THE ANXIETY THAT CONVEYING TRAGEDY IN OTHELLO DRAMA BY SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract

Humans are always in touch with the needs in this life. In order to survive, one of the most important examples is the need for safety needs. The phenomenal drama Othello by Shakespeare was chosen as the main data source in this research. This research aimed to analyze the unfulfilled of safety needs in the form of anxiety and its impact on the main character in Shakespeare's drama "Othello". This drama was set in 1603 with a tragedy and was written by the world-famous playwright William Shakespeare. The story that ended in tragedy is inseparable from the anxiety used by others to overthrow power and the Othello family. With these problems, the researchers explored the anxiety factor by using Maslow's psychological theory about the hierarchy of needs, especially at the level of safety needs. This research used qualitative descriptive method because the data collection technique used is to describe the analysis through words and sentences that exist in the data source. The approach used in this research was psychological approach in a literary work. The results found from this research that there is an anxiety factor that underlie Othello's feeling that he is always threatened. Jealousy is a factor that causes anxiety in the character "Othello" which focused on household relationships. This excessive anxiety then causes impacts in the form of misunderstanding, the death of Othello's wife, and Othello's suicide.

Keyword: Anxiety, Safety Needs, Hierarchy of Needs, Othello Drama.

1. INTRODUCTION

Anxiety is the dominant factor that often leads a person to destruction and even the inability to self-actualize. Freud (2003) said that anxiety is an unpleasant state and can be accompanied by physical sensations that warn a person of impending danger. Anxiety is a psychological condition that can be in the form of pressure or worry because of feeling threatened about something bad that will come in the future.

Anxiety is an inseparable part of a person's psychological deficiency at the level of his need for security. Based on the conclusions in the explanation of Maslow (2017) in his book on safety needs, it can be concluded that if a person does not get his safety needs met, then a person will be psychological disturbed and even take various ways so that the need for safety can be fulfilled. Anxiety is again the dominant factor that leads a person to feel uncomfortable with the conditions experienced. There are many factors that cause anxiety, including fear of losing their position, not being in the majority group, and fear of losing their partner.

Anxiety in this research can be related to the hierarchy of needs created by Maslow. The hierarchy of needs created by Maslow (2017) to categorize human needs from the basic level to the highest level into five levels. As stated earlier, this hierarchy of needs theory was invented by an American psychologist named Abraham Maslow. This theory is arranged in a triangular pyramid containing the five needs. Maslow (2017) divided the level of needs into five levels where the lowest level must be met first before moving to the next level. The five levels proposed by Maslow (2017) are physiological needs, safety needs, belonging and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

Physiological needs are basic human needs such as food or cloth. The safety needs are necessity to protect themselves and those around them such as health. The third needs are love and belonging needs, which are needs that can be obtained from people around. The esteem needs are the fourth needs, which are needs that related to the strength and reputation. The last needs are self-actualization needs, which are needs that want to be fulfilled more than what they had before.

In this research, researchers focused on analyzing the safety needs that exist in the main character Othello. Safety needs in this research focus on Othello's life which revolves between his position, status in society, and also relationships in his household that can cause anxiety to arise in him. The safety needs are explained as the needs to fortify oneself from everything around him. In safety needs, usually can be described as protection from someone you trust. Someone who can be trusted in life, can be used as a protector or supporter. If humans are not fulfilled their need for safety, it will cause feelings of anxiety that seem to be always in danger. As for the factors that are often related to the need for a sense of security, usually about things that are around or things that are seen every day such as the body, health, and family. On the contrary, anxiety is one of the factors that can prevent the fulfillment of a person's need for safety.

One example of the needs of safety in life these days is the case that occurred in Bangli, Bali, Indonesia. According to the Detik News article written by Suadnyana (2022), a man named I Ketut Segara was reported to have committed suicide nearing his wedding day. I Ketut Segara is suspected of having depression because he has not been able to maximize the wedding ceremony which will be held soon. In this phenomenon of I Ketut Segara, he was worried because according to him the preparations that had been prepared could not satisfy the people around him and felt himself trapped in an inner conflict based on anxiety that led to suicide. With the anxiety experienced by I Ketut Segara earlier, it can be concluded that anxiety can lead to actions that according to him can fulfill or eliminate the anxiety experienced. The phenomenon that occured above is one example of not fulfilled the safety needs in terms of anxiety which has an impact on a person's psyche. Whereas the above cases could have been prevented if the victim could talk openly with the people around him. It can also be concluded that the need for security is something that cannot be separated from every living being in this world.

The data source taken by the researchers in this article also has issues related to The safety needs from the hierarchy of needs by Maslow. The data source used is Drama with the title "Othello". This drama is a classic 1603 drama written by the famous playwright William Shakespeare. The Othello drama also has various versions of the film with the same and different titles. The Othello drama is widely used as an analysis from various sides in literature because it has a complex storyline. Othello's drama took the theme of tragedy that set in Venice. The title of the drama "Othello" itself is taken from the main character Othello who is a general in Venice, Italy but has African blood. Othello is told to have a wife from a senator's daughter in Venice named Desdemona. Under his orders, Othello had two subordinate lieutenants named Cassio and Iago. Cassio was a lieutenant who had a higher rank than Iago, which in fact Casio was Iago's junior. Casio's promotion in that position makes Iago have a grudge against Othello and begins his manipulation tactics to avenge him which makes Othello's anxiety start.

Based on the summary of the drama above, the researchers will narrow the analysis to the main character in the drama, namely Othello. The researchers will analyze the need for safety based on the theory of hierarchy needs that exist in the main character in the existing storyline.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Psychological Approach

An analysis of a literary work must have a basic approach and theory that is used as a supporter in a research. A study will be more reliable if it is supported by a theory and approach that is in line with the research itself. In this study, researchers used a psychological approach. Basically, the psychological approach based on Freud's (2003) book is a literature approach that explores the concept of psyche or the unconscious that exists in a person. This approach is known to have been discovered by a neurologist named Sigmund Freud.

The famous theory put forward by Freud is the level of consciousness. According to Freud (2003) level of consciousness ultimately produced three systems in the human soul, namely the id, ego, and superego. Another psychologist, Abraham Maslow, who put forward a psychological theory that divided or grouped human needs based on their needs. However, the Maslow theory above is the theory that will be used in this research.

2.2 Hierarchy of Needs

The needs of a human being are a big theme in life. Needs can be divided into various types. With the large scope of this need, one psychologist Abraham Maslow grouped human needs into a pyramid called the hierarchy of needs. In this hierarchy of needs, Maslow divided human needs into five types of needs. Maslow (2017) also stated that the five needs that he grouped were connected with each other. The five types of needs can be seen in the image below:

Figure 1: Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow

The first need in Maslow's pyramid of needs are physiological needs. This need is said to be a basic need needed by the human body. When a person's physiological needs are fulfilled, it can be said that a human being can survive or continue his life. Examples of physiological needs are food, water, breathing, shelter, and sleep.

The second need in the pyramid of needs grouped by Maslow is safety needs. This need ranked the second lowest level in Maslow's pyramid of needs. If the physiological needs fulfilled, then a person will require the next need, safety needs. This safety need is a need that is needed by a person to protect himself and the surrounding environment. Some examples of safety needs are body, work, family, and health.

The third need in Maslow's pyramid of needs is the love and belonging needs. This need occupied the third level in Maslow's pyramid of needs. If the two needs below this need are fulfilled, then a person will begin to need this third need. Maslow (2017) stated that the love need is a need that will be pursued with great effort to fulfill it. Some examples of love needs are the needs of partners, friends, and family.

The second top need in Maslow's pyramid of needs are esteem needs. The esteem needs are needs that are met for the assessment of one's self-esteem. According to Maslow (2017) the esteem needs are divided into two, namely the desire for power and reputation, both of which are related to one's self-worth.

Some examples of the esteem needs are status, power, and respect.

The top need in Maslow's pyramid of needs is the self-actualization needs. This top need is supported by all the needs below it. The self-actualization needs according to Maslow (2017) are needed by a human being to get what he can with more capacity than before. Also, self-actualization here is achieved by someone to get self-satisfaction in one or more things than before

2.3 Anxiety as the impact of safety needs

This study focuses on the analysis of factors that safety needs contained in the drama Othello. Safety needs are ranked second lowest in Maslow's pyramid of needs after psychological needs which are basic needs. Maslow (2017) said in his theory that in safety needs, a person will try to fulfill his needs in protecting himself and the surrounding environment. As for the data source in the form of the drama Othello, the main character's safety needs are hindered because of the anxiety he experiences in the storyline which makes the character's safety needs cannot be fulfilled. The anxiety in Othello's drama makes the main character do the wrong things to fulfill his safety needs. Therefore, the anxiety experienced by the main character Othello greatly impacted the way Othello's character fulfilled his safety needs.

2.4 Previous study

There are several previous studies that also use the theory of hierarchy needs in their analysis articles. The first article was written by Rahmi & Arianto (2022), their article aimed to find the

esteem needs of the main character of the novel "catch me if you can", Abagnale. This article used the fourth hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow's theory, namely the esteem needs. The result found in this research is that the main character Abagnale can fulfill the need for esteem in his journey.

The next article was written by Sianipar & Jusmaya (2019) which aimed to analyze the main character in a novel "Anna Karenina". The main character in this novel is a woman named Anna Karenina. The researchers analyzed the third hierarchy of needs according to Abraham Maslow's theory, the love and belonging needs. The results found in this analysis are the cause of unfulfillment of the love and belonging needs main character and effects of it.

The third article is written by Lumbantoruan & Evyanto (2021), their research aimed to find out the aspects of love and belonging needs that exist in a main character. The data source in this study is a novel entitled Persuasion written by Jane Austen. This article used Maslow's theory of the third pyramid hierarchy, namely love and belonging needs. The results found in this article are that family and intimacy in the main character Anne are aspects of fulfilling the needs of love and belonging to Anne's character.

The fourth article was written by Anggraeni et al., (2021), the research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the characteristics and hierarchy of needs that focused on esteem needs. The data source in this research is a movie entitled Me Before You. This article used Maslow's theory of the fourth pyramid hierarchy, namely

esteem needs which will be used for the main character. The results found in this article are seven characteristics that include the esteem needs of the main character Will Tayner, namely: sensitive, open-minded, friendly, kind, confident, humble, and stubborn.

Furthermore, the article written by Farlina & Khaleda (2019) discussed about how the main character in a novel fulfil the safety and love and belonging needs. The Girl on The Train novel used as a data source. This article used the second and the third of pyramid hierarchy Maslow's theory, the safety needs and love and belonging needs. The result found that Rachel fulfil her safety needs by killing her ex-husband and fulfil her love and belonging by seeking attention from her ex-husband too before killing.

The next article written by Ruth & Satria (2020) aimed to analyze love and belonging needs found of a main character in a novel. The data source in this article is Me Before You novel by Jojo Moyes. This article used Maslow's theory, the love and belonging needs. The results found there are three factors of love and belonging needs, those are from family, friend, and intimacy love. It is also found that there are obstacles and struggles of the main character to fulfil the needs of love and belonging.

The last article written by Dwi Permana et al., (2021) aimed to reveal the needs of the two main characters who love each other. The Fault in Our Stars used as a data source used. This article also used the third hierarchy of needs from Maslow's theory, the love and belonging needs. The results of this article revealed that Hazel and Augustus crave the fulfilment of love and belonging needs rather than other needs

such as physiology, security, self-esteem, and self-actualization.

The similarity between the seven articles above and this article is the theory. Although the above studies use the same theory, the focus of each article has several differences as described above. This article used the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow's theory focusing on the third level, the safety needs. The data source in this research is Othello drama by Shakespeare.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this article is a qualitative descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2013), qualitative method is one of the methods in analyzing literary works by explaining the results of the analysis in the form of narrative statements or explanations developed from data sources. In this article the data source used is Shakespeare's drama Othello. The theory used is Maslow's hierarchy of needs which is in a psychological approach. The object of research in this article is the factors and impacts caused by anxiety on the character of Othello.

The data collection technique used a non-participant technique because it does not require participation other than data sources and some previous research in analysis. The researchers collected data by reading the main data source of the Othello drama transcript along with references related to data sources such as previous studies that discussed the same drama or theory. The researchers also related the data source to the theory used and sorted out the texts in the Othello drama transcript that are relevant to the research problem. Finally, the researchers collected the relevant drama transcripts as research data and reread the data sources to ensure that all the data could support the overall analysis.

The data analysis technique in this article is critical reading because the researchers go through a process in the form of rereading the results of classifying the data that has been collected, linking the classified data using Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, explaining the focus of the problem in the form of factors and the impact of anxiety on lack of safety needs, and finally reporting the results of the research in the context of writing articles.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Factor

After analyzing the data sources, the researchers found the factors that made the main character "Othello" feel anxious which caused his need for security to be unfulfilled. The factor that causes anxiety in the main character "Othello" focuses on his domestic relationship in the form of jealousy he feels towards his wife when his subordinate Iago constantly pushes Othello to believe that his wife Desdemona is having an affair with his confidant, Cassio. The jealousy experienced by Othello caused the emergence of anxiety that he faced himself without knowing the other person's point of view in the information he received from his subordinates. The following is some data related to the anxiety factor experienced by Othello that researchers found:

Data 1

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Othello: "Ay, let her rot, and perish, and be damned to-night;
for she shall not live: no, my heart is turned to
stones; I strike it, and it hurts my hand. Oh, the
world hath not a sweeter creature: she might lie by
an emperor's side and command him tasks". (Shakespeare, 4.1)

In Othello's statement above, it showed the jealousy expressed by Othello towards his wife because Othello known the handkerchief, he gave his wife are on Cassio. In the above statement Othello intends to kill his wife but is still hesitant because he thinks his wife is a good person. Othello's attitude here represented the fear in the form of his anxiety when his wife actually does all the things he saw.

Data 2

Othello: "Look, where he comes.
Not poppy nor mandragora
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday". (Shakespeare, 3.3)

In the above statement, Othello indirectly showed his jealousy which leads to anxiety that will happen in the future if it is true that his wife is doing secret things behind her back. In the above statement it is also explained that Othello thought his rest will not be as good as before even though he does everything he can if the thing he thought true.

Data 3

Othello: "It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,–
Let me not name it to you, you chaste stars!–

It's the cause. Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Yet she must die, else she'll betray more men". (Shakespeare, 5.2)

The above statement occurred when Othello entered Desdemona's room. In the utterance it can be seen that Othello has anxiety about his wife's actions if he does not kill her. Othello thought that if he doesn't kill his wife, Desdemona will repeat his affair with someone else. In the statement above, it can also be seen that there is a very strong sense of ownership of Othello over Desdemona which can be said to be an act of jealousy even if it is not good (cheating on another man). It can be concluded that it is as if Othello only wanted Desdemona to do everything just for Othello, be it good or bad.

4.2 Impact

After looking at the anxiety factor that affect the safety needs of the main character Othello in the previous findings, the researchers found several impacts that resulted from the jealousy factor in Othello. Researchers found that there were three effects of Othello's jealousy factor to his wife. The three impacts will be explained along with quotes that can prove it directly, namely:

1. Misunderstanding

Othello: "That handkerchief which I so loved and gave thee
Thou gavest to Cassio.
Desdemona:No, by my life and soul!
Send for the man, and ask him.
Othello: Sweet soul, take heed,

Take heed of perjury; thou art on thy deathbed". (Shakespeare, 5.2)

In the above statement, Desdemona tried to convince Othello of the trust he thought about her relationship with Cassio. However, Othello had already only listened to Iago's provocation and was already too irritated by the jealousy he felt. In the utterance above is a misunderstanding between the two characters who do not find a way out that can occur because of the existing jealousy factor.

2. Desdemona's Death

Othello: "You heard her say herself, it was not I.
Emilia: She said so: I must need to report the truth.
Othello: She's, like a wild, gone to burning hell:
'Twas I that kill'd her". (Shakespeare, 5.2)

The above statement showed that Othello admitted to Emilia that he was the one who killed his wife on the grounds that she deserved to be killed. Desdemona's death occurred because of jealousy which made Othello anxious so he tried to make an action to fulfill his safety need for himself.

3. Suicide

Othello: "I kiss'd thee ere I kill'd thee: no way but this;
Killing myself, to die upon a kiss.
Falls on the bed, and dies" (Shakespeare, 5.2)

The above statement was said by Othello after he stabbed himself and kissed Desdemona because he already knew all the misunderstandings. Othello's suicide is something that happens because he doesn't have a sense of security if he lives any longer. Othello's suicide is the last action taken by Othello for his problems, which of course are also related to the impacts that occurred before.

5. CONCLUSION

This research can be concluded that the main character Othello in Shakespeare's drama has one factor that causes Othello to feel anxious about himself. One factor mentioned was the jealousy he had for his wife Desdemona. Jealousy which ultimately leads to anxiety makes the safety needs in Othello's character not fulfilled perfectly. With Othello's safety needs unfulfilled, he tries various ways to fulfil it.

The researchers found the impact that existed due to the factor described above. The researchers found three impacts, the first is misunderstandings that occurred because the character Othello only listened to one party namely Iago, without seeking the truth from the characters concerned, the second is Desdemona's death which was a tragedy due to a previous misunderstanding, and the last one was suicide by Othello for knowing all the truth too late. Othello's actions, such as committing suicide, is an action taken because his sense of safety need cannot be fulfilled in the future due to the mistakes he made.

Based on the conclusions above, the researchers would like to suggest that each problem would be better resolved directly with the parties concerned so that things like misunderstandings do not occur because of a third party.

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