

Examining Societal Needs of Characters in 'The Sea' by Edward Bond

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Abstract

This qualitative research aimed to examine the needs of characters in Edwards Bond's play *The Sea*, focusing on the impact of violence and human suffering. The study used Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze five characters, finding that two achieved self-actualization, while three remained unfulfilled. Unfulfilled needs led to changes in characters' behaviors, such as selfishness, rudeness, cruelty, social **outcastes**, and madness. The hope is that the world will improve in the future.

Keywords: Abraham Maslow, Hierarchy Theory of Needs, Sociolinguistics, Self-actualisation

1 Introduction

Human behaviours are dictated by needs, and deficiency and growth need unfulfillment to deviate human behaviour from normality to abnormality. If needs are not fulfilled, it has psychological and physical impacts on the human mind and body. For the improvement of behaviour and the development of human society, satisfaction is essential. In this regard, *The Sea* by Edward Bond seems to depict the different levels of needs that are to be analysed in this research. Play is a staged art form that recreates human situations and relationships, allowing playwrights to express thoughts closest to reality and truth. It is the most important form of writing in literature, based on dialogues, acts, and scenes (Bright, 2020) According to Merriam-Webster, play is a type of writing that describes a story through the actions and dialogues of characters. It is a literary type of writing often performed on the stage or in theatres, and while it can be read by readers, the intention is usually for theatre performance. A play is a literary form that is often performed in theatres.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, a character is any person who is represented in narrative and dramatic works and plays different roles according to the story. Character is also the person we meet in the stories. Characterization is the description of the

character before he enters into the story. Character is not only the human being; it may be any animal, any figure, or any object or thing that is represented in the story. These characters help to reveal the story and explore the hidden message of the story. Robert DiYanni (2004) states that "characterization is a tool through which authors reveal and introduce the characters of the story". Mukrimaa et al. (2016) explain that character is one of the essential and necessary elements of a story. Characters help to establish the plot of the storyline. These characters brought the values of morality, sociality, and appearance to the story. So characters in the story are the most essential element, and the role of the characters greatly impacts the story's meaning. Needs are defined as the requirements that drive human actions; they are also considered a motive that is behind human actions and behaviors. The need is considered an instrument to achieve certain goals, and these needs are also essential requirements for humans to live a good, satisfied, and flourishing life (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Gasper (2007) proposes that needs are the requirements for survival, and to live a good, healthy, and worthy life, the fulfillment of needs is very important. The need is a problem that humans face in their lives, and to deal with these problems, certain types of responses are required. The need is also defined as the deficiency in our lives that we try to fulfill for our survival and a stable and healthy life.

According to Huitt (2004), Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory that explains the human motivation to fulfill the different levels of needs. According to this theory, humans fulfill the needs of life in a hierarchical order. Maslow divided the needs of humans into an order, and he arranged the basic needs on the lower level and the growth needs on the highest level. To achieve the highest level of this theory is the ultimate goal of humans, and this level is the level of self-actualization. Before reaching this level, humans need to fulfill the first four levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a theory of psychologist Abraham Maslow, This theory organises levels of human needs, and these are important for any human to satisfy. These levels of needs are essential for complete development and self-actualization(Saud, 2023). According to Shiraev and Levy (2021), motivation in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is the lack of something that we need. This need motivates us to fulfill it and enables us to achieve different levels. In the view of Morsella et al. (2009) in human life, needs are motivation, and they have to fulfill these needs every day of life. For survival, these needs are important to satisfy, especially the satisfaction of basic needs, which are very important for humans.

Abraham Maslow divided human needs into five levels. The first level is the level of physiological needs; the second is the level of safety needs; the third is the level of love and belongingness; the fourth is the level of self-esteem; and the fifth is the level of self-actualization. As a psychologist, he divides these needs for human development. The theory of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory. According to this theory, human needs dictate behavior. When the first level of needs is satisfied, humans are motivated towards the next level of needs. In this way, the human journey continues to fulfill these needs. Some achieved the highest level, but some remained unsuccessful in satisfying their basic needs (Maslow, 1973). Supporting Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory Avneet Kaur states that this hierarchy of needs enables us to understand the needs of employees in organisations and to better understand motivation in organisational psychology. According to Boston (2007), in many different fields, especially health and

education, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is very useful. This theory acts as an evaluation tool for understanding others' needs.

1.1 Research Questions

- i. Which needs of the characters were identified in the milieu of Edwards Bond's play The Sea?
- ii. How were the needs of the characters examined in the milieu of Edwards Bond's play The Sea?
- iii. How did the behavior of the characters change in the milieu of Edwards Bond's play The Sea?

1.2 Significance of the Study

In human life, needs are very basic and essential elements. All of us remain busy with the satisfaction of needs in our whole life. Once the initial needs are satisfied, humans are motivated to the next level. In our society, all the good and bad behaviors are dictated by needs. It means if a society wants to improve the behaviors of the people for that purpose the satisfaction of needs is very essential. If needs were satisfied, many bad behaviors converted to good behaviors. In this regard, this research reveals a new perspective based on human needs by analyzing the play The Sea by Edward Bond. This research will be also beneficial for the researchers, teachers, parents, managers and leaders of the companies, society reformers, etc.

1.3 Delimitation

The play by Edward Bond The Sea is selected for this research. In the play of Edward Bond many major and minor characters are present but in the research, only five characters of the play were selected for analysis. Mrs. Louise Rafi, Hatch, Willy, Evens, and Rose are the characters analyzed in this research through the lens of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

2 Literature Review

Fiedhawatie (2013), in his journal entitled "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Manifested by the Main Character in the Forrest Gump Movie, analyses the needs of the character through the lens of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. In this journal, the researcher analyses the life of Little Forrest, one of the main characters of the movie Forrest Gump. He was a physically disabled child. He had a low IQ level. He was rejected by the other people. Nobody wanted to talk with him. Due to rejection from others, he only talked with his mother. His only friend was his mother. He only obeyed her, remembered what she said to him, and trusted her. He only did what her mom said to him. He could not walk properly without braces on his legs, but a miracle happened, and he was able to walk and run. The rejection of people and being bullied by others make him think about all the impossible things that humans think they cannot do. He achieved everything, like wealth, popularity, and the Medal of Honour, but he did not want these things. In the end, he achieved his destiny as a good human, a lovely friend, a good and kind son, and a good husband. He achieved all the levels of needs theory during his journey through life. He achieved the love of Jenny, and he had many friends in the army who were really good humans. He also achieved self-esteem by meeting with the president of the United States and getting some achievements and awards. He was a wise fool, and he achieved a level of self-actualization by accepting himself and others. He accepted that

he could not change his weaknesses, but with a good nature, he could become a good human. So in this way, he achieved all the levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Sari (2017), in his thesis entitled "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character in the You Again Film," examines the hierarchy of human needs through the female character of the film YOU AGAIN. The main focus of this study is to analyse the character of Marni Olivia Olsen, who was a young girl and lived in New York. She was bullied in her childhood, but as a teenager, she gained success and fulfilled all levels of Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. She used qualitative research and descriptive methods to understand and describe the character of Marni. She used the Maslow hierarchy of needs theory as a lens to analyse the different levels of needs of the characters in the film. This thesis describes the obstacles and hurdles Marni faces in her life and how she works hard to gain success. She was not happy with the relationship of his brother with a girl who bullied her in childhood. But in the end, she fulfilled the level of self-actualization by forgiving her. She accepts the fact that now she is changed and loves his brother and family, which is why she forgives her. In this way, she fulfilled all five levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Kusuma (2016), in his project "Hierarchy of Needs in Dan Gilroy's Night Crawler," analysed the needs level of the main character, Louis Bloom. This was a crime-thriller movie that was directed by Dan Gilroy. The main character of this movie is Louis Bloom, who is a jobless and good-looking person. He had a very criminal mind, and he achieved anything he wanted by hook or by crook. He only wanted to change his life without thinking about the lives of others. Nugraha Kusuma analysed this character by applying Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, and he fulfilled all the levels of this theory. He was jobless at first, but as a videographer, he found the passion of his life. He took the picture of the accident and then sold it to a news channel. When these images were displayed on the TV screen, police wanted to get them as evidence, but the owner of the TV refused to give them. In this situation, he made a plane, and in this plane, many people died, but he was saved. After that, the police left him, and he started his own company named Video Production News with news vans and three interns. Now the character has achieved the goal of his life. He was jobless at the start, and with time he worked hard, but he also had a very sharp and criminal mind, and through this, he changed his life. He was poor at the start, but at the end, he was the owner of his own company. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory has five levels of human need, and the character of Louis Bloom in the movie achieved all five of these levels on his behalf. As he achieved the dream of his life, he used his highest potential and achieved what he wanted to achieve. This achievement made him a self-actualized person, and he reached the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. He fulfilled all the levels of the need theory.

In the same way, Shahrawat and Shahrawat (2017), in their article "Application of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in a Historical Context: Case Studies of Four Prominent Figures," analyse the lives of four prominent figures through the use of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. They analysed the lives of these personalities at the individual level and used case studies as a method. This article explores the fact that humans have different personalities due to different needs ranging from self-actualization to metaphysical signs. They analysed the four personalities. First was Genghis Khan, who was a warrior, but he never achieved the level of self-actualization; his personality

displayed metapathologies, which prevented him from achieving his high potential. Second was Mother Teresa; she was a very good human and had a very beautiful heart. She achieved a level of self-actualization, and she was bestowed with the title of "an enlightened soul". The third was Aurangzeb, who was a Mughal emperor in the history of India. In his life, he had some positive sides as a religious person and some negative ones. In some ways, he achieved the level of self-actualization, but in some ways, he did not completely fulfill the level of safety needs, needs of love and belongings, and esteem. Fourth was Ashoka; he was a very cruel empire who killed his brothers for the throne. He was not a fully self-actualized person and tried to become all he could. The differences in these personalities highlighted the diversity of human behaviours and lives. This article describes how, by learning about the lives of others, we can improve our personalities and lives.

Chumairoh (2018), in his thesis "Hazel's Struggle to Get Her Self-Actualization (1943) in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*," analyses the novel through the lens of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. This research aimed to describe the character of Hazel Grace, a young girl of sixteen years old suffering from stage IV thyroid cancer, and to analyse her struggle to fulfill her needs. This novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*, deals with the fulfillment of human needs and discusses the struggle of humans to fulfill these needs. Maslow explained in his theory that every human had to fulfill the lower level to achieve the higher level, and if someone did not fulfill the lower level, he would remain unable to achieve the next. Hazel Grace was very pessimistic, but after meeting with Augustus, who was also suffering from osteosarcoma, he was very optimistic. They both meet each other and fall in love. Augustus was a very caring and lovely person, and he loved Hazel so much. The author used the descriptive-qualitative method for the analysis of the novel. Hazel Grace's theory satisfied all levels of need without thinking about his disease. She had basic needs, and she fulfilled the safety needs through proper treatment and the love and belongingness needs of family, friends, and her boyfriend, Augustus. She was very kind and respected others. And at last, she had a dream to meet *An Imperial Affliction's* author, Peter Van Houten. She meets him with the help of Augustus and fulfills the level of self-actualization. She portrayed through his character that her illness did not prevent her from satisfying the needs of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Ronie and Hellystia (2019), in the journal entitled "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character of a Novel Entitled *Flawed by Cecelia Ahern*," apply the need theory for the exploration of needs levels. They used the qualitative approach and the descriptive method for the analysis of *Flawed by Cecelia Ahern*. In this research, they analysed the main character, Celestine North, in the novel. She had some psychological problems. She was a very ordinary girl, and she was also in prison after Naming Day. But she had a very lovely boyfriend, Art, who supported her in prison and did not leave her during this difficult time. She also had a very good family, and all of them loved her, and her family protected her from the press. To maintain her privacy, her family fully supports her without thinking about anything. This research analysed the level of needs that the main character fulfilled and how she fulfilled these needs. Celestine North fulfilled all five levels of needs, and research found that her physiological needs data were 10, 34 for safety needs, 52 for love and belongingness, 44 for self-esteem, and 24 for self-actualization. The data on love and belongingness was more dominant, and it had a high ratio compared to others. With the love and support of his family and boyfriend, she

fulfilled all the levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, and this was the finding of this research.

In the same way, Pangastuti and Murtiningrum (2021) in their work entitled "Hierarchy of Needs Portrayed by the Main Character in 500 Days of Summer Movie" described the main character of the movie 500 Days of Summer by applying Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, Summer Finn was the main character of the movie, and his behaviour depicted that he utilized his highest potential to achieve a level of self-actualization. The authors used the qualitative method to collect the data by watching and reading the script, identifying the data, classify the data, and reducing the data through the collection and selection method in the movie 500 Days of Summer. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory had five levels, and every human tried to achieve the highest level. In the same way, the main character of the movie fulfills the physiological needs, safety needs, needs of love and belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization. This character experienced all levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. At the beginning of the summer, Finn does not believe in the existence of true love, and this movie is all about the story of this mindset. But in the end, to satisfy the need for love and belongingness and to achieve a level of self-actualization, Summer Finn accepted the facts and changed her way of thinking. She accepted the existence of love and got married. This work explained the achievements of the main character, Summer Finn, by applying Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Summer Finn's character was the best example of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory because she truly represented this theory through the satisfaction of all needs and fulfilled the level of self-actualization. So this is all about the researchers described in this research.

Virginia and Satria (2022) in the article "Exploring Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs In "Pollyanna"," explore the needs of different characters. The library conducted research for the collection of data and study books and articles. They used the descriptive-qualitative method for analysis. In this research, they analysed all the characters of the novel to describe the needs of different characters in the novel. Through the lens of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the author analysed the need level of all characters. This study found that Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is very influential and applicable to the analysis of individual characters and their personalities. The struggles of humans to fulfill their needs were a very important aspect of this theory. In this novel, Pollyanna, two needs are unfulfilled and three are fulfilled. Pollyanna's safety needs were unfulfilled because she did not find a room to sleep. The needs of Ms. Pollyanna's self-esteem were unfulfilled due to the duty assigned to her for the care of Pollyanna. In this way, two needs were unfulfilled and three were fulfilled. In this way, they analysed the different characters and their needs through Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

3 Research Methodology

The approach of the research is qualitative, and data is collected and analysed through the close reading method and textual analysis technique. The lens through which the data is analysed is Maslow's (1992) hierarchy of needs theory. According to this theory, human behaviours are dictated by needs. So he divides the human need into five different levels. Physiological needs, safety needs, the need for love and belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization Through the use of these levels, the needs of different

characters' levels are identified and analysed. The main source of data is the text of the play *The Sea* by Edward Bond (1973). The text of the play was picked from the textbook "The Sea." This data is in the form of words, utterances, sentences, sentences, and dialogues of the characters. Then analyse this data to get the important points related to my topic. Techniques of data collection are techniques that are used by researchers to collect data related to their research. Data collection is a process in which we gather information related to our research topic and objectives and then establish a systematic framework to answer the research questions and objectives.

Data analysis is very important in qualitative research because we have to prove our topic through text. According to Susan Stainback, "In qualitative research, data analysis is a very critical and essential process. In this, we developed and evaluated the hypotheses and assertions, and for that purpose, in data analysis, we analysed, recognised, studied, and understood the topic through the text of the play. In this research, we follow five steps in data analysis:

- i. Reading
- ii. Identifying
- iii. Classifying
- iv. Analysing, describing, and explaining
- v. Conclusion

4 Data Analysis

4.1 Mrs. Louise Rafi

In *The Sea*, Mrs. Louise Rafi is a character with an aristocratic mind and a dominating nature. She is self-conscious about her status and class, and her aesthetic sense is unique. She is selfish, hollow, and empty, targeting others through mental and emotional violence. Her superiority complex allows her to bully others and exploit others, such as the Trailer Hatch. Despite her intelligence and ability to analyze complex situations, she is mean, selfish, and lacks empathy for those who cannot give her advantage. She is straightforward and blunt, not caring about the impact of her actions on others. Mrs. Rafi's behavior shows her ability to cover her problems by highlighting the flaws of others, allowing her to cover her shortcomings and avoid attention.

4.1.1 *Physiological needs*

Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory suggests that behavior is influenced by five categories of need, including those of Mrs. Louise Rafi, a wealthy aristocrat.

**"Mrs. Rafi: Don't jolly me along. I wouldn't be comfortable with an artificial material. I want velvet".
(p.126)**

The woman's material selection accurately represents her high-class status, indicating her complete satisfaction with her physiological needs, including a good house, shelter, food, clothes, and necessities.

"Mrs. Rafi: Jessie, please don't try to hustle me into a purchase. You know it makes me cross. One uses one's hands to point emphasize and gesture. People are

judged by what they have on their hands. They're important". (p.136)

The lines depict a dictator's dictatorial attitude and high-class mentality, highlighting her materialistic behaviors and authority, aiming for perfection and respect from others.

4.1.2 Safety needs

Mrs. Rafi's second level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory includes personal, financial, property, and health safety needs, which are satisfied due to her financial stability and wealth.

"Mrs.Rafi: Sometimes I think I'm like a lighthouse in their world. I give them a sense of order and security. My glares mark out a channel to the safe harbor". (p.230)

She perceives herself as superior and secures others by helping them with their problems, thereby addressing her second level of need.

4.1.3 Love and belonging:

The third level of need theory, love, and belonging, is portrayed as shallow and selfish, with a lack of sympathy for others. This character's behavior, including threats and bullying, indicates poor relationships and a lack of feelings for others.

"Mafanwy: How cruel, Louise". (p.158)

The line portrays her cruel and terrible behavior, causing her niece Rose to dislike her as she struggles to understand others' pain and problems.

"Mrs. Rafi: Come in, Mr. Carson We're rehearsing a performance'. (p.162)

This also her behavior that after the death of Colin who is the fiancé of her nieces, she does not stop the rehearsal of his play. His play rehearsal was more important for her and she had no sadness for him. This is the depiction of her relationship with others.

"Rose: She's such a coward. Haven't you noticed? It's safer to stay in the garden and shout over the wall. Don't feel sorry for her. She's a bully and only the weak ones like being bullied. The town's full of her cripples. They're the ones she's nicest to". (p.2.34)

The play portrays Mrs. Rafi's personality, highlighting her cruelty and lack of relationships. Her nieces hate her and consider her cruel, but she is authoritative and has no true relationships, leading to her internal hatred and unappreciated behavior.

Mrs. Rafi: I'm afraid of getting old. I've always been a forceful woman. I was brought up to be. People expect my class to shoot at them. They're disappointed if you don't. (p.230)

As she ages, she becomes increasingly unhappy with her weak body and lack of self-esteem, feeling isolated and powerless. She realizes no one loves her and feels unworthy of her.

"I'll grow old and shout at them from a wheelchair that's what they're waiting for They get their own back for all the years I bullied them. They wheel you where they like".

The lines depict a harsh reality in human society, causing rude behavior and hatred from others. She believes in her superiority, leading to unfriendly relationships and a dominant attitude.

" You close your eyes and the tears dribble down your ugly old face and you can't even wipe it clean you your hanky. 'Don't let her have it. She gets into a tizzy and tears it to shreds.'" There you are all ugly, whimpering, dirty, pushed about on whee and threatened".

The text discusses the helplessness of humans as they age, leading to internal struggles and negative behavior towards older individuals. It highlights the need for belonging and relationships, which is unfulfilled due to internal factors like a superiority complex, fear of aging, and high social status. The text suggests that her initial levels are satisfied, but the third level is unsatisfied.

4.2 Mr. Hatch

the character of Mr. Hatch represents the middle-class mentality, blending sanity and insanity. Hatch, a cloth merchant and sea guard, behaves differently in different situations, displaying both sanity and insanity. He is hostile towards Willy and Colin, believing they are aliens and causing destruction. Hatch's skepticism about aliens and his belief in his innocence is evident in his actions. In a shop, Hatch is sane and clever, offering good service to customers. However, when Mrs. Rafi and Mrs. Tilehouse investigate Colin's death, he blames Willy and Colin for the incident. Hatch becomes mad and mad, leading to the cancellation of a curtain order by Mrs. Rafi, causing significant loss to him. Hatch is forced to suppress his feelings about the injustice and lies about his role in Colin's death. Bond represents the ordinary man who struggles to face the challenges and realities of life, making Hatch a mysterious and skeptical character. His complex nature makes him difficult to understand and understand.

4.2.1 *Physiological needs*

Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory outlines physiological needs, including food, shelter, water, air, clothes, and reproduction. Hatch character, tailor, clothes merchant, and coast guard.

"Mrs. Rafi: Show me this in blue.

Hatch: We don't carry any blues, I'm afraid. I can show you a faded pink or the club green.p126

Hatch: You'd need second sight to see anything last night. (He is putting the gloves away.) I was on duty.

Mrs. Tilehouse: Dear me, and the town pays you ten shillings a year to watch

Hatch: I watch, Mrs. Tilehouse. More than the town's ten shillings is worth". (p.136)

As a draper and coast guard, he fulfills his basic needs, including shelter, food, water, and air, by having a source of income.

4.2.2 *Safety needs*

Hatch's safety needs are unsatisfied due to his belief in the illusion of aliens and his internal personality flaw, as well as Mrs. Rafi's behavior and the cancellation of the curtains order.

"Hatch: I know who you are. You thought you wouldn't be seen out here. Hatch: Hurrah the guns! The army knows you're here. The whole country's turning out. We'll smash you. (Hatch goes out with his torch. The storm grows". (p.124)

In the play's first scene, Hatch, insecure due to the UFO invasion, refuses to help Willy and Collin, believing they are UFO spies. His insecurity prevents him from fulfilling his security needs.

"Hatch: Listen, where's the world's weak spot? Here (Hollarcut and Thompson grunt assent) They know there's no leadership, no authority, no discipline in this town. So it's up to us. All these ships in distress are secret landings from space we won't go out to help them, we'll go and drive them off Run them down". (p.140)

Hatch's insecurity about aliens stems from his flaw, believing Willy Collin and Evens are from the same group. Hatch is dissatisfied with the town's leadership and rules, affecting his mental health. His fear of aliens is attributed to Mrs. Rafi, the area's leader, as she is the primary source of fear.

Mrs. Rafi (tapping the material). Send it back.

Hatch: What? Mrs. Rafi: Mr. Hatch, you cannot expect me to patronize a tradesman who ignores his duty as a Coast Guard

Mrs. Rafi cancels an expensive curtains order to punish Mr. Hatch for not helping Colin, denying taking the order.

Hatch: But you must take it! P.182

Hatch: I'm in a small way of business, Mrs. Rafi. I'm on the blacklist. I had to pay for all this before they sent it and I made such a fuss about delivery. All my capital has gone into it.

Mrs. Rafi: You should have thought of that before. I won't have it in the house. I'm afraid to have the curtains drawn. They'd remind me of the tragedy".(p.184)

Mr. Hatch, a lower-class man, relies on Mrs. Rafi's order for his business, which has caused significant loss. Rafi humiliates and degrades him, but he cannot express the root

causes of injustice. His financial crisis is exacerbated by Rafi's order, and he remains fearful of alien invasion, indicating his safety needs are not met.

4.3 Mr. Even

In Edward Bond's play *The Sea*, Mr. Even is a wise and intelligent character who exposes the true realities of society. Even, a drunken character is a prophetic figure who sympathizes with Willy and helps him find Colin's body. Despite his inhuman behavior, Even is a great observer and a prophet. He has negative views about society, blaming others for their mistakes and highlighting the importance of hope in life. Even, a social outcast drinks to maintain sanity and lives away from human society. His speech at the end is motivational and informative, highlighting the need for hope and courage to change the world. Evens' optimistic nature represents bond optimism and his views on human society. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory suggests that philological needs are the basic needs of humans, but Evens' character is a social outcast with unfulfilled basic needs.

4.3.1 *Physiological needs.*

An Even, a social outcast, lived in an empty land near the sea, lacking shelter, water, oxygen, food, sleep, clothes, and reproduction, lacking proper income and food sources.

**Evens: I'm a wreck rotting on the beach. Past help.
That's why I live here out of people's way. P. 246**

Evens, a character in the play, experienced a bad past and decided to leave society. He lives on a beach, enjoying his own company, but lacks sufficient food. Despite having no family, he remains alone.

**Evens: You see? People are cruel boring and obsessed.
My wife died in a hospital. She had something quite
minor. I sold up. They hate each other. Force. Make.
Use Push. Burn. Sell. For what?A heap of rubbish. P
148**

The text describes a man who is suffering from unsatisfied physiological needs, leading to his drinking habits and social outcastness. His wife's death in the hospital and his sufferings have shaped him, making him question human relationships and the importance of living alone. He has no resources to satisfy his needs, and he sells his house to save his wife's life. He now lives alone in a hut, drinking wine, believing it is better for his health. His situation demonstrates his poor status and unfulfilled physiological needs.

4.4 Willy Carson.

Willy Carson is a strong character in the play, embodying true human qualities and empathy. He was a friend of Colin for seven years and died in front of him due to a storm. Willy was brave, focused on his purpose, and remained kindly towards Rose. He was the lucky one who saved Colin from drowning and was safe from Hatch's knife. Willy's character evolved from a young man to a heroic figure, understanding life in different situations and rejecting the irrational world. He remained optimistic and remained a good companion to Rose, encouraging her and motivating her for her life. Rose, initially negative about her life after Colin's death, was consoled by Willy, who encouraged her to look into the future. Initially innocent, Willy and Rose faced tough situations together, learning to live in the real world and face the harsh realities of life.

They accepted change and moved forward, forgetting their past and moving toward their future.

4.4.1 *Physiological needs.*

In the play, Willy, a good human from a good family, fulfills his basic needs of water, shelter, food, air, and reproduction, despite being a friend of Colin who died in a sea storm.

Willy: Nothing. Then the boat turned over. I saw the bottom coming up out of the water. It looked very ugly.p.202

Willy and Colin, despite being stuck in a sea storm, had their boat, indicating financial stability and satisfaction with Willy's physiological needs.

4.4.2 *Safety need.*

In the play, Willy, a strong and good character, demonstrates his calmness and peaceful nature, despite threats from MR. Hatch, proving he's not an alien.

Willy: Aren't they dangerous?

Evens:(shrugs). Yes, to themselves.p.146

Evens reveals Hatch and his friends are harmless, creating trouble for themselves. Willy, strong mentally and physically, is protected and safe, with Mrs. Rafi acting as a protective shield.

Mrs. Rafi: Please treat my house as your home. I was devoted to Colin.p.134

Willy stated that their financial stability is evident as they have guns on their boat, which are not affordable for a poor person.

Willy: Oh. We both looked after that. It was a small boat. The storm swept us off course. The guns didn't sink us. We'd already turned over.134

Mr. Rafi and Evens supported Colin, fighting against Hatch for his protection. They all worked together to satisfy his needs and protect him from threats.

4.4.3 *Love and belonging needs*

This need includes the need for friendship, family, and a sense of connection with others. The character of Willy in the play was a very good person and he had good relations with others. He was my friend of Colin. **Willy: My friend drowned. p 144.** This line is indicating that Colin was his friend.

Rose: How long did you know him?

Willy: Seven years. I'm twenty-one. We were the same age.p.202

Willy, an old friend of Colin, had deep and loyal feelings for him. He accompanied him on a boat in bad weather, trying to protect him but not succeeding. Despite his efforts, he was saddened by his friend's death.

(Willy sits down on a box and starts to cry into his hands. Evens looks at him for a moment and then goes

slowly into the hut. Willy cries a bit longer before he speaks.)p.144

In the town, he built many connections. He was also very friendly with Evens. Evens In town, he built connections and was friendly with Evens, Mrs. Rafi, and others. Hatch was respected by everyone except some. He showed sympathy for Rose, who was worried about Colin's death and her future. Willy's companionship impressed Rose, who accepted fate and chose to go with him.

"Rose: I followed you. The packing's finished. We mustn't miss our train. I saw you talking. What were you saying? Willy: I came to say goodbye, and I'm glad you". (p.246)

In this way, Willy meets with the love of his life, and his need for love is satisfied there. So it is proved that the need for love and belonging is satisfied.

4.4.4 *Self-esteem*

Willy, in the play, exemplifies self-esteem by being confident, strong, and accepting his mistakes. He does not blame himself for the death of Colin, despite his efforts to protect him. Despite being blamed by Hatch and his fellows for his actions, Willy's confidence and truthfulness prevent them from focusing on their blame and rubbish. He moves on in his life, demonstrating the importance of self-esteem and self-respect.

"Willy: He thought it was me. Rose: How terrible. How terrible. Willy: I don't see it. What does it matter? You can't hurt the dead. How can you desecrate dust? (Shrugs.) He's just dead bait for a madman"(p.210)

Willy, a wise and intelligent individual, calmly explains Hatch's madness to Rose, emphasizing that no one can harm the dead. He ignored others and focused on his own life, respecting Rose, Evens, and Mrs. Rafi. Despite Hatch's treatment, Willy remained humble and remained unharmed. Evens, a friend, motivated him during the situation.

Willy: You live here?

Evens: Yes.

Willy: It must be nice.144

Willy, despite facing hardships, remained friendly and respectful towards Evens, demonstrating his good nature and humanity, making him worthy and beneficial to society.

Willy: I can't say how sorry I am. There's nothing I can do. (nodding).

Rose: No. There's nothing.172

Willy's respectful nature, despite his fault in Colin's death, is evident in his apology to Rose, demonstrating his self-esteem. He respects others' opinions and understands their situations, demonstrating bravery and honesty in a challenging situation.

4.4.5 *Self-actualization:*

Self-actualization is the last level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, aiming to reach one's highest potential through morality, problem-solving skills, lack of prejudice, and

acceptance of facts. Willy, in the play, demonstrates self-actualization through his behavior, decision-making skills, morality, acceptance of facts, and ability to tolerate difficult circumstances. He accompanies his friend Colin on a journey, despite the unfavorable weather conditions.

"Willy: To do with the weather, I think. He knew more about sailing than I did. But we both knew it was wrong to be out. He wanted to get here quickly. To see you. Perhaps he wanted to show something". (p.200)

Colin drowned due to his wrong decision to meet Rose in bad weather. Willy, despite his sailing skills, was safe. As a strong man, Willy accepted the facts and did not blame anyone. He tries to find Colin's body, expose Hatch's lies, and help Rose escape the situation.

"Willy: We were so near the shore. If only I'd been able to get to him. I swim well enough. The sea was rough. It was so dark. I went back in the water. I think I went in four times. More, I tried everything". (p.174)

Willy, a self-actualized person, tried his best to protect Colin but was unsuccessful. He called Hatch and Evens for help, but they didn't help. Colin drowned in his presence, and Willy was helpless. As a human, we are helpless in nature's cruelty. Willy accepted the situation and acted bravely as a good friend, demonstrating his self-actualization. He didn't blame himself or others, understanding Evens' situation and Hatch's non-normality.

Willy: The man who runs the draper's on the front.

Rose: Surely you're mistaken.

Willy: No, no. He swore at me.

Rose: Swore?

Willy: Waved his arms. I thought he was mad. Or I was.174

Hatch, a drunk man, shouted at Willy and Colin, causing concern for Colin's life. He complained to Rose and Mr. Rafi but remained calm and thoughtful. Hatch and his friends chased him, but he remained self-actualized, focusing on his duties and helping Colin and Rose. He remained unfazed by threats and threats.

**Hatch: kill it! Kill it! (He stops.) More water? (Stabs.)
The filthy beast! 208**

Willy: Touch me. I won't hurt you. No one will hurt you here.224

Willy's bravery and gentleness are depicted in a line that reflects his bravery after Hatch's actions, such as cutting the dead body of Colin. Colin, a mentally strong person, understands that no one can hurt the dead one. Hatch later apologizes for his actions, revealing that he was not a good man. Willy shows morality and sympathy towards others and is friendly with Evens. He takes Willy's help to find Colin's body, even when he refuses to listen at night. Willy's efforts lead him towards self-actualization, showing sympathy for Rose and her depression. Rose initially thought her world ended there, but

after meeting Willy, she wants to move on and find happiness. Willy's struggles and patience ultimately lead him toward self-actualization and a better life for himself and his friend. When Willy said to her that

Willy: Shall we go away?

Rose: (calmly). Would you like to?

Rose: Yes 232

The lines symbolize the desire for both individuals to move on from a bad experience, as self-actualized individuals are logical thinkers and have no fault in it. They both need a loyal friend in their lives, and they create friendships and love relationships with each other to move forward in their lives.

Willy: Shall I kiss you? (He kisses her in silence.)234

Colin, a close friend of Willy, tries to fill the gap left by his friend's death by being friendly and polite to Rose. He aimed to bring her back to life, motivating her to find happiness and live a full life. He also developed a love relationship with Rose and wanted to leave the town with her, ensuring she had the right to enjoy life without interruption.

Willy: I understand you a little.

Rose: Yes, but what does that matter to me?

Willy: All people matter to each other.204

Willy, a friend of Colin, is now building a friendly relationship with Rose. He is humble, down-to-earth, and a good human. They are morally strong and have not faced a situation like this in their life. They are learning from the experience and observing the world around them. After realizing the brutality of the town, they decide to leave and start a new world away from it.

"Willy: Should I stay in the town? Work hard. Make money. Become mayor. Evens: No. Go away. You won't find any more answers here. Go away and find them. Don't give up hope. Rose: I followed you. The packing's finished. We mustn't miss our train. I saw you talking. What were you saying? Willy: I came to say goodbye, and I'm glad you". (p.246)

The play concludes with Willy and Rose leaving the town, leaving Evens behind. Rose also decides to start a new life with Willy, demonstrating Willy's self-actualization. He does his best for his friend and satisfaction, proving himself good for the town and Rose. Willy's high morals, ethics, courage, and patience make him a good human and sensitive person, achieving self-actualization.

4.5 Rose

Rose, an innocent and kind character, was engaged to Colin, who drowned in a sea storm. Despite her minor role, Rose was polite and respectful. After Colin's death, Rose suffered from depression and struggled to share her feelings for him. Despite not knowing about his death, she had feelings for him. During a visit to Rose's house, Colin's boat broke, causing him to drown. Rose was sensitive and kind, but her friend Willy tried to help her move on. They both shared their pain, which eventually turned into

love. They left the town and started a new life away from the town and memories. Rose's character demonstrates the importance of moving on and moving on from tragedies.

4.5.1 *Physiological needs*

The basic needs of a human to live are called physiological needs. The character of Rose achieved the level of physiological needs and these needs are satisfied because she was the niece of Mrs. Rafi. Mrs. Rafi belongs to an aristocratic family in the same way Rose also belonged to the aristocratic family. So her physiological needs are satisfied.

Willy: He was going to marry Mrs. Rafi's niece .152

This line indicates that Mrs. Rafi was the Aunt of Rose. So she has no problem related to the satisfaction of physiological needs. She lived in the house of Mrs. Rafi as she had no child. It is proved that her physiological needs are fully satisfied.

4.5.2 *Safety need.*

Safety needs include personal safety, financial safety, property, and health. Rose's safety needs are satisfied because she has no problems related to money and employment. She belongs to an aristocratic family and niece of Mrs. Rafi. The whole town was under the control of Mrs. Rafi and she was a very dangerous woman. So this proves that she is also a good protector for Rose. As the whole town respects her and obeys her in the same way they also respect the Rose. Mrs. Rafi's friends treat her like a child and show much care for her. Due to the niece of Mrs. Rafi and her belongingness to the aristocratic family her safety needs are satisfied.

4.5.3 *Need for Love and belongingness*

Friendship, family, and a sense of connection or belonging are included in this need. Rose was in love with Colin. He was his childhood friend. They both spent their childhood with each other. Colin wanted to see her and for that, he took a risk and died in the sea Storm. After his death, she was very depressed and hopeless.

"Rose: No. I was always happy with him. We always treated each other well. There was nothing mean and selfish in it. It seemed perfect. Now I have nothing to live for. There's nothing to look forward to. My life is meaningless and empty. I don't know what I shall do. I can't think of anything to make one day pass. Yet I have most of my life to live. I don't know how I shall get through it. He was the only person who could understand me now". (p 204)

These lines represent that she is in love with Colin. She was also the beloved of Colin. He has very true feelings for her. He loves her so much. It means her need for love and belonging is satisfied. Colin was a good person and she liked her but did not say this to him. Mrs. Rafi also loves her so much. She is very close to her and her all wealth and earnings belong to Rose. She treats Rose like her child.

After the death of Colin, his friend Willy shows his sympathy for her. He shares her grief and pain. He always tried to understand her and proved to be a good companion to her. So in the town, she is very beloved and respectful. As Rose is a very sweet girl all the people in the town are sad about his loss of Colin. So she has a family and also a connection or belonging with others. She is a very nice girl so all the people around her

like her. In the end, she also moves away from town with Willy to start a new life and happy life. So her love and belongings needs are satisfied.

4.5.4 *Self-esteem*

Self-esteem includes confidence, strength, courage, belief in self, acceptance from others, and respect from others. The character of Rose is a very nice character everyone in his surroundings loves her and also gives respect to her. She dares to say what she thinks about anyone.

**"Rose: If you'd drowned I'd be married to Colin now.
Willy: I suppose it was a near thing. Rose: You missed
drowning. You missed the draper's knife". (p.234)**

These lines indicate that she is very straightforward and she dares to say what he wanted to say. She is a very confident and strong girl. She is also against his Aunt Mrs. Rafi. She also explained to Willy that her Aunt is not a good woman. She did wrong with others because she has power and she used his power in wrong ways. This is the representation of his personality that she has a good heart and she also feels the pain of others.

She also gives his opinion about the action of Hatch. She called his acts of cutting the body with a knife very terrible. But she does not react because Willy explained to her that nobody can hurt the dead. She was very sad and she felt very alone in the death of Colin. But in the company of Willy, she was able to get out of this situation and understand the importance of his life. So these qualities of Rose represent that she achieved a level of Self-esteem.

4.5.5 *Self-actualization*

Self-actualization is the last level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Self-actualization means you are living to your highest potential, achieving what one capable of to realize your true potential, and to become the most that you can be. Self-actualization is achieved through morality, problem-solving skills, lack of prejudice, and acceptance of facts. The character of Rose is very beautiful and sensitive. She was a very innocent and nice girl. But after the death of Colin, she became very strong and brave. The pain of Colin's death was unbearable for her in the start but with that, she learned how to bear this pain and how to live to the highest potential.

"Rose: He was the only person who could understand me now". (p.24)

This means that the person she lost was not only his lover, he was the only person who understood her, and he was his whole world. She only knows him and her feelings are only for him. His death breaks her and she becomes hopeless. She thought that there was nothing left for her in this world. What she could do for Colin, for himself, and how she handled this situation will represent his Self-actualization. First of all, she supports Willy in the inquest. Her aunt (Mrs. Rafi) supports him in this difficult situation. She did not blame Willy for not protecting Colin. She understands him and then fully supports him. This is a depiction of his strong mentality and strong personality.

On the other side, she also shares the pain of Willy. She understands that he also lost his friend. So she also shares his grief. On the other hand, Willy also shows sympathy for her. They both have the same pain so this pain builds a connection in them. She accepted the logic of death. She understands that his death was only an accident and in the end, it was proven. She believes in Willy and decides to move on with him. She thought

logically and took a stand for herself by moving away from the town. Colin's death was a big grief but she did not let his self to waste his life and think logically about his life. Now at the end of the play, she moves away from town with Willy to live a happy life with him.

So in this situation, she is only capable of doing this. She can only support Willy in finding the body of Colin and in the final processions on the cliffs. Mrs. Rafi was his aunt so she helped Willy and did what she could for Colin. At last, she accepts the reality of Colin's death and opens her eyes to finding new ways and happiness in his life. These decisions and good qualities represent that she achieved a level of Self-actualization because she did his best in this play what she can.

5 Findings and Conclusion

In this research five characters are identified and examined through the lens of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and the satisfied and unsatisfied needs levels are found. In the given below satisfied and unsatisfied need levels are described which are the findings of this research.

- Mrs. Rafi satisfied the first two levels of need and the third level was unsatisfied and this unsatisfied need level impacts her behaviors. She became selfish, rude, and cruel.
- Evens was unable to satisfy the first level of needs and he became a social outcast and started drinking
- Hatch satisfied the only first level of needs and due to the unsatisfied level, he became mad.
- Rose satisfied all the levels of needs
- Willy achieved the level of Self-actualization

Mrs. Rafi's Physiological needs were fulfilled because she belonged to an aristocrat Mrs. Rafi's physiological needs were fulfilled due to her aristocratic family background and wealth, while her second level was fulfilled due to her health and security. However, her third level was not satisfied due to her superiority complexes, internal personality issues, and worry about getting old. Hatch's character played a significant role in the play, fulfilling only the first level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. His second level was not fulfilled because he believed in the illusion of aliens and the destruction of his business due to Mrs. Rafi's cancellation of an order. Willy fulfilled all levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, as he was financially stable, had good relations with other characters, and showed sympathy for Rose. He moved away with Rose to start a new life, fulfilling his need for self-esteem.

Evens' physiological needs were unsatisfied, as he sold everything for his wife's disease, leaving him without proper shelter, food, and clothes. Rose, the niece of Mr. Rafi, fulfilled her safety needs by being respected in the town and having no security issues related to personal security, wealth, or health. She also accepted Colin's death and decided to start a new life with Willy, fulfilling her need for self-actualization. In conclusion, Edward Bond's research on the characters' need levels in *The Sea* provides valuable insights into the characters' experiences and their needs within the play.

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