

ANALYSIS OF SARAH KENYON'S MOTIVATION THROUGH HER NEEDS IN MARRY HIGGINS CLARK'S *ALL AROUND THE TOWN*

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed about the analysis of Sarah Kenyon, as a main character in Marry Higgins Clark's *All Around the Town* novel by applying psychological approach. The researcher aimed at revealing character motivation and her personality type based on her need fulfillment in this story. The researchers chose this novel as a subject for this research because of curiosity in gaining more comprehension about other characters which is hopefully can give the elaboration toward previous research about this novel. Therefore, the researchers conducted the analysis of Sarah Kenyon by applying Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Hippocrates' four personality types. The result of this research showed that Sarah Kenyon is protagonist character. In addition, based on her need portrayal in the novel the researcher concluded that love and belongingness is dominant need as motivation for Sarah to fulfill her needs. Besides, the researcher found out that Sarah's personality is belonging to phlegmatic character. Her phlegmatic temperament gave a good influence toward her need fulfillment process. Due to her kind hearted, she accepted treatment from other people kindly too. Also, she had good friends and beloved people who always came to give her support and help to face the hard situation. So, even though Sarah met an obstacle in fulfilling her needs, she finally could make it through.

Keywords: character, motivation, hierarchy of needs, phlegmatic

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas karakter utama pada novel *All Around the Town* karya Marry Higgins Clark dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengungkap motivasi dan tipe kepribadian pada karakter ini berdasarkan pemenuhan kebutuhannya dalam cerita novel tersebut. Peneliti memilih novel ini sebagai subjek penelitian atas dasar rasa ingin tahu dan hasrat untuk menggali informasi penting tentang karakter lain yang diharapkan dapat memberi semacam elaborasi terhadap penelitian sebelumnya yang juga dilakukan pada novel ini. Maka dari itu, peneliti melakukan analisa pada karakter Sarah Kenyon dengan mengaplikasikan teori hirarki keutuhan oleh Maslow dan teori empat jenis kepribadian oleh Hippocrates. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Sarah Kenyon merupakan karakter protagonis. Sebagai tambahan, berdasarkan kebutuhan yang tergambar di dalam novel tersebut, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kebutuhan akan cinta dan keterlibatannya dalam berhubungan dengan orang lain merupakan kebutuhan yang sifatnya dominan sebagai motivasi untuk Sarah memenuhi kebutuhannya.

Disamping itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa kepribadian Sarah tergolong ke dalam kelompok karakter plekmatis. Kepribadiannya sebagai karakter plekmatis memberikan pengaruh yang baik terhadap proses pemenuhan kebutuhannya. Karena kebaikan hatinya, maka ia diperlakukan dengan baik juga oleh orang lain. Juga, ia memiliki teman-teman yang baik, orang-orang tercinta yang selalu datang untuk member dukungan juga bantuan untuk menghadapi kesulitan yang ada. Maka dari itu, meskipun Sarah menemui kesulitan dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya, pada akhirnya ia berhasil melewatinya dengan baik.

Kata kunci: tokoh, motivasi, hierarki kebutuhan, plegmatik

A. INTRODUCTION

All Around the Town is a novel by Mary Higgins Clark, published in 1992. This novel tells sequences of tragic incident in Kenyon's family. Sarah Kenyon blamed herself for her sister's kidnapping, Laurie Kenyon. Then she promised if God would send Laurie back, she would always take care of her. Two years later, Laurie was back, Sarah did her best to fulfill her promise. Furthermore, another tragic incident showed up, her parents were killed in an accident. Then, Laurie was accused as a killer of her professor's homicide and the sadistic abductor came to send terror. Sarah tried to face all of the pain as hard as she can to help her sister.

The decision to analyze this novel is aimed to gain further information inside the story which is hopefully could bring the elaboration toward a previous research about this novel. The researcher intended to analyze the older one of Kenyon sister in psychological approach. By applying hierarchy of needs and temperament theory which is not used yet in previous research, the researcher hoped it would reveal Sarah Kenyon's motivation and her character portrayal in *All Around the Town* novel clearly.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Character

Etymologically, character comes from the Greek word "kharatein", it referred to mark or sign of person that distinguished one from another and person on a stage (Bennett and Royle 63). Moreover, character is any representation of an individual representation in a dramatic or narrative work by showing the dramatic or verbal representation ("Literary Terms and Definitions" 1). The reader can interpret characters as endowed with moral and dispositional qualities expressed in what they say (dialogue) and what they do (action). Kennedy states that character is "presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story, although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions" (74).

2. Characterization

Characterization is the way author develop character and reveal the character's disposition to the readers. According to *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* book, Hudson divided characterization into two types that used by the author to make character builds the story up in their literary work, they are direct (analytical) and indirect (dramatic) characterization. Direct (analytical) characterization is a way "the novelist portrays his character from the outside, dissects their passions, motives, thoughts and feelings, explains,

comments, and often pronounces authoritative judgment upon them” (193). While indirect (dramatic) characterization is a way which “the novelist stands apart, allows his characters to reveal themselves through speech and action, and reinforces their self delineation by the comments and judgments of other characters” (193).

3. Maslow’s Hierarchy Needs

Hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow first announced in his Preface to Motivation Theory and A Theory of Human Motivation in 1943 (Reid-Cunningham 14). This theory consists of five stages of human needs in life, which starts from the basic need as physiology needs, then safety need, love and belongingness, self- esteem needs and self-actualization as the top of the stage (Maslow 372). Physiology need is including need for food, air, water, sleep and other basic need. At the second stage is need for safety, security and protection. At the next stage is need for love and belongingness of family, friends and another social relation. Then, need for self- esteem or need for respect or attention from other people. Need for self-actualization or the highest need to fulfill in life is about innovation or creativity to maximize inner potential or to become the best than people can be.

1. Physiology Need

This need is starting point and the most important requirements for human survival (372). If these requirements are not fulfill, the human body cannot function properly and will ultimately fail. This need consists of air, water, food, rest, sleep and other requirements which are needed to continue human life. Physiology needs can be operationally defined as the “lack of chemicals, nutrients, or internal, or environmental (e.g., temperatures) conditions necessary for the body to survive, such that the extended absence of these things could lead to psychological stress or physical death” (Taormina and Gao 157).

2. Safety Need

Safety need involves our sense of security. Safety and security need include of personal security, financial security, economic safety, employment, health and well-being, safety net against accident/ illness and their adverse impacts. For example many people need a safe place to live, safe equipment for their job, and other safety to continue their life (Maslow 379). With regard to the Maslow’s theory, when the physiological needs are satisfied, the more the person will attempt to satisfy the safety–security needs (Taormina and Gao 157).

3. Love and Belongingness Need

This level involves relation to each other such as family, friendship, in colleague and so on. Love and affection, as well as their possible expression in sexuality, but love is not synonymous with sex. Sex may be studied as a purely physiological need (Maslow 381). As Baumeister and Leary pointed out in an extensive review of the theory and the research on this concept, the need of human beings to have interpersonal attachments and to feel a sense of belonging with other people is considered fundamental to the species (Taormina and Gao 158).

4. Self-esteem Need

Next is about esteem, it means that every person has need to feel respected, need for self-esteem consists of acceptance in social life such as respect from other, good reputation

from other and so on. Maslow divided this need into two versions; esteem from other and self-esteem. By using the Oxford English Dictionary definition of self and Guindon's review, self esteem is defined as a people's attitudinal evaluation and the respect for their own nature character as a human. Furthermore, esteem from others is defined as what a person receives, such the attitudinal evaluation and respect a person receives from people regarding that person's nature or character (Taormina and Gao 159). The esteem from other consists of acceptance, value, recognition, fame, prestige, reputation, appreciation and attention from other people. While the self esteem manifests itself as the need for achievement, adequate, self-respect, freedom, self-confidence and so on (Maslow 382).

5. Self-actualization Need

Maslow stated after all of the previous needs are successfully satisfied, so it is the appropriate time to fulfill need for self-actualization as the highest level in the hierarchy of human needs (382). Kurt explained this need as desire of self-fulfillment. It means that tendency of someone to be actualized in what he is potentially (Maslow 382). Maslow describes this level as the need to achieve or to be competent in everything that people can or to become the most that people can be. This level consists of challenging projects, opportunities for innovation or creativity, learning at a high level, and experience purpose. Self-actualization can take many forms depending on the individual. These variations may include "the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfillment, meaning in life, or beauty" (Griffin 130).

4. Need Theory by Clayton Alderfer

Alderfer presents the ERG Theory of Motivation for the first time in 1969 in his article, "An Empirical Test of a New Theory of Human Need." The ERG theory is attempting to improve upon Maslow's needs hierarchy by allowing more flexibility of movement between needs. He was decreasing the number of levels and allowing the order of the needs to vary by the individual; he also allows for different needs to be pursued simultaneously (Alleydog, 1998).

1. Existence Need

This need is similar to Maslow's physiological and safety needs. People try to keep their body fit and safe to walk out the day. Starving people need food and drink to resolve the hunger and keep their health to run the day.

2. Relatedness Need

This need is similar to Maslow's love belonging and external esteem needs. People need of having relation with other people such as family member, neighbor, friend, colleague and other relations to have good involvement in daily life. A good relation will increase esteem from other, so it will make people have a high self-confidence to face a condition.

3. Growth Need

This need is similar to Maslow's self esteem and self actualization as the top of his hierarchy. The need to grow is not about physical appearance but in people mindset. People with both of self esteem and external esteem needs usually want to be more productive or creative to achieve their goal (Ching, "Literature Review on Theories of Motivation").

5. Hippocrates' Four Temperaments Theory

The four temperaments theory was introduced by Hippocrates and Galen in ancient Greek era. They identified four personality types by the character description according to body fluids. They are blood as the sanguine character, phlegm as the phlegmatic character, yellow bile as the choleric and the black bile as the melancholic character. Each of those characteristic bring the different explanation to determine where someone's character is belong to. The fact about those fluids which are owned by everybody and linked each other in order to maintain the body health gives the representation that every person has those characteristic in different proportion.

a. Sanguine Temperament

Hippocrates named this temperament refers to the body fluid, blood. Person with sanguine temperament tends to be an associated person. The sanguine person is sociable, optimistic, talkative, lively, easily be amused and also quickly excited of any influence toward her. The sanguine finds easy ways to make any kind of social interaction with other, such make friends easily. She feels no shy or afraid for a stranger because she loves to speak and make friends with other people in friendly manner (Sanguine, Josephchris.com).

b. Phlegmatic Temperament

Hippocrates named this temperament refers to the body fluid, phlegm. The major traits for this temperament are seriousness and modesty. Person with phlegmatic temperament is characterized by self-control, kindness and sobriety. This personality type has a certain behavior that never changes. Phlegmatic person is able to fit in among the other personalities. She can positively affect and balances the active sanguine or watches the violent choleric and pushes away the bad mood from the melancholic's influence. Here are some peculiarities that are often emerged toward phlegmatic personality (Phlegmatic, Undepress.net).

c. Choleric Temperament

Hippocrates named this temperament refers to the body fluid, yellow bile. A person with choleric temperaments regarded as an individual where testosterone is dominant. Therefore, most of people with choleric personality are males instead of females. Choleric person is characterized by the ability to be a powerful leader or a visionary. A choleric person thinks herself as a motivator and dominates them in society because she thinks big and seeks position of authority. Choleric person is impatient and slow to build relationship toward other people because she loves to have arguments and enjoys the controversy (Choleric, Josephchris.com).

d. Melancholic Temperament

Hippocrates named this temperament refers to the body fluid, black bile. Person with this temperament is cautious and a bit slow to respond other because she tends to think skeptically. A melancholic is not a risk-taker. She wants to be told the reason in doing something because she fears of making wrong decision. A melancholic is not as confident as the choleric person, therefore she is always worried about people's thought toward her work. This person is also slow to think or speak and it makes the melancholic person becomes stutter, sometime uses the wrong phrase (Melancholic, Josephchris.com).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This research was a qualitative research and employed psychological approach. Kothari stated that qualitative research is concerning in analyzing what the reasons as the motive beyond human behavior (3). While psychological approach is a kind of approaches that used in order to analyze elements of literary work by applying psychological theory. Besides, psychological criticism aimed to analyze three main points; an investigation of the creative process of the artist, study of particular author's motivation or behavior influence and the last is the analysis of fictional character using the language and methods of psychology (Critical Approaches to Literary). Therefore, in order to conduct the analysis of fictional character in *All Around the Town* novel, the researcher applied psychological theories that centered in human aspects, especially for the character motivation and behavior portrayed. Those theories are Maslow's hierarchy needs and personality theory by Hippocrates.

2. Research Instrument

In this research, the key instrument is the researcher itself. It is because in a qualitative research, the researcher intended to solve the research problem by collecting data and exploring the behavior by herself (Creswell 45).

3. Data and Source Data

All Around the Town novel by Marry Higgins Clarks 1992 is a primary data which is used by the researcher for this research. Data characteristic for this research is written expression, such as narration, dialogue, sentence and paragraph that showed Sarah Kenyon's behavior in fulfilling her needs in the story. Related previous researches and related theories about Abraham Maslow's of needs and Hippocrates' four temperaments from books, journals and articles are including of secondary data source.

4. Data Collection

In order to collect data, first thing to do is doing close reading to *All Around the Town* novel. The researcher read the novel carefully in several times to gain the understanding of the situation, behavior, conversation and other event in the novel. After read the novel, the researcher took any important notes from the narration, dialogue, sentence and paragraph which performed Sarah Kenyon's needs portrayed in the novel.

5. Procedures of Data Analysis

Miles and Huberman divided procedure of data analysis into three sections, which are data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. Data reduction is process of selecting, focusing, simplifying and reducing inappropriate data from data collection (21). Data display is process of organizing or classifying the appropriate data into data display to be analyzed then (21). Drawing conclusion or verification is a process of make a clear conclusion based on the final appropriate data to answer research problems (22).

6. Triangulation

In order to validate the data for this research, the researcher used theoretical and data source triangulation to gather and to analyze data. The researcher read some related theory

books, articles and research journals about character in a work, Maslow's hierarchy of needs and also about Hippocrates' four temperaments in order to gain and analyze the main data. The researcher gathered the main data from *All Around the Town* novel and the supported data to strengthen the idea which is taken from two researches with the same issue. The first research to strengthen the researcher's idea is *A Main Character Analysis of the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory* (2010)-Pdf. The second one is *A Main Character Analysis of the Zahir Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow's Theory*.

Besides, the first tool of theoretical triangulation to analyze Sarah Kenyon's character based on her needs is Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. It is hierarchy of needs theory which is concerning of physiology needs, safety needs, love and belongingness, self-esteem and self-actualization needs (372). The second tool of theoretical triangulation is ERG need theory by Clayton Alderfer. It consists of existence need, relatedness need and growth need (Redmond, "Needs Theories Overview").

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Sarah Kenyon's Needs Portrayal Based on Maslow's Hierarchy Needs

1.1 Sarah Kenyon's Physiology Need

Maslow argues that physiology needs is starting point and the most important requirements for human survival. If these requirements are not fulfilled, the human body cannot function properly and will ultimately fail (see in page 16). This need consists of air, oxygen, water, food, rest, sleep and other requirements which are needed to continue human life. Based on the story, the researcher assumed that Sarah Kenyon fulfilled her physiology needs well. The analysis below is intended to prove the assumption.

Data 1:

"She drove across Ninety-sixth Street past Madison and Park avenues, heading for the FDR Drive. At Lexington Avenue she impulsively turned right and headed downtown. She was famished, and Nicola's was only a dozen blocks away. Ten minutes later she was being ushered to a small table" (Clark 60).

Narration above clearly showed that in her way, Sarah Kenyon was famished and she impulsively went to the restaurant to have a dinner. Through the narration, Sarah Kenyon's action was clearly intended to fulfill her need of hunger and thirst.

1.2 Sarah Kenyon's Safety Need

Maslow argues that if the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, then it would emerge a new set of needs, which categorized as the safety needs (376). This need is concerning about sense of safety and security both of human bodily and human mentally; such as personal security, freedom, financial security, economic safety, employment, health and well-being, safety net against accident/ illness and adverse impacts.

Data 7:

"Brendon could see the worry in her eyes, she looked pale, and there were hollows in her cheeks. He was glad that she had ordered a decent lunch and

commented on that. “Everything tastes like sawdust, but there’s no way I can let myself get sick at this stage of the game,” Sarah said wryly” (Clark 193).

At lunch time, Sarah and Brendon met at a popular restaurant around the corner from the Bergen County courthouse. She looked like unhealthy that day, she was in bad lunch. The author showed that Sarah’s feeding activity was not aimed to fulfill the physiology needs, but the safety need, such the health and well being condition. She told Brendon that the meals were bad, but she could not let herself got sick at the moment. It proved that she tried to fulfill her safety need by kept feeding herself to get some energy from the nutrients.

1.3 Sarah Kenyon’s Love and Belongingness Need

Maslow notes that when physiology and safety needs are largely gratified, then people need for affectionate relations with people in general (Taormina and Gao 158). This need was commonly called as need of love and belongingness. Baumeister and Leary pointed out the need as a need of human beings to have interpersonal attachments and to feel a sense of belonging with other people. Such the researcher explained about the appearance of love and belonging in *The Zahir* novel (see in page 18), *All Around the Town* also served the needs of love and belonging in each character, especially Sarah Kenyon.

Data 8:

“Even though she knew Laurie was the favorite, Sarah still loved her parents fiercely. When she was ten she had made a bargain with God. If He wouldn’t let Daddy or Mommy die before she was grown, she would clean up the kitchen every night, help to take care of Laurie and never chew a gum again. She was keeping her side of the bargain, and so far God was listening to her” (Clark 6).

The first narration above showed the relation between Sarah and her family. Sarah Kenyon loved her parents unconditionally, she thanked to the God for keeping them well. She also loved her little sister, Laurie, even though she knew Laurie was the favorite. The narration proved that Sarah had affectionate relation with her family members.

1.4 Sarah Kenyon’s Self Esteem Need

Maslow divided this need into two versions; esteem from other and self-esteem. The esteem from other consists of acceptance, status, recognition, fame, prestige, reputation, appreciation and attention from other people. While the self esteem manifests itself as the need for achievement, adequate, self-respect, self-confidence and so on (Maslow 382).

Data 21:

“He’d been impressed that her immediate response to the possibility of her sister suffering from multiple personality disorder had been to gather information about it even before she saw him. He’d admired her intelligent understanding of Laurie’s psychological vulnerability” (Clark 65).

The narration above described Justin’s impression for Sarah at the first time they met. Justin thought that Sarah was a strong young woman who struggled intelligently then he admired for her first response of her sister’s personality disorder. For this reason, he would like to help Laurie suffered her personality disorder as attention for Sarah.

1.5 Sarah Kenyon’s Self Actualization Need

Maslow states after all of the previous needs are successfully satisfied, it is the appropriate time to fulfill need for self-actualization as the highest level in the hierarchy of human needs (382). Self-actualization could take many forms depending on the individual. These variations may include “the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfillment, meaning in life, or beauty” (Griffin 130).

Data 25:

“The desk lieutenant knew Sarah was an assistant prosecutor. He looked at her sympathetically. “Miss Kenyon, you know that the only one allowed in while she’s being questioned is her lawyer.”

“I her lawyer,” Sarah said.

“You can’t—“

“As of this minute, I’ve quit my job. You can listen while I call in my resignation” (Clark 124).

Sarah’s statement above clearly described her firmness to prove the truth of the murdering case in court. Took a look at Kurt’s statement, someone would like to actualized her potential (see in page 20). In this case, Sarah Kenyon was potentially and be able to prove that Laurie was clear from the murdering case of Professor Allan Grant. It showed up from her intelligence and ability, she turned as an attorney for Laurie, besides she had kinds of friends; detectives, prosecutors, judges and doctors to ask some help to solve the problem.

2. Sarah Kenyon’s Character Portrayal Based on Hippocrates’ Theory

In order to get more comprehension about Sarah Kenyon’s character in this research, the researcher applied theory of personality to explore further about her character portrayed in *All Around the Town*. According to the previous explanation, that is Sarah Kenyon’s needs portrayed based on Maslow’s hierarchy, the researcher found that Sarah Kenyon is such a beautiful calm person with deep love toward her parents and also her lovely sister, Laurie Kenyon. Her effort to bring the happiness for her sister reminded the researcher about the peculiar traits of someone with phlegmatic temperament, wants other to be happy. Then it led the researcher to the decision that Sarah was a person with dominant phlegmatic temperament. Therefore, the researcher tried to explore more about the personality of Sarah Kenyon by applying Hippocrates’ four temperaments to prove the assumption. It started from found out the indicator of each temperament then made a decision of Sarah’s personality from the findings.

Sarah Kenyon’s Phlegmatic Temperament

Hippocrates named this temperament refers to the body fluid, phlegm. Person with phlegmatic temperament is characterized by self-control, kindness and sobriety. This personality type has a certain behavior that never changes. Phlegmatic is able to fit in between other personalities. She can positively affects and balances the active sanguine or watches the violent choleric and pushes away the bad mood from the melancholic’s influence. Here are some peculiar traits that are often emerged toward phlegmatic personality (Phlegmatic, Undepress.net).

1. Hate to break the Rules

Phlegmatic person hates for breaking the rules. In a certain condition if she had broken a rule, it would made the uncomfortable feelings and also the guilty to her. Whenever there is a doubt, she will question for what is supposed to be done. The narration below can be used as evidence to prove that Sarah kept the rule while she faced a hard situation.

Data 25:

“The desk lieutenant knew Sarah was an assistant prosecutor. He looked at her sympathetically. “Miss Kenyon, you know that the only one allowed in while she’s being questioned is her lawyer.”

“I her lawyer,” Sarah said.

“You can’t—“

“As of this minute, I’ve quit my job. You can listen while I call in my resignation” (Clark 124).

In early story the author narrated that Sarah opposed toward people who defend the criminals, but in this case Sarah was changing her mind then decided to turn to be an attorney for Laurie. Even though it was contradicting with her principle, Sarah kept the rule that the only one who allowed for Laurie is her lawyer so she quit her job. Her decision to quit her job is a proof that she wanted to help her sister without breaking the rule.

2. Want Other to Be Happy

The phlegmatic person will simply puts other people first. According to this person, it is such a reflection of the love toward others and the desire for a peaceful. The phlegmatic is confident in how she approaches people because she knows what it takes will resolve the conflict effectively. This personality tries to create the niceness in every situation. As the researcher said, Sarah Kenyon was a lovely person who loved her family so much. Narrations below can be used as evidence that Sarah wanted other people to be happy.

Data 8:

“Even though she knew Laurie was the favorite, Sarah still loved her parents fiercely. When she was ten she had made a bargain with God. If He wouldn’t let Daddy or Mommy die before she was grown, she would clean up the kitchen every night, help to take care of Laurie and never chew a gum again. She was keeping her side of the bargain, and so far God was listening to her” (Clark 6).

Through the narration above, the author showed that Sarah Kenyon loved her parents and her sister unconditionally. One day, her mother explained that she was “a gift from God” and then Laurie was “a miracle”. Even though she knew that Laurie was the favorite, Sarah felt no reason to hate them. Instead of being jealous toward her sister, Sarah begged for happiness to her parents. She thanked to the God for keeping her parents well and helped to take care of Laurie well.

3. Have a High Emotional and IQ

The phlegmatic person is capable to lead the thought and feelings. Even in strangers, this personality can gauge how its feeling and come up with an effective response to resolve a potentially bothering situation. The phlegmatic does not like for her feelings to be hurt and she also did not want to see other people had their feelings hurt either. She tended to bear the burdens of everyone in order to make other focus on positive feeling instead.

Through the whole story of All Around the Town, the researcher saw that Sarah Kenyon was capable to adjust herself in certain condition. She was able in controlling both of her emotional and intelligence toward something she had to face. It was really hard for Sarah to bear about her parents’ accident made Laurie turning into bad condition, the personality disorder.

Data 24:

“Sarah knew she had to make a statement. She got out of the car and waited as the microphones were thrust at her. Forcing herself to appear calm and

confident, “My sister is legally and morally innocent of any crime and we will prove that in court.” She turned and pushed her way through the inquisitors” (Clark 133).

Through the narration above, the author narrated that Sarah was talking in front of mass media about her sister case. For this time, Sarah was under a difficult situation but she tried to keep her thought straight. As the only one who had a responsibility toward her sister, Sarah knew that every single decision she made must drive Laurie in the right place. Therefore, Sarah led her emotional and intelligence then forced herself to be calm and confident to make a statement. Emphatically, she said that she would prove that Laurie was clear from the crime. Above all, the researcher concluded that Sarah Kenyon not only had a high intelligence quotient but also emotional affection to run her life.

4. Tend to Blame Herself

She tried to make other people feel more peaceful then she blames herself to resolve the situation. She will take the blame for others when mistakes are made and say it was her fault. The phlegmatic is often thinking of the many instead thinking of few or the one.

Data 10:

“Still she missed her little sister, with aching pain. She wondered if God was punishing her for the times she’d resented all the attention paid to Laurie. She hated herself for going to the birthday party that day and pushed aside the thought that Laurie was strictly forbidden to go out front alone.” (Clark 9).

Through the narration, the author explained that it was a painful time for Sarah when her sister was being kidnapped. Sarah missed her so much and she felt somehow a part of her was disappeared. She blamed herself for the incident. She thought it was her fault to go to the birthday party instead stay at home to accompany Laurie. She even denied that Laurie was strictly forbidden to go outside alone and thought that the only one who had to be blamed for the incident is herself. Furthermore, under the self-blaming, she promised to God to always take care of Laurie whenever she back home.

5. Extremely Trustworthy

Phlegmatic person firmly believes that her words are her bonds. When a phlegmatic makes a promise, then she is going to keep it well. She will keep her promise as hard as she can. Through the story of this novel, the researcher found that Sarah Kenyon kept her promise well. The narration below can be used as evidence to prove that Sarah Kenyon was a trustworthy.

Data 8:

“Even though she knew Laurie was the favorite, Sarah still loved her parents fiercely. When she was ten she had made a bargain with God. If He wouldn’t let Daddy or Mommy die before she was grown, she would clean up the kitchen every night, help to take care of Laurie and never chew a gum again. She was keeping her side of the bargain, and so far God was listening to her” (Clark 6).

Through the narration above, the author showed that Sarah Kenyon loved her family unconditionally. For her parents’ sake, Sarah made a bargain with God to be kind and lovely person. Even though she knew that her sister was the favorite, Sarah kept her promise well and never changed her mind to break her promise. From the narration, the researcher believed that Sarah Kenyon was a trustworthy, a lovely person who keep her words well.

6. Defer Decisions to Others

This personality trait remains to the need to avoid conflict and to create the peace. Instead of make people become offended by a decision of phlegmatic had made, this person would let other people to make a decisions that are needed so they can address the emotional needs of everyone else. It seems like this person is follower, but the reality she is the ultimate leader because she defer the decision to give a chance for other. It helps a phlegmatic person to focus on her strength such the emotional development toward other people.

Data 5:

“When they left the club, Sarah did not drive directly home. Instead she went in the opposite direction. Laurie raised an eyebrow. “Where?” “About ten minutes from the house. Glen Rock. They are about to open up some condominiums that are supposed to be great. I thought we’d take a look” (Clark 96).

According to narration above, the researcher looked that Sarah gave a chance for Laurie to make a decision of her own about Sarah’s effort in looking for a safe place to live. As a sister, Sarah wanted to give the best protection for Laurie without doing any offend. It was not only to fulfill need of security but also need of esteem from other, such acceptance.

Actually the researcher found no narration that showed or told about this trait in Sarah’s character. Due to Sarah Kenyon was a lovely person and she always treated people well then she never made a decision which was probably offending toward other people.

7. Prefer to Spend Time Alone

The phlegmatic person enjoys time alone. It is difficult to make new friends and adapt toward new people. However, she does not mind for a group of friends because she is friendly more than the melancholic personality type. Whenever phlegmatic makes some friends she could be loyal for them because phlegmatic puts others first than her own business. As well as this pleghmatic’s trait, Sarah Kenyon was kind and friendly however sometime she made herself busy with books or sport. It was when the sorrow because of missing her little sister was covering around and she tried to escape from the pain by studying over.

A phlegmatic does not mind of group of friends however she prefer to spend time by self, as well as this trait Sarah Kenyon enjoyed to spend time with her friends and family, especially for her sister, Laurie. Through the story of this novel the researcher found that Sarah had a good time with her close people, such as pleasing golf time with Laurie, beloved moment for cocktail with her parents, the sweet thanksgiving with her cousins, a wonderful Christmas trip with Laurie and so on. Based on what the researcher had found out, she decided that Sarah Kenyon also had this trait in her character portrayed.

E. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis of the main character by using Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory, the researcher concluded that Sarah Kenyon fulfilled all her need portrayal in *All Around the Town* well. Even she met some obstacles while fulfilled her need, Sarah finally faced them very well. According to her needs portrayal, the dominant need which motivated her to help Laurie is the love and belongingness need. A deep love and feeling of belonging for family member, especially for Laurie was the biggest motivation for Sarah behind the struggles to fulfill the needs and help her sister.

In *All Around the Town* novel, Sarah Kenyon is one of the main characters that reader care so much and had a good involvement to the plot story. She is a protagonist and most of her character portraying was emerged through indirect characterization. By applying Hippocrates' the four temperaments theory, the researcher found out that Sarah is belonging to the phlegmatic person. Sarah's phlegmatic temperament gave the good influence toward her need fulfillment process. Due to her kind hearted, she accepted good treatment from other people too. So, even though Sarah met an obstacle in fulfilling her needs, she finally could make it through.

In addition, this research is not only useful to bring the answer for research questions, but also to serve the other interesting issue inside *All Around the Town* novel. However, this novel tells about a girl who suffered personality disorder, Clark also created other interesting character to be analyzed, that is Sarah Kenyon character. Therefore, by applying Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Hippocrates' four temperaments theory for this research, the researcher gave further information to comprehend about character motivation and character portrayal in this novel.

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