

**SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN SAHAR MUSTAFAH'S *THE BEAUTY OF
YOUR FACE*: HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Bachelor
Degree in English Department



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, August 19th 2023

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Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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YOUR FACE: HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Self-actualization is a growth process where it's reachable after an individual have properly satisfied earlier stages of basic needs from the lower to higher level. One needs to be free from any suppression that restrained it. For immigrant, the process to become a self-actualized person is challenging. They may encounter certain injustice that diminish their privilege to live in peace. In *The Beauty of Your Face*, this problem is depicted very well. The main character deals with conditions which become her motivation to satisfy each of her basic needs to be able to become a self-actualized person. This research aimed to analyze the fulfilment of hierarchy of needs as well as to see why it is such a challenge for an immigrant to gain the opportunity of becoming a self-actualized person by using Maslow's concept of human motivation and hierarchy of needs. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. This research showed, as an immigrant, Afaf can only adjust into three basic needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, and belonging needs. It showed that unsupportive social conditions caused the disrupted process in fulfilling the self-actualization needs. Therefore, self-actualization is such a challenging process for an immigrant to achieve.

Keywords: *Self-Actualization, Muslim Immigrant, Hierarchy Needs, Abraham Maslow*

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ABSTRAK

Aktualisasi diri adalah proses pertumbuhan diri yang dapat dicapai jika berhasil memenuhi beberapa tingkatan kebutuhan dasar dari level bawah hingga paling atas. Seseorang harus terbebas dari tekanan sosial yang mengekanginya. Sementara, bagi seorang imigran, proses aktualisasi diri ini terbilang sulit. Dalam novel *The Beauty of Your Face*, proses memenuhi semua kebutuhan dasar manusia tergambar dengan baik. Afaf, seorang imigran Palestina yang hidup di Amerika, harus menghadapi beberapa kondisi sosial yang akan memotivasi dan memberinya tantangan demi memenuhi semua kebutuhan dasarnya hingga mencapai tahap aktualisasi diri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana proses pemenuhan dari hirarki kebutuhan yang dilalui oleh Afaf dan mengapa proses aktualisasi diri sebagai seorang imigran dinilai tidak mudah. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori motivasi dan hirarki kebutuhan dari Abraham Maslow dengan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sebagai hasilnya, penelitian ini menunjukkan jika pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar yang dilalui Afaf hanya mencapai tiga tahap, yaitu: kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan rasa aman, dan kebutuhan rasa memiliki. Kondisi sosial yang tidak mendukung menyebabkan terganggunya proses pemenuhan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Dengan begitu, proses tersebut merupakan suatu hal yang sulit untuk dilalui oleh seorang imigran.

Kata Kunci: *Aktualisasi Diri, Imigran Muslim, Hirarki Kebutuhan, Abraham Maslow*

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MOTTO

**“I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul”**

- *Invictus*, William Ernest Henley



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DEDICATION

This graduating paper I dedicate to:

My self

My beloved mother

Friends

English Department of Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University



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To close this page, the researcher realizes that this paper is far from the word 'perfect'. Therefore, the researcher will humbly ask all the readers for any suggestions and critics to improve further study.

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Yogyakarta, August 5th 2023

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

The process to reach self-actualization that Maslow provides applies to each human motivation. However, Maslow inferred that becoming fully self-actualized is only achieved by a relative minority of the population (Maslow, 1962 p. 190). Several conditions such as freedom to speak, freedom to express oneself, freedom to defend oneself, and freedom to gain justice, fairness, and honesty exist as a prerequisite for the need for self-actualization (Maslow, 1970 p. 47). In the case of immigrants, the process to become a self-actualized person may be challenging as they may encounter certain injustice against their group that eventually diminish their freedom and privilege to live in peace.

Opposing the process of acculturation, immigrants must experience cultural and psychological change as a result of living within two cultures (Hwang & Pang, 2017). In addition, Munro (in Yakushko et al., 2008) inferred that many negative associations, such as degraded economy, overpopulation, violence, and terrorism, are repeatedly labeled towards immigrants. These particular associations then bring up the presence of discrimination and stereotyping like the issue of xenophobia, Islamophobia, or micro-aggression, which are perceived to have a psychological impact on Muslim immigrants. Thus, distress and nonfulfillment undergone by the immigrants may cause a reverting fulfillment to the lower levels of the need hierarchy (Barker et al., 1941 in Adler, 1977).

This matter is depicted very well in a novel entitled *The Beauty of Your Face*. A novel by Palestinian-American author, Sahar Mustafah, published in 2020. This novel centers on the life of a Palestinian-American daughter named Afaf Rachman. She is a principal at Nurdeen School for Girls, an Islamic school located in Chicago, the United States of America. One day, a shooter attacked her school, and as Afaf listened to the sound of the attacker's gun, the narrative shifted back to her past as if she began to recall all of the occurrences that happened in her childhood life.

Afaf lived with both of her immigrant Muslim parents as well as with her two siblings, an older sister named Nada and a younger brother named Majeed. Everything seemed all right until one day her sister, Nada, went missing. Nada's disappearance was the starting point where Afaf's family begins to show its problematic family dynamic. During her Afaf, a teenager at that time, had to maintain her life seemingly alone without any parental guide; facing bigotry and xenophobic milieu surrounding her childhood. Parent's negligence and peer rejection made Afaf have to endure such a grueling childhood that eventually overshadowed her happiness as a kid and damaged her psychological bearings. Her struggles mostly circled in a matter where Afaf felt like she did not belong to her community either being an American or a woman of her culture as a Palestinian Muslim.

As mentioned earlier, certain conditions could inhibit an individual from achieving their need to self-actualize through the process of fulfilling each of the five basic needs. Moreover, it is stated that self-actualization is an indicator of

someone who has managed to reach his or her maturity (Radul & Liashenko, 2020) with the prerequisite that they need to be healthy, without any trouble in their neurosis, and be spared from any social forces that restrain it. It corresponds to what Feist & Feist (2002) said in their book *Theory of Personality*, that people's desire to be fully human is a natural need, where they will express their basic human needs and avoid any suppression from their culture.

As a human being, an individual deserves to have a goal to reach in his or her life. The goal itself is satisfaction or happiness. People have the freedom to accomplish their own decision, as well as have commitments, and risks they can take according to their values. By having this potential to make decisions, a person can also strengthen his or her interpersonal skills and physical capacities, and become someone he or she possibly can be. Furthermore, Maslow proposed the 5 hierarchy of basic human needs wherein the need for self-actualization is placed at the very top. It means that if a person wants to reach the highest rank (Schultz, 1977:60), which is the stage where they can finally reach self-actualization, he or she must be able to satisfy the lowest rank first, consist of physiological need, safe and security need, love and belonging need, and self-esteem. Despite the premise of gratifying each need, Maslow's theoretical stance suggests that lower-level needs must suffice the satisfaction, it does not necessarily have to be 100% fulfilled for an individual to be capable of gratifying the higher need (Maslow, 1943 p. 389)

In the case of *The Beauty of Your Face*, tracing from the narration shows how Afaf, as a daughter of immigrant parents, must undergo several acclimations

within her surroundings in which she has to endeavor the process of recovery through gratifying her basic needs and suffice the need to self-actualized herself. It is interesting to identify how the hierarchy of needs could construe the process of adjustment sustained by Afaf's character as a daughter of an immigrant. Furthermore, looking at Maslow's investigation regarding the concept of self-actualization, where he only selected people from Western culture (Maslow, 1965 p. 109), the researcher finds it even more interesting because this research aims to identify how the hierarchy of needs achieved by an individual that is not western and/or white people, yet to specific individual who lives in the in-between worlds as a woman with dual identity (in this case, Palestinian-American) who were raised by immigrant parents.

Hence, based on the problem stated above, using the concept of the Hierarchy of Needs or the theory of needs from Abraham Maslow, the writer wants to dig deeper into what extent does Afaf able to strive and satisfy the hierarchy of needs and what motivated her to satisfy every stage of her basic human needs despite several problems she had to deal with as well as how her character finally reveals her self-actualization. Meanwhile, the use of a psychological approach is the right method to analyze literary work when one wants to know how the main character resolves his or her conflict since psychology is one of the aspects of a human being. Thus, one can identify the closeness between literature and psychology (Keble in Minderop, 2010 p. 30).

1.2. Research Question

Following the background of the study, this research is intended to find out the answer to the following questions:

1. How far does Afaf Rachman can undergo the process of fulfilling hierarchy of needs?
2. How can Afaf's self-actualization be explained and why is it challenging?

1.3. Objective of a Study

This research aims in finding out what processes of self-actualization are experienced by the main character in *The Beauty of Your Face* as well as identifying to what extent the main character meets the criteria of a self-actualized. Moreover, this research also aims to find out what makes it challenging for immigrants to achieve their full potential as a self-actualized person.

1.4. Significance of Study

This research can be used to enhance the information regarding self-actualization as well as the application of the theory of motivation in an individual and can be used as an appropriate reference in conducting further research, especially with a similar topic and theory

1.5. Literature Review

Some previous studies had been conducted on this topic. First, research by Setianingrum Indah Pertiwi from the English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, conducted in 2015 with the title *Self-Actualization of Rocco in Abby Green's The Legend of de Marco*. Her study focused on the main character named Rocco, a successful young man who has a gloomy

past, and his characteristic by revealing the process of achieving self-actualization. In her study, Pertiwi used two theories to support her analysis, the main theory was the human needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow, and the supporting theory is new criticism to analyze the character and characteristics.

By applying a descriptive-qualitative method in conducting the study, Pratiwi found that Rocco has fulfilled all of his needs and showed that he embraced many characteristics of a self-actualized person, which are ambitious, romantic, wary, kind, and suspicious. From both of these studies, there is a similarity between Pratiwi's research and this research. These studies used the same main theory, but different the supporting theory because in the researcher's research, there was no supporting theory. Whereas the difference is located in the object material that was used, Pratiwi used a novel entitled *The Legend of de Marco* with the main character coming from a successful life, while in the researcher's research, the main character that is being analyzed comes from a difficult family.

The second research is entitled *Self-Actualization of The Main Character Hujan Novel by Tere Liye: A Review of Psychology Abraham Maslow* which was conducted by Chintya Bayu Lestari and Siti Gomo Attas from State University of Jakarta and published in *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra* in 2018. This research is focused on analyzing the self-actualization depicted by the main character of the Novel Hujan by Tere Liye, named Lail, Maryam, and Esok, and the intrinsic structure of the novel. Lestari and Attas used two approaches for their research, that are the structural approach, to analyze the intrinsic structure of the

novel, and the psychological approach from Abraham Maslow which is the Hierarchy Needs Theory to analyze the self-actualization of the character.

From the study that they had conducted, on the intrinsic structure, they found that there are five themes in the novel, namely friendship, separation, rain, and forgetting. Meanwhile, in the structure of the characters and characterizations, among them is Lail who is depicted as a quiet, friendly, thoughtful, and polite girl. Maryam is humorous, unyielding, passionate, and has a sense of curiosity. Meanwhile, Esok is very sociable, smart, great, independent, loving, and helpful. On the background structure, the researchers found that there are three background types: place, time setting, and atmosphere setting. And for the analysis of the achievement of self-actualization through the needs of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy, not every main character meets every five needs (physiological, security, love & belonging, self-esteem, cognitive, and self-actualization needs). Only Lail meets with all six, while Esok and Maryam only meet three of the five needs. But the three of them can reach their self-actualization. Therefore, Lestari & Attas concluded that one can still actualize themselves even though the five basic needs are not fulfilled.

The similarity between Lestari's and Attas' research and this research is located in the use of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and the problem that is being formulated. Meanwhile, the difference between both research is the object that is chosen and the supporting theory Lestari's and Attas's research use for their analysis

1.6. Theoretical Approach

1.6.1. Maslow's Theory of Human Motivation

In this research, the researcher uses the theory of human motivation constructed by Abraham Maslow. This theory has several basic assumptions. First, it said that motivation, according to Maslow, is holistic. Holistic is an approach where an individual is taken into account as a whole human being. It administers an individual not only their physical needs but also their mental, social, and spiritual needs. In other words, motivation is influenced by every aspect or part of an individual, not only a single part or function of him (Feist & Feist, 2002).

The second assumption said that if human motivations or desires are examined carefully, it indicates that several separate motivations can be the impact of how an individual would behave. For example, someone's biological needs may not only be motivated by a genital need, but also by needs for dominance, companionship, or self-esteem. Maslow (1970) also stated that through deeper analysis of a conscious desire, we can see what the unconscious desires behind it. That is to other fundamental goals or needs of the individual in the form of need-satisfaction that seems not to need any further justification or demonstration. This theory then accepts the importance of unconscious motivation for there are other ultimate goals or needs beneath the surface of people's behavior (Feist & Feist, 2002).

The third assumption is stated that "man is a wanting animal and rarely reaches a state of complete satisfaction except for a short time" (Maslow, 1970). In other words, people are continuously motivated by one need or another. Once one

need is satisfied, there will be another motivational power to satisfy another need that replaces it. This assumption concerning motivation then leads to another assumption that needs can be arranged on a hierarchy.

1.6.2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

The concept of hierarchy needs assumes that lower needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher-level needs appear as a new motivator. There are five needs constituting this hierarchy and every one of them has a striving or motivational character. In this hierarchy, every need is placed in order of their prepotency: *physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization*. Lower-level needs have prepotency over higher-level needs; that is, they must be satisfied or mostly satisfied before higher-level needs become activated.

In the hierarchy of needs, those five needs are grouped into 2 groups. The first four needs are called *Basic Needs*, also known as *Deficiency Needs*. These are needs that have to be fulfilled to survive or live. It consists of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and esteem needs. Meanwhile, the highest position in this hierarchy of needs is categorized as the *Metaneeds*, which is also called *Growth Needs*; that is, the need which gives contributes to growth. This highest level of need is the need for self-actualization.

The concept of a hierarchy of needs assumes that every need is placed in order of their pre-potency: *physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization*. Lower-level needs have pre-potency over higher-level

needs; that is, they must be satisfied or mostly satisfied before higher-level needs become activated.

1.6.2.1. Physiological Needs

This need is the starting point for motivation theory. It includes the need for food, water, oxygen, maintenance of body temperature, as well as the need of taking rest, sleeping, and sex. Of all five basic needs, physiological needs are the most prepotent. It means, if an individual is perpetually hungry, they will always be motivated to eat. For a human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is more likely that the major motivation would be physiological needs rather than any other needs. They do not see beyond food, and as long as this need remains unsatisfied their primary motivation is to obtain something to eat, all other needs may become simply non-existent or be pushed into the background (Feist & Feist, 2002).

Physiological need is very important as it also can be the indicator to understand human behavior. When someone is in a very dangerous or extreme hunger, he or she changes not only in his gastrointestinal function but in many, perhaps even in most other functions of which he is capable. For example, his perceptions change (he will perceive food more readily than he will at other times. His emotions also change (he is more tense and nervous than at other times. Therefore, it can't be denied that this need is a driving force. Physiological needs are one powerful influence on human behavior.

However, as a conclusion, physiological needs are unique. It differs from other needs in two important characteristics. First, they are the only needs that can

be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. The second characteristic that is peculiar to physiological needs is their recurring nature, which means that people will eventually become hungry again, and they will automatically strive for food again. Other level needs, however, do not constantly recur. For example, people who have at least partially satisfied their love and esteem needs will remain confident that they can continue to satisfy their love and esteem needs in the future.

1.6.2.2. Safety Needs

After physiological needs are relatively well gratified, another set of needs emerges, that is safety and security needs. The concept of safety requires that individuals are in a position where they know that no harm will befall them, and with security, they get enough feeling of protection so the possibility of fears and anxiousness are low. According to Maslow (1970), safety needs consist of physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disasters. The needs for law, order, and structure are also part of it.

Safety needs become very crucial on the social scene whenever there are real threats to the law or authority of society. This kind of threat, chaos, or some radical skepticism that condemns existence can be expected in most human beings to induce the decrease of motivation from any higher needs, and more into fulfilling the strong motivation of safety needs.

1.6.2.3. Love and Belongingness Needs

If both physiological and safety needs are fairly well satisfied, there will emerge love and affection, and belongingness needs. It consists of the desire for

friendship, a partner and children, belonging to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation. Aspects of human contact as well as the need to both give and receive love are also part of love and belongingness needs. Essentially, these needs are obtained by a great and good relationship with family members, peers, teachers, and society.

Being motivated to gain a sense of love and belonging from people around us is very important for an individual. Individuals who have had their love and belongingness needs adequately satisfied from their early years tend to be calmer and more confident even when they are facing rejection because they know that they are already accepted by people who are important to them. This motivation becomes, even more, stronger when the need is only partially satisfied. In other words, people who have received love and belongingness yet only in small doses, will be strongly motivated to seek more satisfaction for affection and acceptance.

This differs from people who have received either a healthy amount of love or no love at all. For they may not need to seek for it anymore and, in some cases of people who never experience love and belongingness, they become incapable of giving love and eventually learn to devalue love and take its absence for granted.

1.6.2.4. Esteem Need

The concept of esteem needs assumes that all people in our society have a need or desire for a stable, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect or self-esteem, and the esteem of others. Esteem needs emerges when the first three lower needs are well gratified. This need can be classified as internal and external. External esteem needs include the desire for reputation; the idea of prestige or social status, attention, reward, recognition, or fame. While internal esteem needs are

related to self-esteem and self-respect. Not only that, but esteem needs are also a desire for achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. This means it is based on real competence, not merely on others' opinions about us. Once people meet their esteem needs, they stand on the threshold of self-actualization, the highest need recognized by Maslow. On the other hand, if these needs are obstructed, it will produce feelings of inferiority, weakness, and helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either despair or neurotic trends.

1.6.2.5. Self-Actualization Needs

When lower-level needs are gratified, people will continue more or less to the next level. Self-actualization is where people are desired to become creative in the full sense of the world. It includes self-fulfillment where they realize all of their potential (Maslow, 1970). This need can be obtained only when the previous four needs are fully satisfied. Self-actualization is considered not fixed in its development, by that it means that self-actualization is a process of improvement that does not end.

Self-actualizing people maintain their feelings of self-esteem even when they are being reproached, rejected, and dismissed by other people. However, in some cases, this need is not automatically gained once someone's esteem needs are met. Although Maslow himself assumes that self-actualization needs become strong or potent wherever esteem needs have been met, he realized that even if all of those lower needs are successfully satisfied, not every person automatically becomes self-actualizing

Therefore, Maslow creates four criteria that self-actualizing people possess. First, they were free from psychopathology. In other words, people need to be free from any neurotic or psychotic and psychological disturbances. Second, self-actualizing people progressed through the hierarchy of needs. Successfully gratifying all four needs before stepping into the threshold of self-actualization, an individual is considered that they had lived the competence level of existence, had no experience of the constant threat to their safety, also they had experienced love and had a well-rooted sense of self-worth.

The third criterion of a self-actualized person is shown by some values they embraced. These values include truth, beauty, justice, simplicity, and humor. These are such values that indicate if a person is psychologically healthy. The last criterion would be a realization of the fact that individuals had their hidden talents, capacities, and potentialities. That is to grow, to develop, and to increasingly become what they were capable of becoming.

1.7. Method of Research

This part presents the methods used by the researcher to analyze the object. Some kinds of systematic steps in this part will help the researcher to determine the purpose of the research. The steps are the type of research, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1. Type of Research

In this research, the method that is used is a descriptive qualitative method to explain how the process underwent by the main character in *The Beauty of Your Face* in fulfilling her basic human needs and the motivation as well as the challenge

in the quest of reaching self-actualization. Qualitative research seeks to build reality and understand its meaning. Qualitative research usually gives attention to the process, events, and authenticity.

In qualitative research, researchers value the explicit present in limited circumstances, involving subjects with relatively few. Qualitative research typically involved the interaction with reality studied, using natural methods and carried out by the researcher who is naturally interested in the object study (Williams, 1995 in Moloeng, 2006 p. 5). Creswell (2014 p. 292) added that in qualitative research, the process involves raising a question, collecting the data, analyzing the data inductively, and creating interpretations based on the data. Thus, because the data are in the words of utterances of the character and events sequence in the novel, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze it based on human motivation theory and the hierarchy of needs theory.

1.7.2. Data sources

This research takes the data or the subject of the research from the events of the novel *Beauty of Your Face* as the main source data. A part of the events sequences will help to explain the analysis. Thus, the main source of data will be interpreted and explored more deeply by the secondary data sources; like books, journals, and articles, which are related to the main source data.

1.7.3. Data Collecting Technique

The researcher takes data from *The Beauty of Your Face*. First, the researcher read the novel to find the intrinsic elements of the novel, such as character, characterization, and categorizing the events into the plot analysis.

Second, the researcher begins to find and identify suitable data based on the events. The data itself is mostly from practices and discourse in the novel then categorizing the data into the theory variables to be analyzed in detail in the next chapter.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

After the data is collected, the researcher will analyze the data based on the theory. Match it to each stage of the hierarchy needs then proceed to analyze along with events, or conversations of the novel that related to it. The identifying steps aim to understand the existing data by the theory. The steps of analysis are:

1. Categorizing data that related to the practice and discourse of each basic need and self-actualization into the theory variables.
2. Analyzing the data presented by practices and discourse in the novel to shows the causality between each of basic human needs from the lower lever to higher level.
3. Concluding the result of this research. The researcher gets the conclusion after analyzing the data.

1.8. Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction which consists of Background of Study, Research Questions, Objectives of Study, Significances of Study, Literature Review, Theoretical Approach, Method of Research, and Paper Organization. The second chapter is a Review of the Novel Beauty of Your Face and describes the intrinsic elements of the novel. The third chapter is the Analysis and Discussion of the data. The fourth chapter is Conclusion and Suggestion of the Research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the gathered data, there is a main conclusion drawn from the investigation of the self-actualization journey reflected in *The Beauty of Your Face* by Sahar Mustafah. The analysis itself applies the theory of human motivation by Maslow (1943). The researcher analyzed the process of fulfilling human's basic needs from the main character in the novel, Afaf Rachman, which is shown from the age of 10 until Afaf grows into an adult. It is found that Afaf could properly satisfy only three of her basic needs, namely (1) physiological needs, (2) security/safety needs, and (3) love and belonging needs. Meanwhile, the fulfillment of her self-esteem was not properly gratified as she was still experiencing anxiousness over people's judgment towards her hijab. This non-fulfillment was caused by discrimination and people's sentiment over her attributes, in this case, her hijab. This conclusion showed that Afaf's ability and inability to satisfy her early stages of basic needs are influenced by her surrounding, be it familial relationships or social relationships.

Furthermore, the inability to fulfill every basic need that is proposed by Maslow, Afaf as an immigrant was not able to fully gratify her needs for self-actualization. The importance of self-actualizing her full potential was being impeded by the sudden tragedy occurred in society, namely the 21 September 2001 terrorist attack (9/11) that revamp the whole American historic record. Afaf had to undergo a situation that imperiled her life, which made it easy for the satisfaction

of her basic needs to decrease to the bottom level. Thus, it can be said that due to the social condition which showed a discriminative measure, it is challenging for an immigrant to reach or have the opportunity to continue being a self-actualized person.

4.2. Suggestion

After completing the analysis, the researcher found the conclusion, using Maslow's theory of human motivation, that self-actualization can be veritably achieved by every human being who realize their own potential. However, the researcher realizes that this research is not yet perfect and still can be developed. Thus, it will be very appreciated that readers can provide feedback as well as recommendation. Moreover, the researcher would advise the analyze the novel of *The Beauty of Your Face* to be further analyze from the perspective of psychoanalysis to investigate the main character's process in the search of identity.

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