

HAZEL'S STRUGGLE TO GET HER SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN JOHN GREEN'S *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*

Perjuangan Hazel untuk Mendapatkan Aktualisasi Diri dalam Novel
The Fault in Our Stars Karya John Green

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis novel *The Fault in Our Stars* karya John Green. Penelitian ini fokus pada karakter Hazel dan perjuangan hidupnya menghadapi kanker tiroid stadium IV. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan karakter Hazel di dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars* dan untuk mengungkapkan perjuangan Hazel dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya berdasarkan teori kebutuhan Abraham Maslow. Karena penelitian ini fokus pada karakter, maka penelitian ini juga menggunakan pendekatan karakter dan penokohan. Teori Abraham Maslow juga digunakan oleh penulis. Teori tersebut diklasifikasi menjadi lima tingkatan, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, keamanan dan keselamatan, dicintai dan mencintai, penghargaan diri, dan aktualisasi diri. Penulis menganalisis data yang telah dikumpulkan dengan mengkategorikan data-data tersebut ke dalam lima poin yang termasuk dalam hirarki kebutuhan. Dapat disimpulkan dari analisis tersebut bahwa Hazel dapat memenuhi kebutuhannya melalui perjuangannya hingga kebutuhan tertinggi, yaitu pengaktualisasian diri.

Kata-Kata Kunci: *new criticism; perjuangan; aktualisasi diri; kebutuhan; hirarki kebutuhan*

Abstract: This research aims to analyze John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* which focuses on analyzing Hazel Grace's character and her struggle to face a stage IV cancer thyroid. The aims of this research are to describe the characteristics of Hazel Grace in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and to reveal Hazel's struggle to fulfill her needs based on Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need theory. The character and characterization approaches are applied as the foundation of this research. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human need theory is applied as well. This theory is classified into five stages of needs which consist of physiological, safety and security, love and belongingness, self-esteem and self-actualization needs. The writer analyzed the data collected by categorizing them into five points which are included in hierarchy of needs. As a conclusion, Hazel able to fulfill her needs with her struggle as well as her self-actualization.

Key Words: *new criticism; struggle; self-actualization; need; hierarchy of needs*

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, cancer is on the verge of overtaking as the number one cause of death. Patients with cancer need high importance on good relationship with health-care professionals, psychological support (from family, friends or their environment) and information that support them during and after disease.

Abraham Maslow outlined a hierarchy of needs, with physiological needs at the bottom and self-actualization at the top. Oncological diagnosis affects all aspects of patient's life, including his social environment, and threatens needs fulfillment at every level (Rubešová, *et al*, 2017: 2). They need to grow and realize personal potential when illness brings the confrontation with existential question about life or death. The need of self-actualization can only be fulfilled by individual. Patients need motivation to face their cancer disease.

Character's motivation, behavior, thought, feeling and speech in the novel can be equally identified and understood as motivation, behavior, thought, feeling and speech people have in real life. There are some stories which tell the story of people life, like John Green's work.

John Green has written five novels with a young-adult fiction genre, such as *Looking for Alaska*, *An Abundance of Katherines*, *Paper Towns*, *Will Grayson Will Grayson*, and *The Fault in Our Stars* and he also writes short story *Let it Snow: Three Holiday Romances*.

One of John Green's novels is *The Fault in Our Stars*. It has been adapted to a film and released in June 2014. This novel is inspired by a girl, Esther Earl, who was diagnosed with cancer at the age 12 and died in 2010, after her 16th birthday. This novel is dedicated to Esther but the story is not about her (Young, 2015).

The main character in the novel is Hazel Grace. She is sixteen years old girl

who was diagnosed with terminal lung cancer at the age 13 years old. In her daily activity she has to wear nasal cannula and hold a portable oxygen tank everywhere she goes to. It is because her lung does not work normally. This condition makes her difficult and shy to socialize with others. Although Hazel gets cancer, she has the needs which must be fulfilled in her life like people normally.

The Fault in Our Stars has been researched by some people in various points of views. First is about the notion of time that passes in the narrative and how it plays out through the structure of TFIOS based on the narrative theory of time by Paul Ricoeur in his book *Narrative and Time* (1984). This research focuses on the author, Green, who presents how time passes and how a disease like cancer affects young adolescents in real life (Deeb, 2016: 112-113). The second is focused on analyzing of patience reflected in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* based on individual psychological approach (Sholihah, 2016: 6).

It is different from Deeb and Sholihah. This article tries to reveal how Hazel's struggle to fulfill her needs based on Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need. This research is chosen for two reasons. First, *The Fault in Our Stars* novel has a great story about human motivation and struggle in life that reflected in Hazel Grace. Second, let readers know about how people with cancer surviving their life and how to meet their needs like what normal people do.

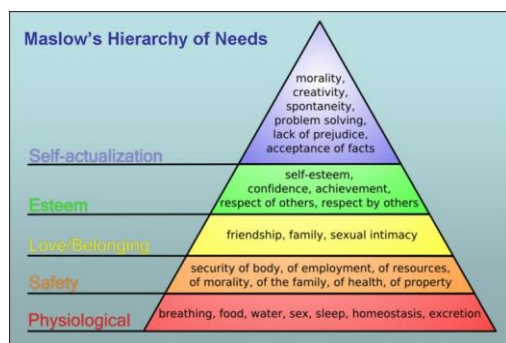
Maslow argues that human needs are divided into five clusters of hierarchy. The first level is physiological needs; the second level is safety needs; the third level is love and belongingness needs; the fourth level is esteem needs; and the fifth level is self-actualization needs as the peak of hierarchy (Larsen, 2010: 346).

These needs are neither necessarily conscious nor unconscious. On the whole,

however, in the average person, they are more unconscious than conscious (Maslow, 1970: 54). It means that the basic needs are often largely unconscious although they may, with suitable techniques, become conscious.

Maslow took this idea and created his famous hierarchy of needs based on the details of air, water food, and sex. He began with the concept of need but defined needs primarily by their goals. Maslow believed that needs were hierarchically organized, with more basic needs found toward the bottom and selfactualization need at the top (Larsen, 2010:346).

The diagram shows Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, represented as a pyramid below:



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: The Stage of Human's Need

Maslow proposed a hierarchy of human needs as the first theory of behavior motivation. Within his model, those are five stages of needs or goals they are the physiological needs, the safety needs, the belongingness and love needs, the esteem needs and the self-actualization needs.

Human must satisfy a number of basic physiological needs. The physiological need is the lowest stage in the hierarchy of needs. These include needs that are of prime importance to the immediate survival of the individual, for instance, the need for food, water, air, and sleep (Larsen, 2010: 346).

Young has summarized the work on appetite in its relation to body needs. If

the body lacks some chemical, the individual will tend (in an imperfect way) to develop a specific appetite or partial hunger for that missing food element (Maslow, 1970: 36). It means that if the body of a human has lack condition, it will make the individual wants to fulfill his needs, especially for food, drink, breath and et cetera.

When the first stage that is the physiological needs have been satisfied, the new need will emerge and so on. Safety and security need come to the next in the hierarchy of needs. This need which may categorize roughly as the safety needs are having a place to live, security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety, and so on (Maslow, 1970:39).

After the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then the human will emerge the next need that is the belongingness and love needs (Maslow, 1970: 43). The love needs have been described in different ways: in terms of social relationships, connection with other people, and belonging to groups or partnerships.

One thing that must be stressed at this point is that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need. (Maslow,1970: 44). Maslow was careful to differentiate between the love needs and sexuality; he states that love needs are greater than a physiological desire to procreate because they represent a human yearning for emotional connection that is imbued with a different quality than sexual desire. Sex includes in physiological need. It means that love needs involve both giving and receiving love such Maslow's statement that people must have the opportunity to love and be loved.

When the physiological, safety, and love needs are satisfied, a set of needs relating to esteem and self-respect emerge as primary determinants of human

behavior (McLeod, 2017: 3). This is the fourth stage in the hierarchy of human needs theory. In this stage, people begin to have need or desire for self-respect and for the esteem each other. According to Alfred Alder and his followers (Maslow, 1970: 45), these needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. First is the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second is the desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame, glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation.

There are two types of esteem, they are esteem from others and self-esteem. Esteem from others means that people want to be seen by others as competent, strong, and able to achieve. They also want to be respected by others for our achievements and their abilities. Self-esteem means that people want to feel good about them, to feel that they are worthwhile, valuable, and competent (Larsen, 2010: 347).

After all these needs are satisfied, people may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he wants to do individually (Maslow, 1970: 46). Every person must deliver their passion as the actualization such as a musician produces musical stuff, a poet must write and other interests.

People who try to reach the goal in their lives will do anything and it can bring effects to their behavior or personality. The effect of their motivation towards their personality can be seen either positive or negative (Maslow, 1970: 55). What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature which is called self-actualization.

This need is the need to develop one's potential, to become the person one was meant to be. However, selfactualizers

seem to just know who they are and have few doubts about the direction their lives should take (Larsen, 2010: 348).

Hence, the behavior which appears in the main character of the process of being a struggle in somebody's life reveals the needs which that person must achieve. The main character in *The Fault in Our Stars*, Hazel Grace, can be analyzed by using psychological theory based on Abraham Maslow's view of the hierarchy of needs. It is an expression from her physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

METHOD

Based on the research question and significance of the study above, I use a descriptive qualitative method, which analyses the relation among words or sentences that produce particular meaning. Since the study focuses on literary work particularly a novel, qualitative research is considered as an applicable theory in conducting the research.

This research is literary-based which taken from some phrases and quotes to be analyzed from some books, novels, journals, and sources on the internet. It shall be done for the purpose of finding supporting data and elaborating it as well. The research follows the following steps, such as reading the novel carefully, selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the novel. In the end, this research will find the fact, whether Maslow's concept is chronological or not to the hierarchy of needs.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Hazel's Characterization in Round Character

The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character is one or

more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters (DiYanni, 2010: 54). The major characters are usually round characters. Round characters, however, present us with more facets. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. Round characters often change but flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story (Kennedy, 2010: 78). In this story, Hazel belongs to protagonist character which is supported by minor characters that make the readers can feel her hard struggle in life. Hazel is characterized in this novel as follows: pessimistic, feeling depressed with her condition, unconfident, energetic, and bookworm.

I reveal that Hazel as a round character who has a changing characterization. She is characterized in *The Fault in Our Stars* as a pessimistic girl. She thinks that her life will be the end since she got cancer. Therefore, her parents ask her to join with a supporting group. It makes her struggle better than before, especially since Hazel meets with August. Although she got cancer she has to be struggling to fulfill her needs. First, she argues that based on Maslow's theory, she just stops in the second level which is safety and security needs. But, actually I see the struggle of Hazel to fulfill her needs as like as adolescent normally.

Hazel's Struggle to Fulfill Her Needs Based on Hierarchy of Needs

The Fault in Our Stars tells about Hazel Grace Lancaster, a sixteen years old girl who gets thyroid cancer. She has to wear nasal cannula and hold oxygen tank everywhere because it can help her to breathe normally. As a young girl, she has her own expectation. It is about her dream to find *An Imperial Affliction's* author, Peter Van Houten; her favorite author. Furthermore, she believes that her cancer cannot stop her to meet Peter.

She has a close friend named Augustus who helps her to meet Peter. Then, in her way of finding Peter, she has to meet her needs in hierarchy point of view of Maslow's theory.

By applying the stages in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, I will reveal the aspect which influences Hazel to have a strong motivation. It starts with the explanation of Hazel's physiological needs, followed by her safety and security needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and the last is self-actualization needs.

Hazel's Physiological Needs

The physiological need is the lowest stage in the hierarchy of needs. These include needs that are of prime importance to the immediate survival of the individual, for instance the need for food, water, air, and sleep (Larsen, 2010: 346). The condition of Hazel is "I told Augustus the broad outline of my miracle: diagnosed with Stage IV thyroid cancer when I was thirteen" (Green, 2012: 5).

Hazel has a surgery called radical neck dissection, radiation and also tried some chemotherapy for her lung tumors; the tumors shrank, and then grew. By then, she is fourteen years old. Her lungs started to fill up with water and she looks dead. Hazel also has some drugs that make her less terrified about the fact that she cannot breathe. She also has more than a dozen other drugs pumped into her through a PICC line. After that, Hazel ends up in the ICU with pneumonia and her parents think that their daughter will die.

Then, a miracle happens to Hazel. Her cancer doctor, Dr. Maria, manages to get some of the fluid out of her lungs and shortly thereafter the antibiotics they give her for pneumonia kicked in.

"I woke up and soon got into one of those experimental trials that are famous in the Republic of Cancervania for Not Working. The drug was Phalanxifor,

this molecule designed to attach itself to cancer cells and slow their growth. It didn't work in about 70 percent of people. But it worked in me. The tumors shrank. And they stayed shrunk. Huzzah, Phalanxifor! In the past eighteen months, my mets have hardly grown, leaving me with lungs that suck at being lungs but could, conceivably, struggle along indefinitely with the assistance of drizzled oxygen and daily Phalanxifor. Admittedly, my Cancer Miracle had only resulted in a bit of purchased time." (Green, 2012: 5).

Hazel can struggle for her life with the assistance of daily Phalanxifor and drizzled oxygen. Then, Hazel does her life normally. Hazel does not only need Phalanxifor but also needs oxygen.

Hazel fulfills her need of breath by using nasal cannula that is a transparent tube that split just beneath her neck, wrapped behind her ears, and then reunited in her nostrils. It is connected to a cylindrical green tank of oxygen. From this assistance, Hazel can breathe normally. Hazel also gives more time to sleep well.

"So I got up late the next morning, a Thursday. Mom's policy was never to wake me up, because of the job requirements of Professional Sick Person is sleeping a lot, so I was kind of confused at first when I jolted awake with her hands on my shoulders. "It's almost ten," she said. "Sleep fights cancer," I said." (Green, 2012: 17)

It shows Hazel has to meet her need of sleep. Her mom does not wake her up because she understands that Hazel need to sleep more than normal people do. Because of her lung cancer, she cannot do many activities. So that Hazel believes sleep fights cancer. She also recognizes that she is a teenager who has special requirements:

"I slept for a long time, ten hours, possibly because of the slow recovery and possibly because sleep fights cancer and possibly because I was a teenager with no particular wake-up time. I wasn't strong enough yet to go back to classes at MCC. When I finally felt like getting up, I removed the BiPAP snout from my nose, put my oxygen nubbins in, turned them on, and then grabbed my laptop from beneath my bed, where I'd stashed it the night before." (Green, 2012: 8)

It seems that Hazel is familiar with her condition. She needs more time to sleep which provides recovery for her. Hazel has to manage her time for sleeping well after getting some treatments from her doctors.

Next, Hazel has to manage her foods. She eats some vegetarian food, "Sunday night, we had pizza with green peppers and broccoli" (Green, 2012: 16). Hazel has already been accustomed to eating vegetarian foods at home. She also takes her own food whenever she eats out; just like what happens when she comes to Augustus Waters' house:

"You're joining us for dinner, I hope?" asked his mom. She was small and brunette and vaguely mousy. "I guess?" I said. "I have to be home by ten. Also I don't, um, eat meat?" "No problem. We'll vegetarianize some," she said. "Animals are just too cute?" Gus asked (Green, 2012: 7).

Hazel also can manage her own needs for food outside the house. Therefore, her mom sometimes gives her freedom to go outside. Hazel chooses to buy diet cokes. Those are her choices to be a vegetarian and how Hazel keeps her health by managing her diet well. Hazel's needs for consumption have already been fulfilled.

The next one is sex. In this novel, Hazel is self-aware about her condition in the hospital with other children, "I laughed again, and told him that having most of

your social engagements occur at a children's hospital also did not encourage promiscuity..." (Green, 2012: 37). It is impossible things for them as the victim of cancer to think about promiscuity.

As the adolescent part of this story, Hazel needs to get her need of sex-experience when she is in Amsterdam with Augustus. Although she got cancer, she still has desire like other normal people to have sex with the one she loves. At the first time of her relationship with August, she worries that her desire to kiss or make love with him just for her way to get a free trip:

"Then I found myself worrying I would have to make out with him to get to Amsterdam, which is not the kind of thing you want to be thinking, because (a) It shouldn't've even been a question whether I wanted to kiss him, and (b) Kissing someone so that you can get a free trip is perilously close to full-on hooking, and I have to confess that while I did not fancy myself a particularly good person, I never thought my first real sexual action would be prostitutional." (Green, 2012: 30)

In fact, August loves Hazel ingenuously. He does everything that he can do for Hazel. Then, they make love when they are on a trip to Amsterdam and forget that they are teenagers who get cancer. They understand and praise each other. From the explanation above, it is clearly be seen that Hazel has struggled on her achievement to meet her needs of breathing normally, sleeping well, eating well and having sex. Therefore, it can be concluded that Hazel has already fulfilled her needs even she has to fight on reaching them.

Hazel's Safety and Security Needs

The previous analysis has shown that Hazel's basic needs are already met. However, those needs seem to give significant

effect towards Hazel having a strong motivation. When the first stage that is the physiological needs is satisfied, the new need will emerge and there will be some other thing comes right after. Safety and security needs come to the next in the hierarchy of needs. This need which may categorize roughly as the safety needs are having a place to live, security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety, and so on (Maslow, 1970:39). In order to move up the hierarchy, a person must have his or her basic psychological needs met.

Hazel can breathe normally with supporting tools of oxygen and Phalanxifor, she also always manage her sleep time and her food well. Therefore, she wants to fulfill her next needs, safety and security needs come next in the primary hierarchy, including the safety of her cancer.

One of the needs that she wants to reach is a freedom. In this case, freedom for Hazel means she occupied to do everything by herself. Meanwhile, in the fact that Hazel's mom always accompanies her everywhere she goes to.

"Fine, I'm sorry, just please let me do this." They didn't say anything. Mom just sat there with her arms folded, not even looking at me. After a while, I got up and went to my room to write about Augustus. Both Mom and Dad tried a few times to knock on the door or whatever, but I just told them I was doing something important. It took me forever to figure out what I wanted to say, and even then I wasn't very happy with it. Before I'd technically finished, I noticed it was 7:40, which meant that I would be late ... (Green, 2012: 64)

It seems Hazel wants to ask her freedom. She wants to do what she wants. She started to demands her time for her friends, Augustus. "Mom, I don't need you like I used to. You're the one who needs to get a life." (Green, 2012: 64).

Then, after she wants to get her freedom, she wants to get her secure. It happens after Hazel plans to go to Amsterdam to meet her favorite author, She gets sick again and she is in ICU because her lung swims in fluid, "I did not have a brain tumor, but that my headache was caused by poor oxygenation, which was caused by my lungs swimming in fluid, a liter and a half (!!!!) of which had been successfully drained from my chest" (Green, 2012: 26). She saves from her cancer because she gets medical treatment. After six days she is in ICU, she can go home. August tells her that Peter replies the letter that was sent by August. "No, the good news is that while you were sleeping, Peter Van Houten shared a bit more of his brilliant brain with us." (Green, 2012: 27). Hazel feels happy and thinks that she has to get good condition to meet Peter in Amsterdam (see Green, 2012: 29).

Hazel needs to fulfill her needs for security. This security means her safety for her healthiness. She is not in good condition to have a flight to Amsterdam. So, she asks her cancer doctor, Dr. Maria. It is because she will have international travel. Hazel needs to ask Doctor Maria and others opinion about the safety. Then the cancer doctor team makes a meeting about Hazel's safety.

We had a big Cancer Team Meeting a couple days later. Every so often, a bunch of doctors and social workers and physical therapists and whoever else got together around a big table in a conference room and discussed my situation (Green, 2012: 28).

The doctors, social worker, and physical therapists have a meeting to discuss Hazel's situation. They discuss how Hazel's condition if she still wants to go to Amsterdam. It also about how is the safety flight especially for the availability of oxygen. Actually, Hazel feels better by using BiPAP, "I felt a little better, I guess.

Sleeping with the BiPAP all night made my lungs feel almost normal, although, then again, I did not really remember lung normality." (Green, 2012: 28). So, Hazel asks to Dr. Simons as her other cancer doctor:

At the end, I asked if I could travel to Amsterdam, and Dr. Simons actually and literally laughed, but then Dr. Maria said, "Why not?" And Simons said, dubiously, "Why not?" And Dr. Maria said, "Yeah, I don't see why not. They've got oxygen on the planes, after all." Dr. Simons said, "Are they just going to gate-check a BiPAP?" And Maria said, "Yeah, or have one waiting for her." (Green, 2012: 28)

The problem about Hazel's need for breathing and her condition has been cleared. The doctors give her permission but it will up to her whether she wants to go to Amsterdam or not. Actually, Hazel's parents worry about their daughter's safety.

Except not really. On the car ride home, my parents agreed: I would not be going to Amsterdam unless and until there was medical agreement that it would be safe (Green, 2012: 38).

Hazel still on her struggle, she wants to go to Amsterdam to meet Peter, her favorite author. It can be seen when she says to August "'Cause I'm just—I want to go to Amsterdam, and I want him to tell me what happens after the book is over, and I just don't want my particular life, (Green, 2012:29). Although the doctors said that she will safe flight on her international travel, but her parents worry about her condition. Hazel still needs a private doctor to accompany her.

Dr. Maria allows Hazel to go but it will be a big risk if she does not have somebody who accompanies her and knows about the doses of Phalanxifor. "Dr. Maria said I couldn't go to Amsterdam without an adult intimately

familiar with my case, which more or less meant either Mom or Dr. Maria herself.” (Green, 2102: 22). Her dad understands her cancer the way she did: in the vague and incomplete way people understand electrical circuits and ocean tides. But her mom knows more about differentiated thyroid carcinoma in adolescents than most oncologists. “So you’ll come,” I said. “The Genies will pay for it. The Genies are loaded.” Hazel gets an email from Peter’s assistant, Lidewij Vliegenthart. Lidewij said that she has already prepared to Hazel comes with her mother and August. Hazel thinks that she cannot go to Amsterdam. So she asks her mother talks to the Genies that the trip is off:

“Can you call the Genies and tell them the trip is off? I just got an email from Peter Van Houten’s assistant. She thinks we’re coming.” She pursed her lips and squinted past me. “What?” I asked. “I’m not supposed to tell you until your father gets home.” “What?” I asked again. “Trip’s on,” she said finally. “Dr. Maria called us last night and made a convincing case that you need to live your—” “MOM, I LOVE YOU SO MUCH!” I shouted, and she came to the bed and let me hug her. (Green, 2012: 31)

Hazel’s Mom let her know that she can go to Amsterdam. It is also from the recommendation of Dr. Maria that Hazel needs to live her life means that Hazel has to have a good time for her joy. It can be seen that Hazel feels very happy about that good news. Although Hazel gets cancer, she can reach her expectation. Then, she thinks that she does not stick on the second level of the hierarchy of needs, as she talks to August:

“According to Maslow, I was stuck on the second level of the pyramid, unable to feel secure in my health and therefore unable to reach for love and respect and art and whatever else, which is, of course, utter horseshit: The urge to make art or

contemplate philosophy does not go away when you are sick. Those urges just become transfigured by illness.” (Green, 2012: 51).

It means that Hazel believes that she can go through the second level of hierarchy needs. She feels secure with the assistance of daily Phalanxifor, oxygen, and under a doctor’s order. She thinks that her cancer is not her obstacle to get her purposes.

According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that Hazel can fulfill her needs of safety and security. It can be seen from her struggle to have a freedom from her parents and her struggle to have good condition to go to Amsterdam. In this case, Hazel’s secure from her cancer with the assistance of daily Phalanxifor, oxygen, and under a doctor’s order. Therefore, the safety requirements have already been covered and next to fulfill is love and a sense of belongingness.

Hazel’s Love and Belongingness Needs

The next stage of the hierarchy of needs is love and belongingness needs. After the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then the human will emerge the next need that is the belongingness and love needs (Maslow, 1970: 43). The love needs have been described in different ways: in terms of social relationships, connection with other people, and belonging to groups or partnerships.

After Hazel can breathe normally with the assistance of Phalanxifor and oxygen, get freedom from her parents and also secure for her health to go to Amsterdam, now she wants to get her love and belongingness needs. As an adolescence in general, Hazel does not only need social relationships, connection with other people, and a sense of belonging to groups but she also needs family affection, friends, and a sweetheart. Those needs are very important for Hazel, because she needs motivation

from her close people. She feels depressed with her condition so her mom asks her to join support group. It is because Hazel's mom does not want her daughter to just stay at home and do nothing outside.

Mom: "Hazel, you're a teenager. You're not a little kid anymore. You need to make friends, get out of the house, and live your life." Me: "If you want me to be a teenager, don't send me to Support Group. Buy me a fake ID so I can go to clubs, drink vodka, and take pot." Mom: "You don't t a k e pot, for starters." Me: "See, that's the kind of thing I'd know if you got me a fake ID." Mom: "You're going to Support Group." Me: "UGGGGGG-GGGGGG." Mom: "Hazel, you deserve a life." Mom: "Hazel, you deserve a life." (Green, 2012: 1)

Hazel parents, especially her mom always supports her. Hazel mom always accompanies her everywhere Hazel goes. She hopes that Hazel can be a teenager like others teenagers. "Mom drove me directly from school to the bookstore attached to the mall, where I purchased both *Midnight Dawns* and *Requiem for Mayhem*, the first two sequels to *The Price of Dawn*" (Green, 2012: 9).

Her mom always makes Hazel like a teenager generally. The one mom's hazel does for Hazel is asking Hazel to meet her close friend, Kaitlyn. "You don't want to go to a movie with Kaitlyn or Matt or someone?" who were my friends. That was an idea. "Sure," I said. "I'll text Kaitlyn and see if she wants to go to the mall or something after school." (Green, 2012: 9). Hazel follows mom's advice to meet up with Kaitlyn.

I texted Kaitlyn, took a shower, got dressed, and then Mom drove me to school. My class was American Literature, a lecture about Frederick Douglass in a mostly empty auditorium, and it was incredibly difficult to stay awake.

Forty minutes into the ninety-minute class, Kaitlyn texted back. Awesome sauce. Happy Half Birthday. Castleton at 3:32? Kaitlyn had the kind of packed social life that needs to be scheduled down to the minute. I responded: Sounds good. I'll be at the food court (Green, 2012: 9)

Mom gives chance to Hazel to interact with others, Hazel does not only belongs to a support group but also in college. Although mom gives Hazel a freedom, she still controls her daughter, "Mom was also in the food court, alone, sitting in a corner where she thought I couldn't see her, eating a cheese steak sandwich and reading through some papers. Medical stuff, probably. The paperwork was end-less (Green, 2012: 19). Her mom does everything for Hazel because she had not been in proper school in three years. Her parents are her two best friends and third best friend is an author who does not know she exists.

After that, Hazel tries to obey her mom to meet Kaitlyn in a food court. It shows that she still has a desire or struggle to have any relations with her friends. She wants to tell about her feeling to Kaitlyn but feels that she does not proper to talk about the boy. Hazel is a fairly shy person:

"I thought of telling her that I was seeing a boy, too, or at least that I'd watched a movie with one, just because I knew it would surprise and amaze her that anyone as disheveled and awkward and stunted as me could even briefly win the affections of a boy. But I didn't really have much to brag about, so I just shrugged (Green, 2012: 10)

Hazel has gotten love from her parents. Then, Hazel also wants to get love from her boyfriend. After her meeting in a support group with August, she tries to make friendship with August. It is shown in her

first meeting with August; she gives eye contact back to August:

It occurred to me why they call it eye contact. I walked into the circle and sat down next to Isaac, two seats away from the boy. I glanced again. He was still watching me. Look, let me just say it: He was hot. A non hot boy stares at you relentlessly and it is, at best, awkward and, at worst, a form of assault. But a hot boy ... well... (Green, 2012: 2).

Hazel does not believe to Abraham Maslow's theory that she just stuck in the second level. Hazel thinks that she loves August. August loves Hazel too, so they love each other.

"What?" Augustus asked after a while. "Nothing," I said. "I'm just . . ." I couldn't finish the sentence, didn't know how to. "I'm just very, very fond of you." He smiled with half his mouth, his nose inches from mine. "The feeling is mutual. I don't suppose you can forget about it and treat me like I'm not dying." "I don't think you're dying," I said. "I think you've just got a touch of cancer." He smiled (Green, 2012: 52).

From the conversation above shows that August loves Hazel ingenuously. He does not treat her like someone who will die. So, Hazel feels that she can get love from someone who she loves too. She thinks that cancer will over her life because she will not feel secure with her disease. But Hazel proves that she can get her purpose to meet her favorite author.

Maslow's pyramid seemed to imply that I was less human than other people, and most people seemed to agree with him. But it is not for August. "I always thought he could love me because he'd once been sick. Only now did it occur to me that maybe he still was." (Green, 2012: 51)

August helps Hazel to meet her favorite author by sending an e-mail to

Peter's assistant. Hazel tries to send the e-mail by herself; she tells that she wants to know more about the next story of *An Imperial Affliction*. Then, Peter replies her e-mail through his assistant e-mail, Lidewij and he said that he gives Hazel chance to go to Amsterdam, Peter's house. Peter will tell more about the story directly. After knowing that, Hazel feels so surprising:

I imagined sitting at a sun-drenched café with Peter Van Houten as he leaned across the table on his elbows, speaking in a soft voice so no one else would hear the truth of what happened to the characters I'd spent years thinking about. He'd said he couldn't tell me except in person, and then invited me to Amsterdam. I explained this to Mom, and then said, "I have to go." "Hazel, I love you, and you know I'd do anything for you, but we don't—we don't have the money for international travel, and the expense of getting equipment over there—love, it's just not—" (Green, 2012: 51)

The conversation above shows Hazel's parents' love for Hazel. They want to make their daughter happy but they have limited financially to make Hazel's dream comes true.

It occurred to me that the reason my parents had no money was me. I'd sapped the family savings with Phalanxifor copays, and Mom couldn't work because she had taken on the full-time profession of Hovering Over Me. I didn't want to put them even further into debt (Green, 2012: 55).

Hazel loves her parents too, she does not want to make her parents sad about her expectation to meet Peter in Amsterdam. She thinks that her cancer makes difficult her parents especially for their financial. But, August tries to help Hazel through ask for helping to the Genie. "Augustus, really?" He reached over and touched my

cheek and for a moment I thought he might kiss me. My body tensed, and I think he saw it, because he pulled his hand away." (Green, 2012: 21). So, Hazel's dream will come true.

Hazel has struggled and believes that she needs the belongingness and loving needs. Hazel gets belonging needs from her parents, friends, and sweetheart, August. Therefore, she also has a strong effort to make people around her happy by her loving them.

Hazel's Self-Esteem Needs

There are two types of esteem, they are esteem from others and self-esteem. Self-esteem means that people want to feel good about them, to feel that they are worthwhile, valuable, and competent. Esteem from others means that people want to be seen by others as competent, strong, and able to achieve. They also want to be respected by others for our achievements and their abilities.

First is self-esteem of Hazel. In this case, Hazel wants the desire for confidence to face her life. This is reflected when Hazel's parents ask her to interact with others, for instance her close friend, Kaitlyn. She feels depressed because of her cancer, she thinks that other people just pity her condition. Moreover, it is very hard for Hazel becomes a teenager who gets cancer and she has to wear a nasal cannula and hold oxygen tank everywhere. She feels awkward when she interacts with others around her. She also feels alone just lonely.

Any attempts to feign normal social interactions were just depressing because it was so glaringly obvious that everyone I spoke to for the rest of my life would feel awkward and self-conscious around me, except maybe kids like Jackie who just didn't know any better. Anyway, I really did like being alone. I liked being alone with poor Staff Sergeant Max Mayhem, who—oh, come on, he's not go-

ing to survive these seventeen bullet wounds, is he? (Spoiler alert: He lives.) (Green, 2012: 11)

Then, one moment makes her thought different. The moment is when Hazel accompanies August and Isaac to go to Monica's house. They want to help Isaac to revenge his revenge to Monica who was his ex-girlfriend.

I helped him to stand and then offered my arm to Isaac, guiding him past furniture that suddenly seemed intrusive, realizing that, for the first time in years, I was the healthiest person in the room. (Green, 2012: 54)

Hazel feels very thankful because realizes that she is the healthiest among Isaac and August. Isaac becomes blind and August is difficult to walk normally.

Second, the esteem from others is very important for Hazel. At this part, Hazel has a hobby that is reading fiction either novel or poetry. August is very respectful to Hazel's hobby; he thinks a teenager in this world who likes reading fiction is rarely to meet.

"I reject that out of hand. Think of something you like. The first thing that comes to mind." "Um. Reading?" "What do you read?" "Everything. From, like, hideous romance to pretentious fiction to poetry. Whatever." "Do you write poetry, too?" "No. I don't write." "There!" Augustus almost shouted. "Hazel Grace, you are the only teenager in America who prefers reading poetry to writing it. This tells me so much. You read a lot of capital-G great books, don't you?" "I guess?" (Green, 2012: 7)

The reason why does Hazel love reading, it is not only she has free long time but also she likes a book by Peter Van Houten. Through Peter's novel, Hazel thinks that he seems to understand her condition in real life.

It wasn't even that the book was so good or anything; it was just that the author, Peter Van Houten, seemed to understand me in weird and impossible ways. An Imperial Affliction was my book, in the way my body was my body and my thoughts were my thoughts. Even so, I told Augustus. "My favorite book is probably An Imperial Affliction," I said (Green, 2012: 7).

Hazel recognized that *An Imperial Affliction* is not a cancer book, because cancer books suck. Usually, in cancer books tell a person who gets cancer starts a charity that raises money to fight cancer but in *An Imperial Affliction* is different. "But in A I A, Anna decides that being a person with cancer who starts a cancer charity is a bit narcissistic, so she starts a charity called The Anna Foundation for People with Cancer Who Want to Cure Cholera." (Green, 2012: 12). This book also reflects what Hazel's feel as the teenager who got cancer:

As a three-year survivor of Stage IV cancer, I can tell you that you got everything right in An Imperial Affliction . Or at least you got me right. Your book has a way of telling me what I'm feeling before I even feel it, and I've reread it dozens of times. (Green, 2012: 17)

The statement above is the quotation of Hazel's letter to Peter. Hazel shows that she has survived for her stage IV cancer. Moreover, she feels that her story was told by Peter in the novel. Her dream to meet Peter will come true. It makes her happier than before. She makes friends with Isaac and other friends in the support group then she also meet up with August and so on.

"You're being very teenagery today," Mom said. She seemed annoyed about it. "Isn't this what you wanted, Mom? For me to be teenagery?" "Well, not necessarily this kind a teenagery, but of

course your father and I are excited to see you become a young woman, making friends, going on dates." (Green, 2012: 12)

Mom recognizes that her daughter has been a teenager like others. After she gets a confession from her mother that she becomes like a teenager, she also gets from her friend in support group about her struggle:

It was Lida the Strong. Lida in remission. Blond, healthy, stout Lida, who swam on her high school swim team. Lida, missing only her appendix, saying my name, saying, "Hazel is such an inspiration to me; she really is. She just keeps fighting the battle, waking up every morning and going to war without complaint. She's so strong. She's so much stronger than I am. I just wish I had her strength." (Green, 2012: 32)

It shows Hazel's struggle and strong motivation to keep fighting her condition. Lida recognizes that Hazel is an inspiration to her about Hazel's strong which makes her want to fight as Hazel does. Hazel has esteem from others that she is being the others inspiration.

Hazel's Self-Actualization Needs

After all these needs are satisfied, people may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he wants to do individually (Maslow, 1970: 46). People who try to reach the goal in their lives will do anything and it can bring effects to their behavior or personality. The effect of their motivation towards their personality can be seen either positive or negative.

In this case, Hazel shows her self-actualization through her struggle for her condition to meet, Peter Van Houten, her favorite author. She wants to know what will happen after the ending story of the novel *An Imperial Affliction*. It is because

the story stopped in the middle of a sentence.

Finally, Hazel goes to Amsterdam and she is accompanied by her mom and August. All of their payment has guaranteed by the Genie. Hazel feels very happy because her expectation to know the ends story of her favorite novel comes true and she feels nervous. She goes to Peter's house with August only because her mom just wants to take a vacation alone.

As it got closer to ten, I grew more and more nervous: nervous to see Augustus; nervous to meet Peter Van Houten; nervous that my outfit was not a good outfit; nervous that we wouldn't find the right house since all the houses in Amsterdam looked pretty similar; nervous that we would get lost and never make it back to the Filosoof; nervous nervous nervous... (Green, 2012:43)

August and Hazel go to Peter's house based on the direction that was given by Lidewij. After that, they find Peter's house and it is not far from the hotel they lived.

Peter Van Houten's white row house was just around the corner from the hotel, on the Vondelstraat, facing the park. Number 158. Augustus took me by one arm and grabbed the oxygen cart with the other, and we walked up the three steps to the lacquered blue-black front door. My heart pounded. One closed door away from the answers I'd dreamed of ever since I first read that last unfinished page. (Green, 2012:43)

Then, Hazel and August see Peter in person. There is also Lidewij, Peter's assistant. Peter shocks because he thinks that he never invites Hazel and August but Lidewij remind him that he invited August and Hazel to go to his house. Then, Peter asks them to come to his room. Hazel looks there are so many

letters in his room; she considers that is trash.

"Trash?" I mumbled to Augustus soft enough that I thought no one else would hear. "Fan mail," Van Houten answered as he sat down in the lounge chair. "Eighteen years' worth of it. Can't open it. Terrifying. Yours are the first missives to which I have replied, and look where that got me. I frankly find the reality of readers wholly unappetizing." (Green, 2012:44)

From Peter's said above, it shows that there are so many letters sent to him and he only replied the letter from August and Hazel. They are so surprised and Hazel becomes understand why Peter never replied to her letters. After they talk to each other, Hazel feels that Peter is a bit strange because he talks not to the point but she does not obey it. Then, she tries to defend her questions:

"No, that is not acceptable," I said. "I understand that the story ends mid narrative because Anna dies or becomes too sick to continue, but you said you would tell us what happens to everybody, and that's why we're here, and we, I need you to tell me." Van Houten sighed. After another drink, he said, "Very well. Whose story do you seek?" "Anna's mom, the Dutch Tulip Man, Sisyphus the Hamster, I mean, just—what happens to everyone." (Green, 2012:45)

Actually, Peter is very difficult to explain what is going on for the next of the story. Then, Peter answered Hazel's question about Ana's hamster, Sisypus. Hazel thinks that is somewhere.

Van Houten closed his eyes and puffed his cheeks as he exhaled, then looked up at the exposed wooden beams criss-crossing the ceiling. "The hamster," he said after a while. "The hamster gets adopted by Christine"—who was one of Anna's presickness friends. That made

sense. Christine and Anna played with Sisyphus in a few scenes. "He is adopted by Christine and lives for a couple years after the end of the novel and dies peacefully in his hamster sleep." (Green, 2012: 45)

One of Hazel's questions about Ana's hamster was answered by Peter and she is satisfied. Therefore, she asks another question. "Great. Okay, so the Dutch Tulip Man. Is he a con man? Do he and Anna's mom get married?" (Green, 2012: 45). But, Peter could not answer the next question:

Van Houten was still staring at the ceiling beams. He took a drink. The glass was almost empty again. "Lidewij, I can't do it. I can't. I ca n't." He leveled his gaze to me. " Nothing happens to the Dutch Tulip Man. He isn't a con man or not a con man; he's God . He's an obvious and unambiguous metaphorical representation of God, and asking what becomes ... " (Green, 2012: 45)

Hazel's meeting with Peter is out of her expectation. He does not give Hazel some answers about Ana and Ana's mother. Hazel feels disappointed with Peter so August asks her to leave Peter's house.

Mom, Hazel, and August leave Amsterdam. A few days later after their trip to Amsterdam, Augusts' has really bad condition. Finally, August has died. Hazel feels very sad; this moment makes a biting for her. When the funeral ceremony is going on, Hazel is very shock because Peter comes to that moment. "I was pretty surprised that Peter Van Houten had flown halfway across the world to attend a funeral. "How did you even—" I started, but he cut me off". (Green, 2012:69).

Furthermore, Hazel still has some questions that Peter does not answer yet. She asks about his novel more. She knows how Peter can know more about a child

who gets cancer because it happens to her daughter.

You had a kid who died?" "My daughter," he said. "She was eight. Suffered beautifully. Will never be beatified." "She had leukemia?" I asked. He nodded. "Like Anna," I said. "Very much like her, yes." "You were married?" "No. Well, not at the time of her death. I was insufferable long before we lost her. Grief does not change you, Hazel. It reveals you." "Did you live with her?" "No, not primarily, although at the end, we brought her to New York, where I was living," (Green, 2012: 72)

After knowing about the novel, Peter says that August has already said something with him. Hazel does not care with his words, but she thinks August may leave a letter for her. Then, she asks Lidewij to help her for searching August's letter to Peter. Finally, Hazel does not suppose that August very loves her so much after she read his letter to Peter. Hazel's mom said to her that "You of all people know it is possible to live with pain." (Green, 2012: 75). Then, Hazel is still alive.

It can be seen that the main purpose of human can bring them to struggle or motivate to reach their expectation. It also shows that every people can reach her expectation in their own ways. Although Hazel is a teenager who gets IV stage cancer, she proves that she can struggle for her life and reach what she wants. Moreover, if physiological needs have not been satisfied, it will be making the main character efforts to fulfill it. The desire to fulfill the lower level will emerge after the previous needs are satisfied. Then it can bring effects to people's behavior or personality.

CONCLUSION

The struggle showed by the character of Hazel Grace in this story is not only shown in her survival to face her stage IV

thyroid cancer but also the struggle of her to meet her needs until with full of struggle to reach her dream to meet her favorite author, Peter Van Houten. Hazel tries to satisfy her need until she finds her personal-actualization. In this case, Hazel believes that she able to fulfill her needs based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. There are five basic needs; those are the physiological needs, the safety needs, the belongingness and love needs, the esteem needs and the self-actualization needs. First is the physiological needs; Hazel fulfilled her needs for breathing normally, sleeping well, eating well and having sex. Second is the safety needs; it can be seen from Hazel's struggle to have a good condition to go to Amsterdam. In this case, Hazel's secure from her cancer with the assistance of daily Phalanxifor, oxygen, and under a doctor's order. Therefore, safety needs have already been fulfilled. Third is the belongingness and love needs; Hazel gets belonging needs from her parents, friends, and boyfriend, August. Hence, she also has a strong effort to make people around her happy by her loving them. Fourth is the esteem needs; Hazel has esteem from herself that is she thinks very thankful because she realizes that she is the healthiest person among her friends who also diagnosed with cancer. Then, Hazel also has esteem from others that she is being her friends' inspiration and Hazel's mom recognizes that her daughter has been becoming like what a normal teenager does. The last is the self-actualization needs; Hazel could reach her dream, she has met with Peter Van Houten in Amsterdam and also has found the ending of the *An Imperial Affliction* story.

Based on the result of analysis of this novel as it has been explained above, we can see that Hazel Grace character really depicts the hard struggle as a teenager who gets cancer. Although Hazel gets

cancer, she proves that she can fulfill her needs. She does not stop in the second level of the hierarchy of needs which is safety and security, but she still wants to fulfill her other needs for love and belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

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