persons have committed to live together. The couple goes through the new life with many life lessons; how to share the feeling of happiness, togetherness, and other feelings that will be decorating their life. It includes the time for having a baby as the generation of the family.



Despite Iona still has a daughter as the only family member left, he cannot share his grief because his daughter is in the country. The statement of "...He still has his daughter Anisya in the country..." (par.53) indirectly explain that Iona cannot have some communications with her. Here, the story does not talk about the time when the daughter left the family. It is unknown when the daughter left the family. The only family member is Anisya who still alive and lives separately from Iona. The communication cannot be built in Iona's family because of the distance between Iona and his daughter. It is impossible to build an intimacy between Iona and his daughter.

Iona regrets when the death comes to his son not to him. It is shown from "Here my son's dead and I am alive.... It's a strange thing, death has come in at the wrong door.... Instead of coming for me it went for my son"(par. 40). Iona has a big hope to his son. Generally, a son usually does some daily activities and imitates what the father does. Father wishfully grants his ability to his son to do something better than him. At least, if the son's ability is different from his father, it must be better. The father will proud of him and he can tell about his son's achievement to his friend. Iona has a dream to see his son grow up and continue his work. Iona hopes to his son like in the statement "...Yes,... I have grown too old to drive.... My son ought to be driving, not I.... He was a real cabman.... He ought to have lived...." (par. 58).

Indirectly, Iona's grief describes the close relationship between father and son. Even Iona's son has died, he still shows his love. The emptiness certainly makes Iona cannot forget his son because he loves Kuzma Ionitch so much. Iona shows his love by telling others about the death of his son. The first statement: "Iona gives a wry smile, and straining his throat, brings out huskily: 'My son... er... my son died this week, sir.'" (par.13). Iona hesitantly starts to tell about his death son to his first passenger. The second statement: "Waiting till there is a brief pause, he looks round once more and says: 'This week... er... my... er... my son died!'" (par.33) is uttered by Iona to the drunken men. He also derives his story hesitantly. The third statement: "May it do you good.... But my son is dead, mate.... Do you hear? This week in the hospital.... It's a queer business...!" (par.52) shows that Iona does not hesitate to tell his grief to his friend who is a sledge driver too. Iona's love to his son is clearly seen from those three statements.

Aristotle (Burhanuddin, 2013.p.1) has explained that people depends to others. Someone cannot live alone because he or she needs other in the daily life. The expression of Iona shows that he depends on his family members. There is an apprehensive feeling comes to him because he lives alone. This apprehensive feeling is clearly shown from Iona's desire to find someone to talk. Nevertheless, his willingness to get a friend is not just to omit his apprehensive to live alone, but also to share his grief.

Iona feels trauma of losing the people who he loves. It makes him so desperate. His desperate feeling appears because he is lonely. The trauma gives him difficulties to rise from his sadness. Hence, he really wants a friend to talk. He just concentrates on his apprehensive feeling which comes to him. Trauma is dealing with someone's fear to something, for example death. Trauma also refers to a painful experience that disturbs our psychological condition. The experience creates some scars and it will be felt again when we experience the same thing. The examples of trauma are experience of losing sibling to illness and an accidental death. The pain of losing the family member can affect Iona's psychological condition. The traumatic moments makes Iona afraid to live alone without his family. Since the death of his son, Iona feels guilty because he cannot take care of his family.

There must be an anxious feeling on Iona's mind. When he lives alone, then who will become the listener for his story? Who will pay attention to him when he teaches how to ride the mare? How he can see his only son success? These all thoughts surely pass in Iona's mind. This is why he regrets when his son death, as the sentence "That's how it is, old girl.... Kuzma Ionitch is gone.... He said good-by to me.... He went and died for no reason.... Now, suppose you had a little colt, and you were own mother to that little colt.... And all at once that same little colt went and died.... You'd be sorry, wouldn't you?... " (par. 60)

Still, if there is another family member lives with him, Iona could probably reduce his sadness. Yet, he does not have anyone close to him. It is different with the case of a father who losses his son but he still has a wife or a daughter. He can share his grief to other family member. Also, the other members of family can give him support and accompany him during hard times. Nevertheless, in the short story, Iona just lives alone and seems that nothing can reduce his grief. Since he loses his son, Iona searches for attention from others to fulfill his love needs. Nevertheless, he has no relationship with people around him.

The sentence "To whom shall I tell my grief?"(par. 1) is the opening sentence of the story. Here, the main character is very hopeless. He confuses to whom he can tell his grief. He wants to share his grief in order to relieve himself from sadness. The sentence clearly explains that there is no one beside him, no family, also any friends to talk. When the family members are gone, Iona feels empty. He is possibly confused with quiet situation at home because he lives alone after the death of his son. This situation makes him face some difficulties to continue his live. He also cannot do his daily activity well. However, Iona still has a strong desire to release from his grief by looking for someone to talk.

Iona's struggle to find a friend becomes the primary need to get love or belonging needs from other people. He needs attention to share his problem. The needs make Iona wants to communicate with other people although he does not know them. He tries to find a good occasion to tell his grief to his passenger

many times. He should find the right time to talk to the passengers in order to make them listen to him.

However, Iona must realize that people who do not really understand about his problem will give different perceptions. Also, the target is not the person who has a relationship with Iona before. The passengers have no idea why they should listen to him while they do not know who Iona is. People who do not recognize someone tend to be individualist. They do not want to involve with someone's problem. Iona's desire of looking for friends is positive, but it destructs other's needs. Iona acts as a stranger that asks for some money to buy a drink. Nevertheless, some people do not feel comfortable to give attention to a stranger. Although there is a helper, he or she does not really help much. There is no sense of belonging because between the passengers and Iona have no relationship before.

The passengers in the story show that they are regardless to Iona because they do not have the feeling of belonging. Of course people have their own family and their problems. In all probability, the passengers have no sympathy to Iona because they have their own family and problems. Iona feels neglected by his passengers and it impacts to his other needs.

Iona cannot fulfill the next needs because he is too ambitious to fulfill his love or belonging needs. Again, when the needs change into desire, what someone's believe as a good thing in the beginning may become bad thing to do. It is caused by the enthusiasm to get what he really needs. Yet, other important

needs are neglected and he also does not think to the lower needs. He feels enough to fulfill the two lower needs. Iona has fulfilled his physiological needs and safety needs. He feels satisfied because he can fulfill it properly.

People are drawn to fulfill their needs naturally. If one need is fulfilled, practically the other needs will appear and has to be fulfilled. Nevertheless, Iona pauses in the third stage of Basic Needs. The desire to get love and attention from the passengers makes Iona does not think to fulfill the upper needs. His love or belonging needs are not fulfilled yet. Iona is trapped and he cannot satisfy his love needs. Automatically, he cannot go to the next need. Moreover, Iona unconsciously neglects his two lower needs.

The main character, Iona Potapov, only cares about his love need since he cannot get love from his family. He has apprehensive feeling because his family members are gone and his love needs cannot be satisfied. The main character in the story is created as antisocial. He has no best friend and he decides to talk with strangers who become his passengers. It is shown from Iona's difficulties in looking for someone to talk. Iona wants to repair the damage of his love need because he cannot live in misery forever. He does the right way to release from his sadness, but he is too ambitious. It makes him forget that his other needs are also important. He does not meet his desire to fulfill his other needs. Consequently, his unfulfilled needs have damaged his life.

### 3.2. Iona's Efforts to Fulfill His Love Need

Iona has a chance to tell his grief to his passengers. They will listen to him when they are in the sledge. As the sledge driver, Iona must treat the passenger well to satisfy them. If the passenger feels satisfied, he can get the attention and tells his grief to them. In fact, all of the passengers complain about his services. They are not satisfied and angry to him. The passengers mock and shout without thinking about Iona's feeling. They can do some bad attitudes because they pay for Iona's work.

The information below shows about the passenger's behaviors to Iona and also why the passengers do bad things to him until he becomes sadder than before.

The first passenger is the officer. His attitude shows that he is really arrogant. The officer wants to get what he wants as quickly as he orders. He also can order anything to Iona at will. It is shown from the statement "Sledge to Vyborgskaya!.... Are you asleep? To Vyborgskaya!" (par.5).

The first passenger, an officer, seems not satisfied with Iona's work. He commands Iona roughly. Moreover, his attitude becomes worse when Iona almost crushes the pedestrians. The officer is angry to both Iona and the pedestrian. He says to Iona: "Where are you shoving, you devil?" Iona immediately hears shouts from the dark mass shifting to and fro before him. "Where the devil are you going? Keep to the r-right!"(par.7) The officer feels that Iona does not listen to him and he again says "You don't know how to

drive! Keep to the right,' says the officer angrily" (par. 8). He also says to the pedestrian: "What rascals they all are!" says the officer jocosely. "They are simply doing their best to run up against you or fall under the horse's feet. They must be doing it on purpose " (par. 7). The officer is really angry because of Iona's carelessness.

The accident that happens in the story makes the officer shocked. He blames Iona because he cannot drive in the right direction. The accident happens because of Iona's fault. He is day dreaming while riding the sledge. It is shown when Iona surprises and questioning why he was there like in " Iona fidgets on the box as though he were sitting on thorns, jerks his elbows, and turns his eyes about like one possessed as though he did not know where he was or why he was there " (par. 9). Iona's reaction shows that he does not realize with what just happened. He does not prepare with the things that just happened to him. A driver must have a big concentration when he does his job.

Nevertheless, Iona does not really respond to the officer's anger. He is shocked about what just happens and realize that he almost crashes pedestrians. He makes pedestrians panic. From that moment, Iona ought to feel guilty. Nevertheless, he still looks for the right time to talk to the officer about his problem. Iona does not say sorry for the accident but he feels that it is the right time for Iona to tell his grief. "Iona looks as his fare and moves his lips.... Apparently he means to say something, but nothing comes but a sniff" (par.10). He tries to talk to the officer hesitantly. There is a possibility that Iona feels



guilty because of the accident. Nevertheless, he considers that he has to fulfill his love or belonging needs.

Iona looks at his fare and moves his lips... Apparently he means to say something, but nothing comes but a sniff.

"What?" inquires the officer.

Iona gives a wry smile, and straining his throat, brings out huskily:

"My son... er... my son died this week, sir."

"H'm! What did he die of?"

Iona turns his whole body round to his fare, and says:

"Who can tell! It must have been from fever.... He lay three days in the hospital and then he died.... God's will."(par.10)

The question word "what" in the third line is the officer's dialogue. It becomes the signal for Iona that the officer pays attention to him. Iona's wry smile makes the officer confuse. Why Iona can smile while he just done a mistake? He should be afraid and nervous because he almost hurts people in that accident. The officer is questioning about Iona's behavior and starts to feel interested to know what is happened with Iona's expression. Definitely, Iona feels happy because he finds someone who wants listen to his story. He then tells about his death son hesitantly.

When Iona starts to tell the death of his son, the officer shows that he becomes touched. The officer shows his respect by uttering the next question "H'm! What did he die of?" This question makes Iona tell his grief confidently.

Iona feels relieved because he can get attention from the officer. Iona continues to tell his story enthusiastically. Unfortunately, the officer is no longer giving

attention to Iona. The passenger is just touched for a while and shifts his attitude again with his rough attitude. He is complaining about Iona's driving again.

"Turn round, you devil!" comes out of the darkness. "Have you gone cracked, you old dog? Look where you are going!"  
"Drive on! Drive on!..." says the officer. "We shan't get there till tomorrow going on like this. Hurry up!" (Par. 17)

The officer's responds cannot be expected. He rejects to listen to the next story. Nevertheless, the officer's behavior shows that he does not want to know about Iona's problem. The officer's need in that moment is, he wants to arrive on time in Vyborgskaya. Iona has neglected by the officer. However his attitude to Iona is too rough. The officer mocks him roughly by saying Iona as an old dog. It shows that he really does not respect Iona.

The sledge-driver cranes his neck again, rises in his seat, and with heavy grace swings his whip. Several times he looks round at the officer, but the latter keeps his eyes shut and is apparently disinclined to listen. Putting his fare down at Vyborgskaya, Iona stops by a restaurant, and again sits huddled up on the box.... Again the wet snow paints him and his horse white. One hour passes, and then another....(par. 19)

In the text above, Iona hopes that the officer wants to listen to the next story. Since the officer still in the sledge, Iona turns back to see him. He hopes that the officer will looking at him again and gives him another chance to continue the story. Yet, the officer is just sitting silently. The officer does not want to see to the front in order that Iona stops to see him. Iona finally

understands with the officer's rejection. He stops turn back and drives the mare until Vyborgskaya. Iona must be disappointed which causes grief comes over him again. His sadness is bigger than before. He feels disappointed and act as before, sits in the box in silence until his body is covered by snow.

Passing some time beside the restaurant, Iona gets the other passengers. There are three drunken men who want to go to Police Bridge. They decide by their own pay the sledge driver. The men are unconscious because they are drunk. The drunken men always do what they want and they are easy to be angry.

Three young men, two tall and thin, one short and hunchbacked, come up, railing at each other and loudly stamping on the pavement with their galoshes. "Cabby, to the Police Bridge!" the hunchback cries in a cracked voice. "The three of us,... twenty kopecks!"(par. 20)

Again, Iona has commanded by his passengers. They do not ask to him nicely. Nevertheless, he must have the same experience before. Iona should realize that people around him cannot have some bad attitudes to him. Although he just works as a sledge driver, he needs to be respected. He is working like other people and also need income to fulfill his daily life. It might be the death of his son which makes him does not care about it. He loses respect from other and he passively does not defeat for his esteem.

Iona tugs at the reins and clicks to his horse. Twenty kopecks is not a fair price, but he has no thoughts for that. Whether it is a trouble or whether it is five kopecks does not matter to him now so long as he has a fare.... The three young men, shoving each other

and using bad language, go up to the sledge, and all three try to sit down at once. The question remains to be settled: Which are to sit down and which one is to stand? After a long altercation, ill-temper, and abuse, they come to the conclusion that the hunchback must stand because he is the shortest. (par. 22)

Although Iona is not paid fairly, he still drives his mare to bring the passengers to their destination. The three drunken men clearly lose their mind because they drink too much Brandy. Drinking can make people unconscious and become so brutal. One of the passengers shows his brutality like it is shown in the text below.

"Well, drive on," says the hunchback in his cracked voice, settling himself and breathing down Iona's neck. "Cut along! What a cap you've got, my friend! You wouldn't find a worse one in all Petersburg.... "

"He-he!... he-he!... " laughs Iona. "It's nothing to boast of!"

"Well, then, nothing to boast of, drive on! Are you going to drive like this all the way? Eh? Shall I give you one in the neck?"

"My head aches," says one of the tall ones. "At the Dukmasovs' yesterday Vaska and I drank four bottles of brandy between us."(par. 23)

Iona does not really care about his passengers' attitude. He just thinks about who will listen to him seriously. His simple needs to find a friend to talk is hard to be fulfilled. People around him have a little consciousness about togetherness. People who meet Iona do not want to deal with Iona's problem. They do not care about other's problem and they also do not want other people deal with his business.

Again, the story has separated between the three passengers' and Iona's condition. Iona feels lonely because he does not talk to the passengers. Iona just make a brief responds if the passengers shout at him to drive better.

Nevertheless, the sledge driver seems very sad and lonely. Moreover, no passenger cares about him and asks him why he looks so mourning.

Iona feels behind his back the jolting person and quivering voice of the hunchback. He hears abuse addressed to him, he sees people, and the feeling of loneliness begins little by little to be less heavy on his heart. The hunchback swears at him, till he chokes over some elaborately whimsical string of epithets and is overpowered by his cough. His tall companions begin talking of a certain Nadyezhda Petrovna. Iona looks round at them. Waiting till there is a brief pause, he looks round once more and says:

"This week... er... my... er... son died!"(par 32).

Iona is still searching for someone to hear him. Although Iona is rejected by the first passenger, he still hopes that the drunken men will listen to him.

After he gets a chance to talk, Iona hesitantly begin to talk. The doubt feeling is seen from the "dots" and the word "er" written in the text above. The writer can catch the indication that Iona is afraid if the passengers are rejected to listen to his story. Nevertheless, his hesitancy makes one of the passengers respond to his sadness like in the passage below.

"We shall all die,..." says the hunchback with a sigh, wiping his lips after coughing. "Come, drive on! drive on! My friends, I simply cannot stand crawling like this! When will he get us there?"

"Well, you give him a little encouragement... one in the neck!"

"Do you hear, you old plague? I'll make you smart. If one stands on ceremony with fellows like you one may as well walk. Do you hear, you old dragon? Or don't you care a hang what we say?" (par. 34)

One of the passengers, the hunchback is attracted to respond Iona's story.

The hunchback just says that all of people will die. The writer can say that the hunchback has no experience about the word "death". It is shown from his standard statement "We shall all die..." Nevertheless, Iona cannot hope much to the three passengers because they are not fully conscious with their talking.

"Cabman, are you married?" asks one of the tall ones.

"I? He he! Me-er-ry gentlemen. The only wife for me now is the damp earth.... . He-ho-ho!... .The grave that is!... Here my son's dead and I am alive.... It's a strange thing, death has come in at the wrong door.... . Instead of coming for me it went for my son...." (par. 39)

In comparison with the officer, the three drunken men have responded more about Iona's statement. Nevertheless, the question from the passenger also makes Iona remember about the death of his wife. He must be trauma because two persons that he loves leave him alone. Iona regrets to lose his wife and his son. He also states that why he still lives while the people who he loves are all gone. He states his uneasiness of losing his family members.

The writer believes that death has destructed someone's life. Iona is suffered because he needs love from others. Unfortunately, his story must end because the passengers must get down in their destination. They have arrived in the Police Bridge. They pay Iona twenty kopecks and leave him alone. Besides, he almost feels satisfied because the drunken men listen to him. Iona's feeling is not favorable yet, but the separation with his passenger makes him feel sadder.

Although the passengers have bad attitudes, they give a good impression to Iona.

They are almost listening to Iona's entire story. If they stay in the sledge longer, maybe they can make Iona feel better.

And Iona turns round to tell them how his son died, but at that point the hunchback gives a faint sigh and announces that, thank God! they have arrived at last. After taking his twenty kopecks, Iona gazes for a long while after the revelers, who disappear into a dark entry. Again he is alone and again there is silence for him.... The misery which has been for a brief space eased comes back again and tears his heart more cruelly than ever. (par 41)

Iona is disappointed because the drunken men cannot stay longer with him. Obviously, he still hopes that he will find someone to talk. Iona starts asking himself, is there anyone who wants to listen to him? When he stops driving in a place, he finds his friend with the same job. Nevertheless, the sledge driver is sleepy. Iona comes to him, tries to talk with him because the sledge driver seems to have no work to do.

In one of the corners a young cabman gets up, clears his throat sleepily, and makes for the water-bucket.

"Want a drink?" Iona asks him.

"Seems so."

"May it do you good.... But my son is dead, mate.... Do you hear?"

This week in the hospital.... It's a queer business.... " (par: 49)

By offering some drinks, Iona invites him into a discussion. Iona directly tells about his son. Nevertheless, the sledge driver just gives a brief answer.

Different with the passengers before, Iona directly says what is in his mind to his friends. It is different with the time when Iona talks to his passenger politely.

Iona is not looking for the right time to get attention from his friend. The sledge

driver lets Iona speak alone. He does not pay attention to Iona because he is sleepy. Iona says to the young sledge driver that he has slept enough because he has no passenger. Nevertheless, the young man does not give reaction. As it is stated in "Iona looks to see the effect produced by his words, but he sees nothing.

The young man has covered his head over and is already asleep. The old man sighs and scratches himself (par. 53)."

Obviously, Iona cannot fulfill his love need. He tries many times and all are failed. In fact, it is not only the passenger who does not listen to him, but also his partner. His love needs are the most important to repair in that time. Iona feels tired because he is always being rejected. He stops to find someone to talk and then going back to his mare.

His sad feeling is sticking on him and he cannot release from it. If he can find someone to talk, he will utter everything in his mind as stated below.

Just as the young man had been thirsty for water, he thirsts for speech. His son will soon have been dead a week, and he has not really talked to anybody yet... . He wants to talk of it properly, with deliberation.... He wants to tell how his son was taken ill, how he suffered, what he said before he died, how he died.... He wants to describe the funeral, and how he went to the hospital to get his son's clothes. He still has his daughter Anisya in the country.... And he wants to talk about her too.... Yes, he has plenty to talk about now. His listener ought to sigh and exclaim and lament.... (par. 55)

Iona needs companion since the death of his son. During his trauma, Iona focuses with his feeling only. Live alone is naturally difficult. Aristotle (Burhanuddin, 2013.p.1) has stated about human who need others to live. Iona



wants to release from his sadness by trying to find someone who wants to listen to him. Nevertheless, all people that he meets are neglect him.

Desperate feeling has covered Iona and he is blamed himself because of his unsolved problem. Regrets also haunted Iona because he feels that he cannot take care of his family. His sadness makes him so tired. He seems to be so desperate like we can see at the statement below:

With a look of anxiety and suffering Iona's eyes stray restlessly among the crowds moving to and fro on both sides of the street: can he not find among those thousands someone who will listen to him? But the crowds flit by heedless of him and his misery.... His misery is immense, beyond all bounds. If Iona's heart were to burst and his misery to flow out, it would flood the whole world, it seems, but yet it is not seen. It has found a hiding-place in such an insignificant shell that one would not have found it with a candle by daylight....(par. 41)

The paragraph above is about Iona's feeling after he cannot fulfill his need. He wonders that there are many people live in this world but no one pays attention to him. He bears his grief because there is nothing he can do if he is alone. He looks for someone to reveal his misery.

Iona starts to think about his mare which also passes her dinner and works harder. He must feel so tired and hungry after many things happen all day.

As stated in "Are you munching?" Iona asks his mare, seeing her shining eyes.

"There, munch away, munch away.... Since we have not earned enough for oats, we will eat hay...." (par. 56). Iona also pays attention to his "work asset". He makes sure that his mare will eat delicious dishes.

Again, Iona thinks about his physiological needs because he cannot fulfill his love needs. As long as he still has a passion to achieve his desire to get a friend, he does not want to go back to his primary needs. Iona's desire to release from his sadness is not fulfilled until the end of the story.

The consciousness of Iona to have some hay for his mare is shown that the feeling of exhausted has come to him. He understands that he cannot stay in his misery forever. He and his mare are needed to eat too. When Iona starts to talk to his mare, he seems to forget what he feels at that time by thinking about food. Maslow (1943, p. 5) has explained that if the need is unsatisfied, physiological needs become the important thing to fulfill first.

The dream that he has for his son is clearly cannot be real. Here just the time that can heal him from sadness. Whether he can relieve it or not, it becomes his decision to make a choice which way will be taken by him. It can be happened if he does not feel necessary to fulfill his love need and not to try from beginning. Nevertheless, Iona has shown us by his behavior, "think about hay".

At least with those words we can know that Iona shows the progress to start everything from the beginning. In the writer point of view, he will be better through the time although the son's death becomes the shadow that cannot be forgotten easily.

### **3.3. The Effects of Iona's Unfulfilled Love Need**

Iona's efforts to fulfill his love needs are affecting to the other needs. The ambition to chase his desire affects to the process of fulfilling the needs. The effect that appears in the story explains that Iona becomes more distressed. There are some effects that makes Iona cannot release from his problems.

#### **3.3.1. Neglecting Physiological and Safety Needs**

Human is motivated to fulfill their needs. Naturally, human will respond to the physiological needs first. It has been explained that physiological need is the very basic in the Hierarchy of Needs. This primary needs becomes habitual because it tells about body's need in daily life like foods, clothes, etc.

Iona shows that he has fulfilled his physiological needs. Iona consciousness to fulfill his physiological needs is shown from his clothing. The setting of the short story is in the winter. The snowfall pile up and make the temperature become so cold. Iona wears a thick cloth to feel warm as it sees in the sentence "He puts on his coat..." (par. 57)

Else, Iona also takes care about his needs to eat. He also remembers to gives his mare the foods. "...A man who knows how to do his work,... who has had enough to eat, and whose horse has had enough to eat, is always at ease...."(par.50) this sentence shows that Iona is conscious to fulfill his primary needs. His physiological needs are fulfilled well as the arrangement of Maslow's

hierarchy. Automatically, the person who satisfied in one need, he will step to the upper needs.

Iona lives safe. He does not feel in danger because he knows the area around him. He is known people in that area and it does not make him afraid.

Although there are some roughneck passengers, he feels familiar with their attitude. The officer as the first passenger shows that he is rough person.

Nevertheless Iona does not feel threaten. "To Vyborgskaya," repeats the officer.

"Are you asleep? To Vyborgskaya!" (par. 5)

Iona also feels comfortable with his works as the sledge driver. It shows from this sentence "The sledge-driver clicks to the horse, cranes his neck like a swan, rises in his seat, and more from habit than necessity" (p. 6) He seems not hesitant to ride his horse because the mare is tame. Iona becomes someone who seeks safety in the common choice. He feels that there is nothing to worry about because he knows the condition in the society.

Iona does not care about his income because he feels satisfied with his income. It is shown in "Whether it is a rouble or whether it is five kopecks does not matter to him now so long as he has a fare...."(par. 24) He is satisfied although he does not pay fair. He does not feel worry because he certainly knows that he can fulfill his needs with low income. Iona can fulfill his safety needs and he could go up to the next level in the arrangement of Hierarchy of Needs. That is love or belonging needs. Nevertheless, there is a problem that makes he cannot fulfill the next need.

Iona lives in misery because of his unfulfilled love needs. Maslow (1943.p. 15) has explained that the character of needs are necessarily unconscious and conscious. The unconscious needs are more important because it is regularly done in daily live. It has been explained that Iona has fulfilled his two lower needs. Eat, clothes, and place to stay are the needs that cannot be forgotten. The unconscious needs make someone does some habits in fulfilling it. The unconscious needs are important because it is always remembered, for example foods. Someone has a habitual to eat three times a day. If he passes his meal time, he will feel hungry and he conscious that he must eat. This condition makes someone conscious to fulfill the needs for the next day.

Iona has neglected his physiological and safety needs because he thinks that he can fulfill it. Those needs become unimportant because the needs become habitual and easy to get. Iona does not worry about physiological needs and safety needs because those are fulfilled well. Both of fulfilled needs are impacted positive to Iona's live because he can tackle to the next needs.

Nevertheless, the impact of neglecting his fulfilled needs is seen in his physiological and safety needs. It is proved that Iona neglects his physiological need. Iona does not care about his health. Although he wears coat, but he should finds a place to shelter from the snow drift. It shows from " Iona Potapov, the sledge-driver, is all white like a ghost. He sits on the box without stirring, bent as double as the living body can be bent. If a regular snowdrift fell on him it seems as though even then he would not think it necessary to shake it off (par.1)."

Although Iona wears thick clothes, the snow will make him feels cold and he can get influenza or fever. Nevertheless Iona does not think necessary to shelter or searching for a warmth place while he waits for the fare.

Another proves is Iona cannot fulfill his physiological needs. It is shown from "I have not earned enough to pay for the oats, even," (par. 50). Iona has income, but in that day he just gets some money. He cannot buy foods for his mare. As stated in "Since we have not earned enough for oats, we will eat hay (par. 58)." Actually, Iona can buy foods with his income. Iona can buy other foods although he cannot get a delicious dish for him and his horse. Nevertheless this condition shows that Iona lives straitened.

In the chapter two is explained that safety needs can be threatened in emergencies. It is shown in the story when Iona lose control to ride his mare as contained in the statements below.

" A coachman driving a carriage swears at him; a pedestrian crossing the road and brushing the horse's nose with his shoulder looks at him angrily and shakes the snow off his sleeve. Iona fidgets on the box as though he were sitting on thorns, jerks his elbows, and turns his eyes about like one possessed as though he did not know where he was or why he was there " (par. 9).

The accident happens and Iona almost crushes against pedestrian.

Although Iona has fulfilled his safety needs, it does not mean that he can neglect it. Iona has to maintain his fulfilled needs. In essentials, someone must be aware to his fulfilled needs. It should have done to maintain the needs constantly

fulfilled. Moreover, because of that accident, Iona gets intimidation and bad treatment by the passenger as it is shown in the passage below.

A coachman driving a carriage swears at him; a pedestrian crossing the road and brushing the horse's nose with his shoulder looks at him angrily and shakes the snow off his sleeve. Iona fidgets on the box as though he were sitting on thorns, jerks his elbows, and turns his eyes about like one possessed as though he did not know where he was or why he was there. (par. 9)

Although there is an accident appears in the middle of the story, Iona does not think that his safety is disrupted because he escapes from danger. The analysis will be different if Iona cannot get out of the accident. Another proves is when Iona gets intimidation from the three drunken men as in the sentence "Well, then, nothing to boast of, drive on! Are you going to drive like this all the way? Eh? Shall I give you one in the neck? (par. 27)" One of the drunken men threatens Iona if Iona cannot do what they want. Nevertheless, the drunken men are really treating Iona badly like in "And Iona hears rather than feels a slap on the back of his neck (par.39)." Iona gets bullying and he is in danger because he gets violence from his passengers.

From some proves that the writer has explained above, it surely means that his physiological and safety needs are disrupted. Since Iona just focuses on his love needs, he does not pay attention to his needs which extremely well fulfilled before. He also cannot reach the next stage, which is love or belonging needs because he needs to repair his needs one by one.

### 3.3.2. Feeling Desperate Because the Unsolved Problem

Maslow (1943, p. 15) has explained that the points of basic needs are related to each other. If one need cannot be fulfilled, the higher needs will be hard to achieve. Iona is dominated by his love needs. He does not think about the next needs. He still thinks about his unfulfilled love need. Maslow (1943, p. 372) also said that the whole philosophy of the future will also change if someone is dominated by certain needs.

Iona cannot share his love or belonging needs to his family. The death of his family members makes him desperate and feels lonely. Moreover, Iona does not have any close relationship in his life. Iona decides to talk to his passengers but they do not care about him. Iona hardly gets what he wants and he feels sad because he cannot get what he wants.

"That's how it is, old girl (refers to the mare)... Kuzma Ionitch is gone.... He said good-by to me.... He went and died for no reason.... Now, suppose you had a little colt, and you were own mother to that little colt.... And all at once that same little colt went and died.... You'd be sorry, wouldn't you?... " The little mare munches, listens, and breathes on her master's hands. Iona is carried away and tells her all about it (par. 60).

In the passage above, the author is created the mare as something that is loyal and understands with Iona's feeling. Although he talks to his mare, it does not mean that Iona can release from his sadness. No human could possibly achieve the satisfaction of animals, even though it is a pet. Human is higher than animal. He has figured mindset which is not possessed by animal. Iona talks his



problems to forget his sadness. Nevertheless, the writer thinks that Iona has deceived himself.

The existence of friend to talk is very important to Iona. Its purpose is to make his sadness decrease. As in “He cannot think about his son when he is alone.... To talk about him with someone is possible, but to think of him and picture him is insufferable anguish.... (par. 57).” Iona cannot release the sadness by himself. He needs friend to share his sadness so that he can feel that there is another person who still cares and loves him. Iona’s love needs are unfulfilled because the rejection of his passengers. Iona becomes in misery.

### **3.3.3. Losing of Motivation to Tackle the Next Needs**

Iona is just focused on fulfilling his love or belonging needs only. It makes Iona cannot steps to the next level in hierarchy of needs. The satisfaction to fulfill the needs is relative. Nevertheless, Iona cannot fulfill his love need even in a small amount. Practically, Iona cannot go up to fulfill his esteem Needs.

Esteem needs explain about occupation, position in the society and all related to the self esteem. Someone will lose his confidence if other people trampling his or her self esteem. There are two kinds of esteem needs. The first set is the desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, confidence in the face of the world, independence and freedom. Second, it is the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), recognition,

attention, importance or appreciation. There are some evidences that make Iona hardly tackles his esteem needs.

The first is occupation. Someone will respect other people if he or she has a good occupation. A person with higher occupation will be viewed as the lucky man. He has the authority to control his employee. He also gets a big income so he can buy everything he wants. He can buy someone's service because he has money as their strength. It makes someone can treat other as what as they like.

Money is very important to fulfill someone needs. Nevertheless, the usage of money sometimes makes someone become arrogant. As the example, the passengers treat Iona badly because they do not satisfy with Iona's work. Iona is not a rich man. He has low occupation and he cannot fulfill his own needs.

Iona's status as the sledge driver is placed in the background by people around him. Iona's work does not look promising to fulfill his daily needs.

However, Iona feels satisfy with his job because he can fulfill his needs.

Although Iona feels enough, other people do not think the same. They may think that working as the sledge driver is really hard. Iona surely will get some difficulties to fulfill his needs because of his unstable income.

He cannot satisfy his love needs which causes the upper needs unachieved. Iona makes decision to find someone to talk, but his ambition makes him blind to fill other needs. Iona has stopped in the love or belonging needs.

Respects, cares, and belongings become harder to achieve. The thing that Iona can do is: he has to go back to his primary needs. It is a physiological need. If a

complex matter has appeared and there is nothing can do to solve it, except if

someone must start everything from the beginning (Maslow. 1943, p.373).



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

Love is one of human needs. Consequently, lack of love makes the other needs cannot be achieved. Basic needs are fulfilled in an arrangement. When these needs are not fulfilled well, human beings face problems. The problems that cannot be solved make the upper needs being neglected and human has start to fulfill the needs from begin.

The short story entitled *Misery* is one of literary works that shows us about the complexity of the unfulfilled needs of the person who cannot solve his problems.

Iona, the main character of the story has traumatic feeling because he loses his family members. The death of his beloved family members makes Iona feels trauma because it makes him feel lonely. Iona's wife and son who are died make him feels desperate because he lacks of love needs. The emptiness that Iona feels makes him cannot recover from his sadness and affect to his other needs. The unfulfilled love needs make him feel desperate and uneasy to tackle the esteem needs. He stops in one need only and other needs are piled up, waiting to be fulfilled.

In order to find his love needs, Iona has willingness to repair his love need by trying to talk with his passenger. The story of Iona tells that he wants to relieve himself as soon as possible. Nevertheless, he needs a helping hand from other people

around him. We have to realize that people have some problems that cannot be fulfilled by him or her alone. As in Iona's problem, he needs friends to relieve from his grief. Iona needs friends to talk, so he can release his problems.

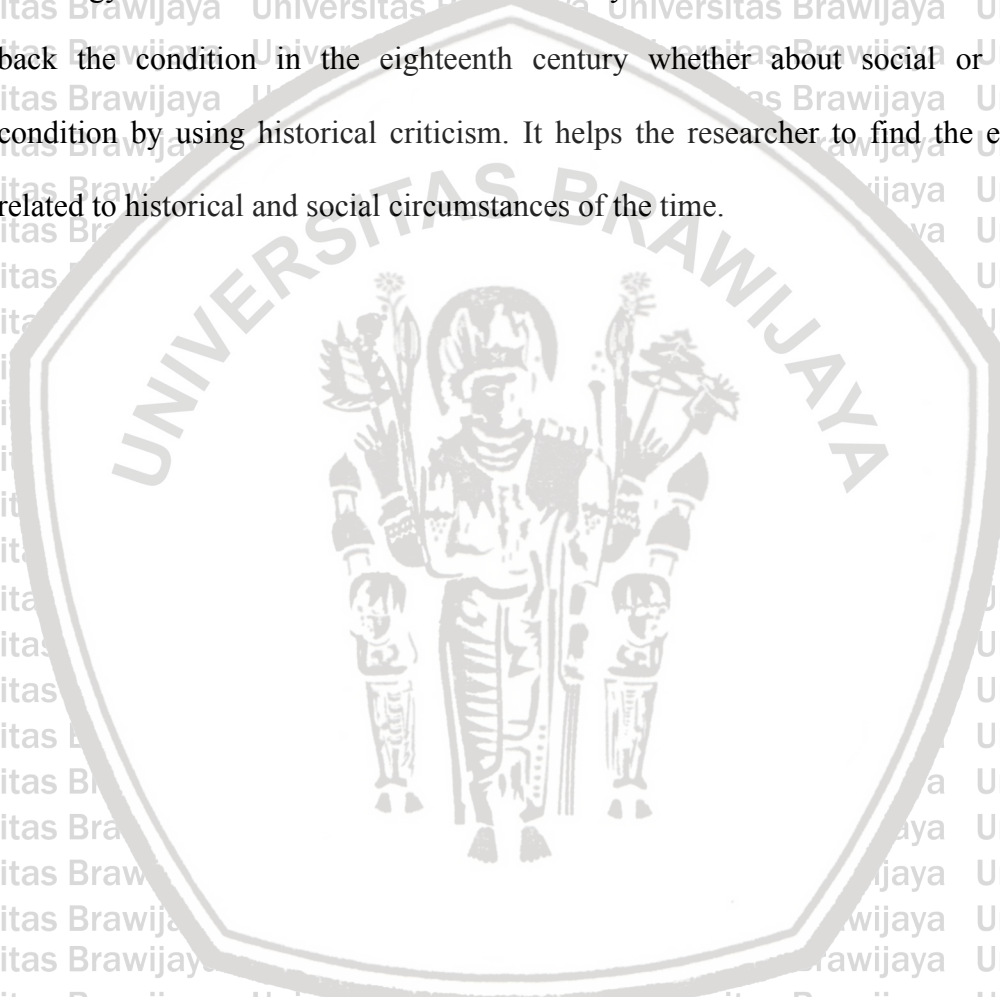
The passengers in the story are reflecting the society in the real life. People have their own way to solve their problems, how they react and solve it. Some people feel that they have to keep their problems as a secret and not to share his or her problems, but others feel that they need to share their problems to others. Iona is the person who wants to share his problems because he thinks that he can find the solution from his problem. Nevertheless, since the people on the society have different reactions, Iona feels so desperate. Iona does not get what he expected from the people around him. On the contrary, Iona is neglected, bullied and mocked by his passengers.

The end of the story has shown that Iona cannot fulfill his love needs and he must go back to his very basic needs. Human being needs are like a system. If the system does not work well, automatically it will be restarted and repaired from the beginning. Iona shows that he then tries to repair his need from the beginning. He thinks about foods and just forgets his love needs for a while because of the problem is hard to solve. He repairs his needs from the lower needs until he can achieve self-actualization like Maslow theory has explained it before.

In the end, although Iona cannot get what he wants, he still has a hope to rise from his misery. He realizes in the end that he has to go back from the very basic of his needs to repair his other damage needs.

#### 4.2. Suggestion

For the next researcher, there are many issues that can be emerged from *Misery*. The story is related with society. Therefore, the next researcher can use sociology of literature social issues in the story. The next researcher can also trace back the condition in the eighteenth century whether about social or cultural condition by using historical criticism. It helps the researcher to find the evidence related to historical and social circumstances of the time.



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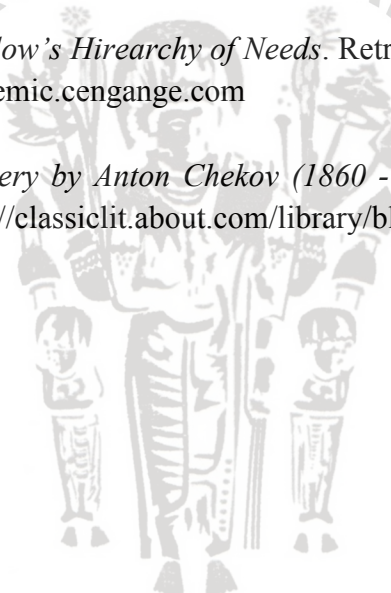
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# APPENDIX





**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN  
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5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 21 Februari 2013
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 3 Februari 2014
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II. Nurul Laili N., S.S., M.Hum.
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No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	21 Februari 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2	21 Februari 2013	Persetujuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
3	23 Februari 2013	Konsultasi I	Pembimbing I	
4	25 Februari 2013	Revisi Bab I pertama	Pembimbing I	
5	5 Maret 2013	Revisi Bab I kedua	Pembimbing I	
6	10 Maret 2013	ACC Bab I	Pembimbing I	
7	18 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
8	25 Maret 2013	Menyerahkan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
9	8 April 2013	Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
10	10 April 2013	ACC Bab II	Pembimbing I	
11	19 April 2013	Konsultasi I	Pembimbing II	

12	21 Mei 2013	Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II
13	24 Mei 2013	Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing II
14	12 Juni 2013	ACC Bab I dan II	Pembimbing II
15	21 Juni 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
16	21 Juni 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
17	16 Oktober 2013	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing II
18	17 Oktober 2013	Menyerahkan Bab III	Pembimbing I
19	21 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi Bab III	Pembimbing I
20	23 Oktober 2013	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I
21	26 Oktober 2013	ACC Bab III	Pembimbing I
22	29 Oktober 2013	Menyerahkan Bab III	Pembimbing II
23	6 November 2013	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing II
24	14 November 2013	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
25	28 November 2013	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
26	7 Desember 2013	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
27	12 Desember 2013	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
28	16 Desember 2013	ACC Bab III	Pembimbing II
29	27 Desember 2014	Menyerahkan Bab IV	Pembimbing I
30	3 Januari 2014	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I
31	6 Januari 2014	Menyerahkan Bab IV	Pembimbing II
32	13 Januari 2014	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing II
33	15 Januari 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
34	15 Januari 2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
35	24 Januari 2014	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
36	24 Januari 2014	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
37	28 Januari 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
38	28 Januari 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II

39	30 Januari 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	Universitas Brawijaya
40	30 Januari 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	Universitas Brawijaya

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