SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN
CHARLOTTE BRONTE’S JANE EYRE NOVEL (1847):
AN HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes Self-Actualization in Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre viewed from An Humanistic Approach. The objectives of the study are to reveal the aspects of self-actualization in Jane Eyre and to unveil the motivations of self-actualization, which happen in Jane Eyre and to know the impacts of Self-actualization as reflected in Jane Eyre.

This study is a literary study which can be categorized into a qualitative study. In this study the writer uses two data sources namely primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source and the object of the study is the novel Jane Eyre itself, meanwhile the secondary one is any literature related with this study. The data is collected by means of documentation and it analyzed based on An Humanistic Psychological Approach.

Based on the analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. First, the literary creation is a meaningful response of the author toward social reality where the author lives. Second, in Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte proposes her criticism by using the social background of England in nineteenth century. The last, Charlotte Bronte considers that love is not merely involving all the emotions or the passions, but also moral as a society norm. Moral is an essential element in human’s life in the relation with the feeling of love. Human being as a social creature in this life had to apply moral value in facing a good and bad thing, something that must be done or must not be.

Key Words: Self-Actualization, Jane Eyre, An Humanistic Psychological Approach.
1. Introduction

**Background of the Study:** *Jane Eyre* has been an orphan since early childhood. She gets cruel treatment from her aunt Mrs. Reed and Jane cousin. Jane feels that she needs to be a part of a family or a kind red in at locust. This desire tempers then equally intense need for autonomy and freedom to actualize her potencies. She struggles to get better life by actualizing her talents.

It means that human beings have ambition to achieve autonomy identity, and reward from other people. It implies that humans must actualize their potencies to get them.

On the contrary self-actualization happens because of the motivation to get achievement in the society by realizing their potencies as optimal as possible. Only by actualizing these can be persons live a truly authentic life people realize that they are in charge of their own destinies. They experience of despair. Loneliness and anxiety (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 444).

Charlotte Bronte was born on April 21, 1816. She lived in Howarth, a yorkshire village in the midst of the Moors where people lived in the wild and isolated circumstance. Charlotte life was filled by sadness, loneliness, and depression when her sister, Anne was removed in 1832 often the transfer of the school to Dewsbury Moor.

*Jane Eyre* is one of Charlotte Bronte’s novels published on 1847. This novel tells about on orphan, *Jane Eyre*. She lives with her aunt Mrs. Reed, she treats Jane with miserable crusty day after day some works to weak up and run from the tortures she is suffered from. *Jane Eyre* wants to go to school and actualize her talents.

Mrs. Reed sends her to a charity school called Lowood School. This school is aimed to educate orphans. The condition Lowood is very fearful. The lack of good including impure water is continually distressing. The students are suffered from pain and irritation during the winter. Jane Eyre endeavors actualize her talent in this situation. She learns arithmetic, French sewing, and playing the piano. Finally, she gets a success becomes a rich woman. She
becomes a governess and gets married with Mr. Rochester that loves her very much.

Basically, humans being have goal, desire, and dream. They must fulfill their desires by self-actualizing themselves. They have freedoms to actualize their talents so that they will get happiness in fact, in this novel, the major character, Jane Eyre does not get freedom to actualize her talent, especially when she lives with her aunt. Jane lives in depression and revels ferments from her aunt, Mrs. Reed.

*Jane Eyre* novel is very interesting to discuss. The novel is interesting to read from the narration, words, dialogues and the story itself. *Jane Eyre* is a novel in which the narrative is carried forward by word written by one or more of the characters. He is very interesting novel to discuss. It is written in the form of words in the story.

Basically, when the researcher read the novel carefully the researcher was pound of the self-actualization of the main character. Jane has inspired the human beings; especially women to self-actualize the potencies in some condition. Human being has right to develop their talent. Finally Jane Eyre gets what she wants. Jane Eyre can self-actualize her self though is in a bad condition and depression.

Relating to the fact above the researcher is interested in studying the novel to get deeper understanding about self-actualization and the researcher chooses Abraham Maslow’s Humanistic Psychological focusing on the hierarchy of needs that will be used to analyze the major character to reach self-actualization.

**Problem Statement** of this research is, (1) “What are the aspects of Self-actualization in the novel Jane Eyre?” (2) “What are the motivations of Self-actualization, as reflected in the novel Jane Eyre?” (3) “What the impacts of Self-actualization are as reflected in the novel Jane Eyre?”

**Limitation of the Study** is analyzing self-actualization in Carlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre* based on a an humanistic psychological approach.
Objective of the Study is to reveal the aspects of Self-actualization in Jane Eyre, to unveil the motivations of Self-actualization, which happen in Jane Eyre and to know the impacts of Self-actualization as reflected in Jane Eyre.

Literature Review related to Traditional and Modern Cultures in Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre: A Sociological Approach written by Wati (2004), student Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta. The writer uses this approach because it has a relationship with the society. To make this study easy to understand, this chapter includes three points. The first is sociology of literature. The second is the major principle of sociology of literature and the last is theoretical application.

Comparison between the Novel and Movie Version of Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre: A Structural Analysis. She is inspired to conduct a research after reading the researcher written by Priandini in Indonesia university of Jakarta (2003). The aspects that will be compared are character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme. The similarities of both versions lie in characters and characterization, setting of place, plot and diction. The differences found in this comparison lie in the limitation characters and characterization, the setting of place and time, theme of both versions are different.

The researcher by Diana (2005) in Dipenogoro University of Semarang. She assumes that there is no other researcher who analyzes Woman’s position and role in analyze Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre: A Feminist approach. The major problem of this study is to reveal how women’s position and role are reflected in analyze Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre. The objective of this study is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and to analyze the novel based on the feminist analysis.
2. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. It is library research while data sources are using literary data. It purposes to analyze the movie using psychoanalytic perspective. The steps to conduct this research are (1) determining the type of study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining the data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis. The object of the study is *Jane Eyre* directed by Charlotte Bronte’s and published in Howarth, a yorkshire village in the midst of the Moors of 1841. It is analyzed by using a an humanistic psychological approach.

There are two data sources that are needed to do this research (1) Primary Data Source, the primary data source are main data and supporting data. Main data of this study are taken from the story of Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*. They can be in the Form of sentences, phrases, words, statements, or events which reflect the self-actualization of *Jane Eyre*. Supporting data are taken from any other sources, such as the theories of personalization, essays, criticism or comments toward the novel and any other kinds of information which are relevant with the subject matter.. (2) Secondary Data Source, the research looks for the information about the material in internal. Finally, the researcher finds the references in other university and flag market.

The technique of data collection is the research uses some steps in collecting the data. The first is reading the novel carefully in order to understand the message and content of the novel. By understanding the content of the story, it will ease the researcher in finding the aspect of the novel. The novel is not simple to understand. The researcher must read the novel seven times. It takes a week if the researcher reads once. Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre* has six hundred pages, so the researcher has to be patient in understanding the content of the novel.

The next step is listening is statement sentence, phrases, and words that reflect the self-actualization of *Jane Eyre*. The researcher also classified those into the aspect, element, and mental evidence of self-actualization.
3. Humanistic Psychology Theory

a. Notion of Humanistic Psychology

Humanistic psychology is not a single organized theory or system; it can be viewed as a movement. Humans beings are intrinsically good and self-perfecting (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 443). It describes that Humans beings consistently grow to become creative and self-sufficiently. The existence of Humans beings will be complete if they can actualize their creativities and potentialities. Maslow also calls it third force psychology (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 444). Humanistic psychological emphasizes the importance of how people perceive their world and of processes of health and growth. Humans beings have free will and they can determine their behavior.

Moreover, humanistic psychology focuses on subjective experiences of a person as opposed to farced definitive factors that determine behavior. There are certain factors that determine the behavior of human beings. The appresion experience from it. They fight against it to get freedom and better life.

b. Basic Assumption of Humanistic Psychology

1) Psychological Needs

Psychological needs are the most basic aspect of Humanistic’s motivation. Philip (1976: 311) explains that physiological needs including hunger, thirst, air and sleep are the basic needs. Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 480) said that including this group were the needs for food, drink, oxygen, activity, sleep, protection, from extreme temperatures and sensory stimulations.

2) Safety and Security Needs

Safety and security rank other desires. Sometimes the desire for safety psychological is importance. Humanistics being become interested in finding safety circumstances, stability, and protection. They become concerned, not with needs like hunger in thirst, but their fear and anxiety. Feist (1985: 379) declares that the safety and
satisfaction demand to demand to be more satisfied, is somebody goes are problem that makes people are children scare to many things the safety need can emerge went humanistic concerned to terible conditions such as war, flood, fires and disaster.

3) **Belongingness and Love Needs**

Love and belongingness need are next on the ladder. It will emerge the love and belongingness needs if both physiological and the safety needs are satisfied. Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 485) declares belongingness is the basic need that motivate a person toward affectionate relationship with others, gratification is found friend, family life and membership in group. Humans generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group or small social connections. They need to love and beloved by other.

4) **Self Esteem Needs**

Self-esteem needs are basic needs that motivate a person to achieve recognition and esteem from others. Humans beings have a need to be respected, to have self-respect and to respect others. People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition and esteem from others. Humans beings have a need to be respected, to have self-respect and to respect others. People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition and have an activity that gives the person a sense of contribution and self-value.

5) **Self-Actualization Needs**

The last level of hierarchy need is different from other needs called self-actualization. The need will appear when other needs have been well satisfied. The need for self-actualization is desire to become more what one is, to be everything that one is capable of becoming. Self-actualization needs do not involve balance or homeostasis (George Boerne, 1997: 284). It means that self-actualization need once engaged they continue to be felt. It will become stronger if Humans being feed
become. It is a matter of becoming the most complete because they become themselves truly.

c. The Aspects of Self-Actualization

1) More Efficient Perception of Reality

Self-actualized persons perceive reality more effectively than most people do and have more comfortable relations with it. That is, they live close to reality and to nature, can judge others accurately, and can tolerate ambiguity or uncertainty more easily than most people can (Maslow in Zimbardo, 1979: 488). In other words, they can accept reality although it is not what they might want or need it to be. They can easily fake and genuine in others, not only people but also many other areas of life, including art, music, science, politics and philosophy. They also have greater tolerance of ambiguity.

2) Acceptance of Self, Others and Nature

(Maslow in Zimbardo, 1979: 488), states that “they can accept themselves and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can readily accept others”. In other words, they can accept themselves the way they are, others and nature. They also can accept their own short comings, frailties and weakness without anxiety and shame.

3) Spontaneity, Simplicity and Nature

In Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 474), Maslow states that “the behavior of self actualizing people is marked by spontaneity and simplicity, by an absence of artificially or straining for effect”. In other words, their behavior is done naturally. They also do not hope the effect of their behavior.

4) Problem-Centered

“They were problem centered, meaning they treated life’s difficulties as problems demanding solutions, not as personal troubles to be railed at or surrendered to” (Maslow in Boeree
In other words, they always search solution of their problems. They also do not insult their problems.

5) **Detachment (the Need for Privacy)**

Maslow states that self-actualized persons have a quality of detachment although they feel enjoy of other frienship but they need privacy. They were confortable being alone with out felling lonely (Feist, 1985:388). They have a need for privacy and solitude at times and are capable of looking at life from adeciated, objective point of view.

6) **Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Enviorenment)**

Maslow that self-actualized people have ability to be independent of culture and environment. They depend on themselves for growth, self-actualizes have self-confidence, show they are nuperturbed and serenity not enjoy by those who life for the approval of others (Feist, 1985:389). Self-actualized self free to act independently or their physicall and social environment. This autonomy enables them to rely in their own potentialities and talent resourches for growth and development.

7) **Social Interest**

Maslow says that self-actualized people have social interest and affection for all humanity. They will give more simpathy to others rather then egoism this nurtuting attitude is evidenced by a feeling of compassion, simpathy, and affection for all humanity (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992:477). It shows that the a attitude of self-actualized people show affection, deep feeling for humanity. They will give have to human beings with out differentiate between them. Social interest allows them to have special feeling of emphaty for healty people. They also have tender feeling for children and are easily touched by them. This is accompanied by a strong ethics. Human beings that have high social interest also have good attitude and behavior.
8) Creativeness

Maslow says that self-actualized people are creative in the world. Maslow shows that they should be creative in the world. Maslow shows that they should be creative in their own way (Feist, 1985:393). They do not depend on other people. They should not be writer and printer to be creative, but their creativity is in their own fresh job whether they are teacher doctors, lawyer, etc (Feist, 1985:393). This skin of self-actualization creativity appears in everyday life. It can be send as an expression of a personality that is perspective, innovative, and refreshingly simple.

d. The Motivation of Self-Actualization

1) Deficit Motives (D-Motives)

Deficit motives are also called D-needs, includes physiological needs. According to Maslow (1992: 457), deficit motives share five criteria: (a) Their absence produce illness (using hunger as example, a person who does not eat will eventually get sick), (b) Their presence prevents illness (the person who eats sensible will not get sick), (c) Their restoration cure illness (there is no cure for starvation like food), (d) Under certain complex, free choices (the starving person will choose food over affection from family and friens) and (e) They are found to be in active or functionaly absent in healthy person (healthy people are fortune enough that their behavior is not constantly dominated by a quest for food).

Deficit motives are urgent determinants of behavior. It aims of changing exiting condition because they feel unsatisante, flushing or tension or sooning.

2) Growth Motives (G-motives)

Growth motive are distant goals associated with the urge to actualize our potential. The objective of growth motives is to enrich and enlarge the experience of living, to increase tension through new, challenging and diverse experiences.
e. The Impact of Self-Actualization

Every aspect of life has an impact that makes by society. To make harmonious life, they make values for their live concerning by maintaining of their relationship with other. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995: 206) defines that impact is hitting of one object against another. Impacts can be positive or negative.

Person will attempt to become the best that he or she is able to become. The person’s personality is as a free agent to realize his or her potentialities as may be possible only by actualizing the talents. The existential-humanistic views that the authentic life is successful in career and the fulfillment of biological needs (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 444).

4. Research Finding

a. The Aspect of Self-Actualization

1) More Efficient Perception of Reality

This novel reflects of the characteristic of more efficient perception of reality. In demands Jane Eyre to perceive reality more effectively. Jane realizes that she has a bad unhappy, for other things (Bronte, 1847: 33)”. She is an orphan Jane lives with at cruel aunt. Everyday she always get punishment for her aunt. She also not permitted to go to school by her aunt. “I cannot tell; ant Reed says if I have any they must be a beggarly set: I should not like to go a begging (Bronte, 1847: 35)”. Jane realizes that she must struggle to change her destiny better and get freedom. Jane wants to separate from Gateshead. She wants to go to school to get a new life better.

Besides, school will be complete change; it implied a long journey, an entire separation from Gateshead, an entrance into a new life; I should indeed like to go to school, ‘was the audible conclusion of my musing (Bronte, 1847: 35)

Mrs. Reed thinks that Jane Eyre will be sent into school that has a bad condition. Lowood School. She thinks that Jane Eyre will be dead there. Jane Eyre in able to perceive the world the world around her including other people correctly and efficiently. It appears when she lives at Lowood School. Jane perceives that she can learn
hard and survive through bad condition. She merely wants to get a liberty.

The play-hour in the evening I though the pleasantest fraction of the day at Lowood: the bit of bread, the draught of coffee swallowed at five o’clock had revived vitality, if it had not satisfied hunger; the long restrain of the morning its fires being allowed to burn a little more brightly to apply, in some measure the place of candles, not yet introduced; the ruddy glooming the licensed uproar, the confusion of many voices gave one it welcome sense of liberty (Bronte, 1847: 73)

2) Acceptance of Self, Others, and Nature

Self-actualizers also have acceptance of others characteristics. They accept common people and human kind in general so does Jane Eyre. Jane accepts Mr. Rochester’s condition. Hr is loneliness, blind, describate and hopeless. Jane wants to company him anywhere. She also will not leave him alone.

I will be your nurse, your housekeeper. I find you lonely: I will he your companion – to read to you, to talk with you, to sit with you. To wait on you, to be eyes and hands to you. Cense tolook an melancholy, my dear master; you shall not be left decafine. So long as I live (Bronte, 1847: 569)

3) Spontancity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

Spontancity and naturalness are also done by self-actualized people to fight injustice. Jane Eyre fights injustice spontaneously. Jane doesn’t when she lives with her aunt, Mrs. Reed. Jane wants to fight against the oppressive done by her aunt and cousions. Jane hopes that she can run away from this oppressive.

Injust! – injust! Said my names forced by the agonizing stimulasi into participate thought otoriditory power; and another, equally wrought up, integrated some strange expodient to achieve escape down independently oppressive as running away, far, if that would not be affected never eatting or drjingking more, and betting my self die (Bronte, 1847: 22)

The behavior of self-actualized people is signed by simplicity. Jane’s life style is simple. However, Jane becomes rich since she gets the wealthy from her uncle, Mr. Eyre. She does not become an arrogant and abundant woman. She is a reacher in Manors. She just lives in a collage with a little room.
4) Autonomy (Independence of Environment)

Human beings can self-actualize anywhere become they are independent. It means they can determine their destiny. *Jane Eyre* has autonomy. Jane can self-actualize anywhere and anytime. It appears when the becomes a governess in Thornfield Hall seemed to people, was not belied on a longer acquaintance with the place and its inmates (Bronte, 1847: 144). She can get knowledge and experience. She gets knowledge about life and love. It also appears where she lives in the Moor House. Jane realizes that she has rights to actualize her potencies in other social environment. She can learn German and Hindustani.

   Jane, what are you doing?
   Learning German.
   I want you to give up German and learn Hindustani (Bronte, 1847: 520)

   Jane realizes that she is a five human. She has a will to determine her future. There are none that can force what she wants. “I’m no bird; and no net manners me; I am free human being with an independent will, which I know regret to leave you (Bronte, 1847: 133).

5) Detachment (Need Privacy)

Self-actualized people and privacy. *Jane Eyre* needs a privacy and solitude. It will make her comfortable. It appears when she lives with her aunt, Mrs. Reed. Jane finds hidden place to actualize her talent. She always reads the book and draws behind the curtain.

   It is well I drew the curtain, “thought I, and I wished fervently he might not discover my hiding-place; nor would John Reed it out himself, it was not quick either of vision or conception; but Eliza just pur her head in at the door, and said at once. “She is in the window-seat, to be sure, Jack (Bronte, 1847: 14)

   Separaleness with her aunt’s family makes her more comfortable. She wants to go to school. She also wants to get better place and future. “Besides, school would be a complete change; it implied a long journey, an entire separation from Gateshead, an entrance into a new life (Bronte, 1847, 35).
6) **Problem Centered**

The problem maturizes Jane mature. Jane has to face the problem when she lives in Moor House. St. John decides to travel to India as a missionary. He urges Jane to accompany him as his wife. *Jane Eyre* refuses to marry her cousin because she does not love him.

*Jane Eyre* attempts to solve those problems. *Jane Eyre* thinks that she as a human being must usefullfor others. She realizes that human beings never have complete happiness. They also have problems. “Human beings never enjoy complete happiness in this world (Bronte, 1847: 140)”.

7) **Social Interest**

*Jane Eyre* also gives her attention. She sometimes spends time to read story for Adele. It makes Adele happier. “I told her stories as long as she would listen to then, and than for a change I look her out into the gallery (Bronte, 1847: 222)”. As human beings, *Jane Eyre* has feelings of perpitio in others. It is means when she lives Rochester falling down from her house. Jane helps him with all of her power.

My help had been reeded and claimed; I had given it; I have pleased to have done something; trivial, tramitory though the dead was, it was yet an active thing, and I was weary of an existence all possive (Bronte, 1847: 133).

8) **Creativeness**

Jane’s creativity can also be seen when she lives her cousins in Moor House. She likes reading book. She also learns other languages, such as Germany and Hindustani. “I devoured the books they books they lent me: then it was full satisfaction to discuss with tham in the evening ... Diana offered to teach me German (Bronte, 1847: 459)”. St. John also gives knowledge about Hindustani for Jane Eyre. “He then went on to explain that Hindustani was the language he was himself at present studying (Bronte, 1847: 520)”.

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14 | L e n i  I r m a w a t i
b. The Motivation of Self-Actualization

1) Social Influence

The condition of Lowood School motivates *Jane Eyre* to self-actualize herself. Jane realizes that bad condition does not make her weak. She is often attacked by irritation in the morning.

I remember well the distracting irritation I endured from this cause every evening, when my feet inflamed, and the tortured of thrusting the swelled, raw, and stiff toes into shoes in the morning (Bronte, 1847: 80)

Jane gets bad attitude from Mr. Brocklehurst at Lowood. He calls as a far. It happens in front of the students. Jane is abashed in this room.

Teacher, you must watch her keep your eyes in her movement, weigh well her wonts, scrutinize her action, punish her body to save her and if, indeed such solution be possible, for (my tongue father well I tell it) this girl, this child, the native of Christian land, worse than many a little heathen who says its prayers to Brahma and kneels before juggernaut this girl is – a liar! (Bronte, 1847: 89)

Jane also wants to motivate herself to prove that she is not a liar. Jane also want to prove that she is a good child. The supply of food is inadequate. She has to feel hungry after eating. “Them the scanty supply of food was distreseing: with the keen appetites of growing children, we had scarcely sufficient to keep alive a delicate invalid (Bronte, 1847: 80)”. The affection and treatment for her teachers, especially Miss. Temple and her friend, Hellen Burns can motivates Jane to self-actualize her talents.

Already I had made visited progress: that very morning I had reached the head of my class: Miss Miller had praised me warmly, Miss Temple had smiled approbation, she had promised to teach me drawing, and to let me learn French, if I continued to maximal improvement by my fellow-pupils; treated as an equal by those of my own age. (Bronte, 1847: 91)

2) Non Social Influence

*Jane Eyre* has many goals in her life. Jane wants to fulfill her obsession. She wants to actualize her potencies and gets happiness. Obsession motivates her to determine her goals through her ways. *Jane Eyre* tries to pursue her depression with some plane that must be done. Her emotion is influential enough to hold it. Although her plane can
give the effect to diminish her personal relationship, she was not seem to be aware of it.

*Jane Eyre* also has obsession to get freedom from treatment from her aunt and happiness is her life. “.... The ruddy glooming the licensed uproar, the confusion of many voices gave one a welcome sense of liberty (Bronte, 1847: 73)”.

c. The Impacts of Self-Actualization

1) The Impacts of Jane’s Self-Actualization for Herself

a) Being a Brave Woman

Jane self-actualization begin when she falls in to despair, and loneliness. Edward Rochester when she represses her life. Jane knows than Rochester has a wife. She decides to leave Thornfield House. She is brave to escape alone from Thornfield Hall, and to face the long journey and alone. “The coach is a mile off by this time; I am alone (Bronte, 1847: 423)”. She also has no meals and hungry. Jane believes that God will help her. “My hunger, sharp before, was, if not satisfied, appeased by this hermit’s meal (Bronte, 1847: 425)”.

Jane’s bravery is shown when she lived in Gateshead. She is brave in defy John Reed. Jane does not accept his behavior done to her. “Wicked and cruel boy”. I said, you are like a murderer – you are like a slave-driver – you are like the Roman emperors (Charlotte Bronte, 1847: 16)”.

b) Being an Independent Woman

Self-actualization makes Jane more independent. Jane realizes that has to struggle to get success. Jane feels that she has relatives besides her. She just believes that God will help her. By working hard and learn from experience. She can surmount the difficulty. “It is hard work to control the workings of inclination and turn the bent of nature; but that it may be done, I know from experience (Bronte, 1847: 473)
c) Getting Her Beloved, Successful, and Happiness

Jane gets her beloved one, Edward Rochester. She implicit her potencies as governess at Thornfield. She teaches a child Miss Adele. Jane realizes that she has fallen in love with her master, Rochester. “I think it is goodness thing to have the hope of being with you. Edward, because I love you (Bronte, 1847: 370)”.

Self-actualization her positive impacts for Jane. Self-actualization mean striving to get goal by actualization and exploration the potencies. It has been done by Jane Eyre. She believes that human beings are not only being in despair and loneliness. Jane has opportunity to better her destiny to be better. By self-actualization, Jane gets what she wants. Jane can achieve the goal in her life. She gets happiness, wealthy, and success. It can be seen run away from Thornfield Hall. She is found by River’s family in bad condition. She is brought to Moor House by them. Jane fells very happy from in Moor House. “Happy at Moor House I was and hard I worked, and so did human, she was charmed … (Bronte, 1847: 113)”.

2) The Impacts of Self-Actualization for Other Character

a) The Impact of Jane’s Self-Actualization for Adele

Self-actualization has Impact for others. As a human that has potencies, Jane Eyre always actualizes her talents. Jane is always sure that she can do anything useful for others. That is why Jane feels confident to teach Adele.

Jane has opportunities enlarge her experience after graduating from Lowood. Jane advertises herself as a governess. She is accepted as governess in Thornfield Hall. Jane has an important role to make her student; Adele becomes better, obedient, and teachable.

My pupil was a lively child, who had been spoil and indulged. And therefore was sometimes way ward; but as she was considered entirely to my care and no injudicious interferences from my quarter ever diverted my plant. She her improvement, she soon forget her little breaks, and become obedient, and teachable (Bronte, 1847: 144)
Adele realizes that Jane has no friend and parentless in her life. *Jane Eyre* makes Adele more confident. *Jane Eyre* will be closer to her. Adele realizes that she has a friend now. “I have a regard for her; and now that I know she is, in a sense, parentless forsaken by her mother and disowned by you, sir – I shall cling closer to her that before (Bronte, 1847: 191).

b) The Impact of Jane’s Self-Actualization for Mrs. Reed

Mr. Reed is proud with her richness. Mrs. Rees pride and love her son, John Reed. Mrs. Reed uses her pride to maltreat Jane Eyre. Everyday, Jane Reed tortures Jane every day. Mrs. Reed hates *Jane Eyre* very much. Mrs. Reed sends to her to had school that. Mrs. Reed hopes that Jane is dead at Lowood. She also thinks that Jane is not her family. Mrs. Reed looses her proud. It can be seen when she has to face the fact that her son, John Reed, is dead. It makes socks and forces her to fall in sickness. “John Reed is dead, too, sir be ruined himself and half-ruined his family and it supposed to have committed suicide (Bronte, 1847: 293). Jane’s self-actualization makes Mrs. Reed lost her respect. It can be seen when Jane’s social status is higher than Mrs. Reed. Jane becomes a rich woman and has high social status. Mrs. Reed asks Jane to invite her when Mrs. Reed got sick. She also realizes that she has many faults when Jane stays in Gateshead. Mrs. Reed asks Jane forgiveness,

I had left this woman in bitterness and hate, and I come back to her now with so other emotion than a short of truth for her great sufferings and a strong yearning to forget and forgive all injuries – to be received clamp hands in amity (Bronte, 1847: 302)

c) The Impact of Jane’s Self-Actualization for Edward Rochester

Firstly they meet; Rochester is a very quiet and hard man. Rochester knows that *Jane Eyre* is a governess in his home. He realizes that *Jane Eyre* is an independent woman and has talents. Her capability in drawing, teachingAdele and playing piano make Rochester fall in love and sympathy to her. He wants to marry with
her. “But, Jane, I summon you as my wife: it is you only I intend to marry (Bronte, 1847: 333)”. He is very proud with his being rich. He realizes that he is a noble man that can buy anything he wants. Rochester loses her pride and wealthy. It appears when his house is burnt by his wife, Bertha Mason. Bertha Mason is jealous because Rochester wants to get married with Jane Eyre. He becomes blind and poor. “He is now helpless, indeed, blind, and a cripple (Bronte, 1847: 562)”. Rochester is not confident and lost his respect in front of Jane Eyre. Rochester must realize that Jane Eyre is a rich that has not anything.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre using humanistic psychological, the writer comes to the conclusion. The story of the novel reflects the real condition of Humanistic being, especially the conditions of a woman in depression. Jane Eyre must accept responsibility for making choices and directing her own destiny. She actualizes her potencies to get a better life for her future. She always actualizes her talents whatever and whenever she is at.

Relating to the fact above the researcher is interested in studying the novel to get deeper understanding about self-actualization and the researcher chooses Abraham Maslow’s Humanistic Psychology focusing on the hierarchy of needs that will be used to analyze the major character to reach self-actualization.

First, in humanistic psychological, a literary creation involves the response of the author toward the social reality where she or he lives in. She creates a balance relation between herself, as the subject of action, and her environment as the object in which it bears. In this case, her idea inspired by her social reality becomes his rationality that can relate her literary creation with the environment as a larger structure.
Second, in Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte tries to criticize the social condition at that time. She considers that love is not merely involving all the emotions or the passions, but also moral as a society norm. Moral is an essential element in human’s life in the relation with the feeling of love.

And the last, the humanistic psychological analysis shows human being as a social creature in this life had to apply moral value in facing a good and bad thing, something that must be done or must not be.

Charlotte Bronte critics above are her rationality to restructure the society’s worldview in order to create new structure.

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