

CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF JACE WAYLAND IN *THE MORTAL INSTRUMENTS: CITY OF BONES* NOVEL THROUGH HIERARCHY OF HUMAN NEEDS THEORY OF ABRAHAM MASLOW

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to show the process of Jace, the character in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel, in fulfilling his need through Abraham Maslow's theory about hierarchy of human needs and to describe about his character based on his need. This data used descriptive qualitative research because the data were found in the form of dialogue and narration that will explained about the character. The researcher used *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel as the source data. The steps of data collection were reading the novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* and understanding about the dialogue and narration that had been shown, then identified the data based on the theory of human needs. Last, the data were arranged based on the research questions. From the finding of this analysis, Jace had fulfilled four needs of human needs by Abraham Maslow. They are physiological need, safety need, love and belongingness need, and esteem need. Meanwhile Jace could not fulfill the last need of self-actualization need because there are some characteristic that he could not get. They are clear perception or reality, acceptance, problem centered, humility and respect, and sense of humor. From analysis based on his needs, it was found that he showed many characters through the needs that he had fulfilled.

Keywords: hierarchy of human needs, character, *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah untuk memperlihatkan proses Jace, karakter dalam novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*, dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya melalui teori Abraham Maslow tentang tingkatan kebutuhan-kebutuhan manusia dan menjelaskan tentang karakternya berdasarkan kebutuhannya. Analisis ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena data ditemukan dalam bentuk dialog dan narasi yang akan menjelaskan tentang karakter. Peneliti menggunakan novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* sebagai sumber data. Langkah-langkah dalam pengumpulan data adalah membaca novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* dan memahami tentang dialog dan narasi yang telah diperlihatkan, kemudian mengidentifikasi data berdasarkan teori kebutuhan-kebutuhan manusia. Terakhir data disusun berdasarkan pertanyaan dari penelitian. Dari analisis ini, Jace telah berhasil memenuhi empat kebutuhan dari kebutuhan-kebutuhan manusia yang dijelaskan oleh Abraham Maslow. Diantaranya kebutuhan fisiologi, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan rasa sayang dan memiliki, dan kebutuhan penghargaan. Sementara itu, Jace tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhan terakhir yaitu kebutuhan aktualisasi diri karena ada beberapa karakteristik dari kebutuhan tersebut yang

tidak bisa dipenuhi. Diantaranya pemikiran yang jelas atau kenyataan, penerimaan, pemecah masalah, rendah hati dan menghormati, dan memiliki rasa humor. Dari analisis berdasarkan kebutuhan-kebutuhan Jace, ditemukan bahwa Jace memerlukan banyak karakter melalui kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang sudah terpenuhi.

Kata kunci: hierarki kebutuhan manusia, karakter, novel *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones*

A. INTRODUCTION

Literature represents the culture and tradition of a language. It also reflects about society or human condition. Therefore, people can learn about other culture and get some information in the past or happening in the presents through literature. Literature is derived from Latin word '*litteratura*', means writing from the letter. It is a term used to describe written or spoken material (Lombardi 1). Literature also can be defined as an art in writing. It is a form of human expression. It is not only shown in a word but it is also expressed in body language or in written. Literature is explained as the expression and experience from the author. Literature refers to the works of creative imagination or based on the fact to give more information, including fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, and songs. Eagleton explained that literature can be defined as the imaginative thinking writing in the sense of fiction (1). Novel includes as the prose fiction, is seen by the length of story. Novel consists of some chapters, characters, setting, plot, and theme as the moral issue that impact to the readers. Characters and plots are the important role which make the story more alive and interesting.

Character in the novel has motivation to reach his/her purposes. Through theory of Abraham Maslow about hierarchy of human needs, it could explain about the process how character fulfilled his need and purposes. It also showed the types of character based on the needs.

The objective of this research was to show the process of Jace in fulfilling the needs by Abraham Maslow's theory and to describe about the character in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel. It was hoped that this research can inspire another researcher to do the research by using Abraham Maslow's theory about hierarchy of human needs. Hopefully, can be a material or reference for the other researcher who want to do the research with the same theory or topic discussion.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Character

Character is the main element in a novel, without character the story will not be going easily. Characters are not only represented in human, but also the characters consist of animal, such as in a fable. Characters have the greatest effect to make the story more interesting. Janovsky explained that there are several kinds of character (1), *protagonist* is the character who always become the main character in a story. It usually has a good personality. *Antagonist* has bad personality and always become enemy for protagonist. *Dynamic character* has some sort of change or character development through the story. *Static character* is the character does not improve and remains as the certain character. *Round character* is the character shows many character through his/her journey in a story. This character can change by her/his experience. *Flat character* is unchanging character, static and until the end of story agree with what she/he has been thought.

2. Characterization

Characterization describes about the personality of characters. Characterization will explain in detail how the characters become protagonist or antagonist. Abrams explained that there are two methods to characterizing a person within story. Those are showing and telling. In showing, the author shows the characters in talking or their dialogue and makes the readers guess what the motive behind characters. It is also explained in a character's thought and feeling. In telling, the author explains the character in his or her narration (33). There are two subsets to describe the characterization, direct and indirect characterization.

Direct characterization is also known about explicit description. The author will tell about the character in narration or paragraph within story. Indirect characterization is how the author reveal about the character or personality through dialogues, thoughts, or actions from the character itself and the responses of other character (Ervin 1).

3. Psychological Approach in Literature

Psychology and literature have different meaning, but they can be connected each other. Psychology is a science which studies about behavior and human psychological in person or real life. Otherwise, in literature studies human in a story or literary works which is known as character (Wiyatmi 10). Human or character within story is made by an author to make story more alive and can be understood by readers. Literature can be understood or analyzed by using various concept of psychology, because it relates with human (28). Psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus to the character in literature. Psychology that explains about creative human beings and live with their own values or their choice is psychology humanistic (12). It is shown by theory of Abraham H. Maslow about Human Needs Hierarchy.

4. Biography of Abraham H. Maslow

Abraham Harold Maslow is a psychologist who has interest in human's motivation or the values of human. Abraham studied about psychology of human. He identified about human's motivation. He described that human must have a motivation for living. He told how human achieve their needs with goals. Abraham explained it in all of his books, such as *Motivation and Personality (1954)*, *Toward a Psychology of Being (1962)*, *Maslow on Management, Religion, Values, and Peak-Experiences (1965)*, and so on.

5. Theory of Abraham Maslow

Abraham Maslow divided human needs become five stages. He explained about human's development or human's motivation. Those theories are explained from the lowest to highest, physiological needs, the safety needs, the love and belongingness needs, the esteem needs, and the self-actualization needs. These needs will be fulfilled if one by one of stages are satisfied. This theory as the motivation of human can teach someone to appreciate the way he/she lives and the value of life. These needs can show about character or behavior of someone, when they try to fulfill all of the humans needs. Human beings have different character in fulfilling their needs. They have different way to achieve their purposes or mission in their life. All of the needs should be fulfilled one by one, the process will not work if the basic stage of human needs are not satisfied.

a. The Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the basic of human needs. The important thing in physiological needs are food, water, and air. Human being needs air to breath. If there is no oxygen, human being will die. Human being also needs food and water. It is explained how someone lives for food. People cannot do their activities without food. A need has been fulfilled is not as motivation anymore. Food is a basic need, if someone can get it every day,

then it is no longer a pressure, and physiological is being satisfied. Otherwise, if there is unsatisfied, all of needs have no existent and cannot fulfill to the higher

b. The Safety Needs

The second stage of human need is safety need. After the physiological needs are fulfilled, the safety need will appear as the next of human motivation. Safety needs are described as protection, freedom from chaos, being safe, or security (Maslow 39). Every human has fears in his/her life. In this safety needs, someone must to be free from the threat or physical and emotional harm, such as a place that can protect people from rain or storm. Even guardian that can protect or avoid them from war or turbulence such as military army or police. There are many things that make people cannot feel safe or being threaten, such as disaster, criminal assault, war, wild animal, financial conditional which happen in daily life (Tao & Gao 157). Someone who has healthy body, ability for fight, or power. He or she will not be afraid, because he or she can protect himself/herself from danger. In some areas may be many people are more anxiety, because of the condition, such as people who live near beach or volcano.

c. The Love and Belongingness Needs

Love and belongingness needs are the third stage of human needs. It will appear after physiological and safety need are fulfilled. After humans can fulfill their need with food or do not feel hungry, and safe from threat, then human will find of love. "If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness need" (Maslow 43). This usually happens in society. This theory of love and belongingness is not only about receive a love, but it also give a love. Giving love to someone can be meant as the form of happiness and receiving love can avoid someone from suffering when he/she is feeling down. This personality can help someone to build his or her character. Love is the basic for human to make a relationship. Love is needed for someone to find some friends, between family, and when someone is going to marry. After there is a love, then it will be belong to each other. This love and belongingness needs are shown in communities, work places, society, friendship, schoolmates, and so on.

d. The Esteem Needs

Esteem need is the fourth stage of human needs. Maslow explained that esteem needs have two types, accepting respect from others and self-respect. Respect from others can include reputation, status, attention, or appreciation. Self-respect or self-esteem need include confident, freedom, and independence (Maslow 45). This need can show about personality of someone. It is explained how people make a relationship with others and they will accept them, thus making them for more confident. It is also about how people is being appreciated.

e. The Self-actualization Needs

Self-actualization of need is the fifth stage of human needs. It is the highest need among other needs. There are not many people can fulfill this stage. Human beings try to become more capable. Human beings will do what they can do to get what they want. They tried to be more potential to make something that can change world or people around them. Therefore, they should fulfill all of the stage until they reach the high level of self-actualization. Bowdon explained there are 19 characteristic that Maslow mention as the self-

actualization identification (1): clear perception or reality, acceptance, spontaneity, problem-centered, solitude-seeking, autonomous, having peak or mystical experiences, human kinship, humility and respect, ethical, sense of humor, creativity, resistance, imperfections, and value.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

According to Bogdan and Taylor, “qualitative method is a research procedure that obtain descriptive data in written or spoken from the people and their behavior which is being observed” (161). The qualitative research describes the content of the object in the form of words. It does not relate with the static or numbers but explain in words. This analysis relates with human feeling, attitude or behaviors, experience, phenomena, or the issues that occur in a novel. This research would also use library research to analyze the research through the document that relates with the theory for this research.

2. Research Instrument

The researcher is the key instrument of this study to finish the research and to answer the research questions of the study. The researcher would focus to observe the character of Jace in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel in fulfilling the needs by Maslow’s theory as data of the research.

3. Data and Source of Data

The primary data of this research is the novel of *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* by Cassandra Clare. The data to complete this research included paragraphs, dialogues, narrations, and sentences within the novel. Besides of the book, researcher would also use the articles or journals as the references which related to this study or this analysis.

4. Data Collection

Data collection involved some activities on how researcher started the research. The researcher would analyze *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel by reading the novel and taking notes or giving a mark to the important data which related of this research.

5. Validity Data

This study would use triangulation methods to make the research more valid and support the data analysis. Denzin has divided four types of triangulation (14-17):

a. Data Triangulation

Denzin explains that the data triangulation is the use of a variety of data source, including time, space and person. Findings and any weakness in data can be corroborated by the strengths of other data, then it will improve the validity data and reliability of the result.

b. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation is the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, or observer in a study. It is particularly important for decreasing bias in gathering, reporting and analyzing the data.

c. Theoretical Triangulation

Theoretical triangulation is the use more of multiple theories or hypotheses when examining a situation or phenomenon. The idea is to look the situation or phenomenon from different perspectives, through different lenses, with different questions in mind.

d. Methods Triangulation

Methods triangulation is the use of multiple methods to study a situation or phenomenon. The intention is to decrease the deficiencies that come from any single method. This research used the data triangulation and theoretical triangulation. In data triangulation, the researcher used three studies that contain about the theory of Abraham Maslow which was applied into the character. In theoretical triangulation, the researcher used or studied others perspective or ideas that explained about Maslow's theory of the Hierarchy of Human Needs. Considering the researcher as the key instrument who conducted this research. The researcher would find and collected the data or theory from other or more than one source which related of this research. It would make the data to be more valid.

6. Data Analysis

There are some steps that explain the data analysis. Miles and Huberman described that there are three main components of data analysis. First is *data reduction*, Miles and Huberman explained that, "data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up filed the notes or transcription" (10). In this step, the researcher would select all of data which include paragraphs, narration, dialogue or phrases that represent the character of Jace in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel. Then, the researcher focused on data that include into five stages of human needs by Maslow's theory. After that, the researcher simplified the data into five stages of human needs, there are physiological need, safety need, love and belongingness need, esteem need and self-actualization need. The researcher would also give a brief explanation to understanding the data. Second is *data display*, Miles and Huberman explained "data display is an organized, compressed, and assembly of information that permit conclusion drawing" (11). This step is to organize all of data that has been collected. Last is *drawing and verifying conclusion*, Miles and Huberman explained "conclusion drawing is also verified as the analysis process" (11). The data have obtained through process of reduction and data display, it should be verified as the finding. It also has connection between theory and the result. The finding or conclusion also refers to the research question about five stages of human needs by Abraham Maslow's theory which applied into character of Jace Wayland.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Fulfillment of Jace's Need

a. Physiological Need

Physiological needs are the basic of human needs in hierarchy of human needs. The important point in physiological needs are food, water and air. This need should be fulfilled before fulfill other higher needs. In *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* was found physiological need. It was shown in the dialog below:

"It wasn't that many sandwiches", she glanced over at Simon, who appeared to have succeeded in engaging Isabelle in conversation. "Can we go find Hodge now?"

"You seem awfully eager to get out of here"

"Don't you want to tell him what we saw?"

"I haven't decided yet." **Jace set the container down and thoughtfully licked spaghetti sauce of his knuckle.** (138)

Spaghetti is a kind of food that include as basic in human needs. Jace ate some spaghetti that he took from refrigerator and really enjoyed. He even licked the spaghetti sauce on his finger.

Based on the explanation above, Jace could fulfill his need of physiological need. Jace could fulfill this need by living with Lightwood's family. He lived with Lightwood's family since he was ten. He would not be starving because Isabelle the daughter of Lightwood always cooked for people who were living together with him. Sometimes, they also ordered food from outside. However, the first need of physiological need is satisfied.

b. Safety Need

Safety need is the second need in Abraham Maslow's theory about hierarchy of human need. Safety needs are about protection, financial, job, security, safe from danger, and else. In *The Mortal Instruments* novel, Jace showed how he protected himself from danger. It was shown in the narration below:

Jace laughed. The laughed seemed to enrage the creature; abandoning the axe, he lurched at Jace with his enormous fists raised. **Jace brought the seraph blade around in an arching sweep, burying it to the hilt in the giant's shoulder.** For a moment the giant stood swaying. (91)

The narration above explained how Jace always brings the blade on his hand. He protected himself and Clary from the monster who wanted to kill them. This action includes in safety need as protection of himself. As the Shadowhunter, he should know how to use a weapon because he is a hunter for demons.

Based on the explanation above, Jace could fulfill his need of safety need. Jace could fulfill his need because of his ability who fought very well. He killed his enemies by his own. He did not need any protection from other because he could protect himself. Therefore, his need of safety need is satisfied.

c. Love and Belongingness Need

Love and belongingness need is the third in human's need. This need of love is not only about receiving but it is also about giving. It is about affection from other. Love and belongingness can be gained in family, friendship or from people around. In *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel was found some need of love and belongingness need.

"Parabatai", said Jace. "It means a pair of warriors who fight together—who are closer than brothers. **Alec is more than just my best friend.** My father and his father were parabatai when they were young. His father was my godfather—that's why I live with them. They're my adopted family". (87)

The dialogue above explained that Jace had considered Alec as his family. They had live together for long time. He got love from Alec's family and belong to them. Jace also was showing his affection toward Clary.

"I don't want someone else inside my head", she said weakly. She knew he was right, but the idea of turning herself over to beings that even the Shadowhunters thought were creepy sent a chill through her blood.

"I'll go with you", said Jace. "I'll stay with you while they do it". (159)

Jace offered himself for accompany Clary to meet the Silent Brothers. They would help her to bring her memories back. As she heard how they would come into her mind made her scared. Jace tried to calm her down with his low voice he said that he would stay with her. It showed how Jace cared about her.

Based on the explanation above, Jace could fulfill his need of love and belongingness need through the affection that he got from his friends. His love and belongingness need fulfilled by the existence of Clary. Alec and Isabelle also showed how they were really worried

about him. It made him realized that they were precious for him. Due to the affection toward them, it showed how love and belongingness need of Jace is satisfied.

d. Esteem Need

The fourth stage in human need is esteem need. Esteem need consist of two aspects, self-respect and respect from other. In Jace's life, he fulfilled that two aspects of esteem need. They are esteem need from other and self-esteem. Here was the data that was found in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* novel.

"They were covered by blood and poison. Jace burned them"

"Did he?" asked Clary. "Tell me, is he always really rude, or does he save that for mundanes?"

"Oh, he's rude to everyone," said Isabelle airily. "**It's what makes him so damn sexy. That, and he's killed more demons than anyone else his age.**" (60)

The data above explained as the recognition. People around Jace recognized him as the young warrior who has an ability to fight with monster or demon. He even has killed them more than anyone else at his own age. Isabelle admitted him that he is capable to face and fought against the monster by his own.

Clary turned instant traitor against her gender. "Those girls on the other side of the car are staring at you."

Jace assumed an air of mellow gratification. "Of course they are", he said. "**I am stunningly attractive**". (86)

Jace is really confident about himself. He knew that he was handsome. He was so confident with his physic. With his handsome face, He could attract any women. So he confidently said that he was stunningly attractive. It showed that Jace has self-esteem.

Based on the explanation above, Jace fulfilled his need of esteem need. Jace could fulfill this need because of his ability and his personality. He had really high confident-self. He knows about himself very well so he always showed his ability and told to everyone that he is very experienced person. People around him also admitted about his strength. He got attention and recognition from his friends. They depended on him to face enemies. It showed how he satisfied his esteem need from himself and also from other.

2. Jace's Character based on His Need

a. Strong

In this novel, Jace is depicted as a strong person. He knew about his own strength. He has a power and ability to fight with enemies. It is seen in the narration below:

Jace brought the seraph blade around in an arcing sweep, **burying it to the hilt in the giant's shoulder. For a moment the giant stood swaying.** (91)

The word of '**burying it to the hilt in the giant's shouder. For a moment the giant stood swaying**', it is explained how strong Jace that he could stab his weapon into giant's shoulder and made the giant was swayed from its standing.

b. Brave

As the Shadowhunter, Jace is not only strong but he is also brave. He is a warrior and has deal with many enemies over his life. Even though he always fight together with Alec, his partner, but sometimes he will fight by his own. He did not hesitated to sacrifice his life for his best friend or someone that he loved. It showed in the dialogue below:

“Alec!” It was Jace, shouting: Alec was standing in front of the hole, white-faced and horrified-looking. **Swearing, Jace ran up and grabbed him, dragging him back just as the oozing thing pulled itself free of the wall into the foyer.** (352)

c. Rude and Sarcastic

Jace is not a friendly person. He did not like to meet new people and sometimes become rude, but he is kind with someone around him or that he had been known for long time, like Isabelle and Alec. Jace and his friends met Clary accidentally. Jace even had burned Clary’s clothes.

“What happened to my clothes?”

“They were covered by blood and poison. Jace burned them”

“Did he?” asked Clary. **“Tell me, is he always rude, or does she save that for mundanes?”**

“Oh, **he’s rude to everyone**”, said Isabelle airily. (60)

He is not only rude but sometime he also talked sarcastic with people around him. It happened to Simon. He even asked about what they were looking for, but Jace unfriendly answered his question and made Clary was angry to him.

Jace slid off the porch railing. “So are we going to search the house, or not?”

Simon scrambled to his feet. “I’m game. What are we looking for?”

“We?” said Jace, with a sinister delicacy. “I don’t remember inviting you along”

“Jace”, Clary said angrily. (118)

d. Selfish

Jace sometimes become selfish to something that he wants. He have more experiences than others. He would offered himself to find the enemies and chased them.

“I think I’d like to have a talk with Clary,” said Hodge, “Alone”, he added firmly, seeing Jace’s expression.

Alec stood up. “Fine. We’ll leave you to it”.

“That’s hardly fair”, Jace objected. “I’m the one who found her. I’m the one who saved her life! You want me here, don’t you?” he appealed, turning to Clary. (74)

Those dialogue explained that Jace did not want if anyone close to Clary. He have saved Clary first. He brought Clary to the institute and saved her from the monster in her apartment. He insisted to always with Clary.

e. Responsible

Jace had saved Clary’s life many times and brought her to the Institute. He did not mind to always protect her until she could find her mother, Jocelyn. He thought that it was his responsible to keep her safety because he had brought her into his world. He was always ready to accompany Clary wherever she goes.

“I don’t want someone else inside my head”, she said weakly. She knew he was right, but the idea of turning herself over to beings that even the Shadowhunters thought were creepy sent a chill through her blood.

“I’ll go with you”, said Jace. “I’ll stay with you while they do it”. (159)

Clary was scared to imagine what happened to her later. Then Jace offered himself to go with Clary visited the Silent Brother in City of Bone. He took the responsible to always protect Clary.

f. Reliable

People around Jace really depend on him. He was a reliable person. He would do anything with his own and it did not mind for him. Everyone knew about Jace's ability. He even did not afraid to face his enemies alone. He always saved Clary and his friends. He always helped them who were in danger.

Jace pulled his wrist free, touched his fingers to either side of Alec's face. "Don't", he said. "Hold still, just hold still".

Alec closed his eyes. "Do what you have to", he whispered. Isabelle held her stele out to Jace. "Take it". (358)

Alec was breath hardly. Isabelle took his head on her lap. There was Jace beside him. Jace touched Alec's fingers and the other hand on his face. Alec wanted to say something but Jace forbid him. Alec asked him to do whatever he wanted. In this situation, they could only depend on Jace who had more experienced and he was the quietest one at that time.

g. Cocky

Jace was a cocky person. He was really confident about himself that sometimes made him like to show off his abilities. He admitted that he was a charming person in girls' eyes and he was not shy to say about himself.

Clary turned instant traitor against her gender. "Those girls on the other side of the car are staring at you."

Jace assumed an air of mellow gratification. "Of course they are", he said. "**I am stunningly attractive**". (86)

Jace and Clary were on the train to Brooklyn. In front of them, there were girls who were giggling while looking at Jace. Clary who realized it, told Jace about those girls. It even made him proud of himself and admitted that he was attractive for girls. He smiled and winked to those girls.

h. Lovable

Jace is lovable person. He loved his family. After he lost his parents, he lived with Lightwood's family, Alec and Isabelle. He was grateful to be Alec's family. Jace and Alec were best friend and a partner as Shadowhunter. Jace was always taking care of Alec. Jace also loved the pet which was living together with them in the Institute. The cat named Church. Jace always stroked the cat softly. It was shown in the dialogue below:

In a few seconds Church appeared, slinking low to the ground, his yellow eyes gleaming in the dusty air. "**Church**", said Jace, kneeling down to stroke the cat's gray head. "Where's Alec, Church? Where's Hodge?"

Church arched his back and meowed. (134)

E. CONCLUSION

There are two research questions in this research. The first question is about Jace in fulfilling the need and the second one is his character that was showed based on his needs. These questions were analyzed based on Abraham Maslow's theory about hierarchy of human need and the theory that explained by Abrams about character in a novel.

Jace could fulfill four needs in hierarchy of human need. He achieved the physiological need, safety need, love and belongingness need and esteem need. Meanwhile

he could not be able to achieve the last stage of self-actualization need because he could not fulfill some elements in self-actualization. There are some points that explained Jace could not fulfill his self-actualized need, such as clear perception or reality, acceptance, problem centered, humility and respect, and sense of humor. Besides, Jace succeed in fulfilling the other needs with help from others.

From the research, it was found that Jace had a round character, because Jace showed many characters through the finding. Based on his interaction with others and also how he faced his own problem, it could tell that Jace was really strong, brave, reliable, and responsible as the Shadowhunter. Besides he is really rude person and sometimes talked sarcastic to people that annoyed him. He is selfish person because sometimes he did not want to hear other opinion. He is arrogant about his appearance and his ability therefore he is also lovable person. He really cared about his friends and did not want anything bad happened to them. He did not hesitated to sacrifice his life. His character slowly got better. Despite he was rude, he really loved people who he had considered as his family. Jace had many characters that was shown through his daily life.

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