

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of the result of the data analysis. This would be the answer of the research problems as stated in the beginning of the chapter.

4.1 Findings

The researcher has been found the data findings from analyzing *The Hobbit* novel by J. R. R. Tolkien about psychological aspects that affect the bravery of Bilbo Baggins when dealing with difficult situations and his psychological condition after facing difficult situations affecting his bravery which these are mentioned in research problems on chapter I. In this analysis, researcher uses *Hierarchy of Needs* by Maslow (1943) to analyze the psychological aspects because the theory has correlation to describe Bilbo Baggins's bravery in his adventure with dwarves, especially in motivation, reason, and decision to solve problems or dangerous situation he faced. To strengthen the explanation of the courage of Bilbo Baggins, theory of bravery by Peterson (2004), is also adapted to describe psychological aspects of Bilbo Baggins more clearly. For psychological condition of Bilbo Baggins after facing difficult situations affecting his bravery, theory of Schuster (2018) and Dasgupta (2013) would be the basic theories to describe it. These are the data findings descriptions as follows:

4.1.1 Psychological Aspects That Affect The Bravery of Bilbo Baggins When Dealing With Difficult Situations

As description on previous chapter, Maslow's theory describes five stages of *Hierarchy of Needs* such as Physiological, Safety, Love/belonging, Esteem, and Self-actualization. However, there are four categories of Needs only that appear in Bilbo Baggins himself during the adventure that each stage affects Bilbo Baggins's bravery such as:

4.1.1.1 Safety

The first stage that relevant to Bilbo Baggins's psychological aspects is Safety Needs that was performed by Bilbo Baggins when he and the dwarves trapped in Mirkwood forest. Then they met giant spiders. Bilbo Baggins could avoid the giant spiders attack but the dwarves could not. They were caught by spider web. So, Bilbo Baggins had to help the dwarves as soon as possible. In other hand, Bilbo was also under the spiders threats. He must save himself too. However, as a friend he felt an empathic for his friends, the dwarves. Then, he forced himself to against the giant spiders and freeing the dwarves from the web. As described in paragraphs below:

“There is no time now. While he was picking up stones, the spider had reached Bombur, and soon he would have been dead. At the moment Bilbo threw. The stone struck the spider plunk on the head, and it dropped senseless off the tree, flop to the ground, with all its legs curled up” (The Hobbit, 2012:146).

“He had precious little time, he knew, before the spiders were disgusted and came back to their trees where the dwarves were hung. In meanwhile he had to rescue them” (The Hobbit, 2012:148).

“Suddenly Bilbo noticed that some of the spiders had gathered round old Bombur on the floor, and had tied him up again and were dragging him

away. He gave a shout and slashed at the spiders in front of him. They quickly gave way, and he scrambled and fell down the tree right into the middle of those on the ground. His little sword was something new in the way of stings for them. How it darted to and fro! It shone with delight as he stabbed at them. Half a dozen were killed before the rest drew off and left Bombur to Bilbo” (The Hobbit, 2012:150).

Some paragraphs above tell about Bilbo Baggins’s bravery that was affected by Safety Needs. Bilbo Baggins fight the giant spiders and faced the rouge situation because he really would like to get safe and helping the dwarves as his friends. His bravery could be classified as follows:

a. Physical Bravery

Bilbo Baggins was be motivated to against the spiders to get safety situation. In the meantime, he was also helping the dwarves and he showed his action by attacking the spiders by his sword. His struggle to beat the spiders could be classified as physical bravery according to Peterson (2004).

b. Emotional Bravery

Bilbo Baggins showed his loyal and empathic feeling to the dwarves by saving them from the giant spider’s webs that covered their bodies. Bilbo Baggins would not like to get fee from the dwarves at the time. He just would like to proof what could he does for his friends and get safe from the spiders attack. That was his emotional bravery in that situation.

c. Moral Bravery

In that situation, Bilbo Baggins was still trying to against his old path. According to some paragraphs above, we know that Bilbo Baggins fight the giant spiders to get safe and help his friends, the dwarves. Certainly,

it was first time for him but he optimized and he proofed it. He could make a new path by beating the giant spiders to safe the dwarves and himself too.

4.1.1.2 Love/Belonging

The second stage that relevant to Bilbo Baggins's psychological aspects is Love/Belonging Needs. Bilbo Baggins showed his action to fulfil that Needs by helping the dwarves that had been caught by Elvenking's cave guards. Bilbo Baggins who had a magic ring, he wore it to sneak and stealth into the Elvenking's cave. Firstly, He confused what he could do to free the dwarves from jails but finally he got an idea. He wore the magic ring again and grabbed the jail key from the guard and then freed the dwarves and asked them to follow his idea. Bilbo Baggins asked the dwarves to hide in barrels. Each dwarf got into each barrel and Bilbo Baggins closed them. Bilbo Baggins disappeared with his magic ring and waited for the guards open a tunnel gate and throw the barrels to river. So, his idea to free the dwarves could be done successfully. Bilbo Baggins did that because he had felt of belonging to his companion, the dwarves as his groupmates in the journey. He knew he could not reach the goal of the journey without them. His attempt to help the dwarves in that situation is described in paragraphs as follows:

“And when he did go out, which was not very often, he did no good. He did not wish to desert the dwarves, and indeed he did not know where in the world to go without them” (The Hobbit, 2012:159).

“No time now!” said the hobbit. “You just follow me! We must all keep together and not risk getting separated... If this is found out, goodness knows where the king will put you next, with chains on your hands and feet too, I expect. Don't argue, there's a good fellow!” (The Hobbit,

2012:164).

Two paragraphs above explain about Bilbo Baggins attitude that related to his purpose to gain his Love/Belonging Needs. Certainly, the dwarves as his companion in the journey appear Bilbo Baggins's impression and feeling of belonging. The bravery of Bilbo Baggins to fulfil Love/Belonging Needs could be described below:

a. Physical Bravery

Bilbo Baggins pushed himself to tell and ask the dwarves to follow his idea in spite of he knew that the dwarves did not like his idea. However, he tried to convince the dwarves that his idea was the best way to help the dwarves went out from the Elvenking cave. Bilbo Baggins just showed his willing to appear his impression to the dwarves so that it could be stated as Physical Bravery in Love/belonging Needs fulfilling context.

b. Emotional Bravery

This is about Bilbo Baggins's reason to help his companion, the dwarves. He thought that he had an emphatic to the dwarves in the situation because they were in terrible condition and they must be freed to continue the journey. Certainly, Love/belonging fulfilling affected Bilbo Baggins's attitude and feeling to the dwarves. Under the circumstances, he had to help them as soon as possible by making a plan.

c. Moral Bravery

In this kind of bravery, Bilbo Baggins showed his behavior by trying a

new way of his habit. For fulfilling the Love/belonging Needs, he forced himself to find an idea then he applied it to help the dwarves. Absolutely, with his plan, he just found a new experience in his life. The important thing, he could reach the Needs and finding his new path during the adventure.

4.1.1.3 Esteem

This kind of Needs is related to psychological aspects that describes about Bilbo Baggins bravery to gain his ideal in the journey. He would like to get the dwarf's treasure from Smaug the dragon without war besides the main purpose was he would like to measure and develop his self-confidence. However, after the dwarves under Thorin Oakenshield leadership succeed to charge their treasure back, there was a new problem. Elves army and Lake Town people came to Underhill castle. They would like to take some parts of the dwarf's treasure because they thought that they worthy to have the parts of treasure. In other hand, Goblins army would come too. It would be terrible war if they met each other on a dessert in front of Underhill castle. Moreover, Thorin Oakenshield did not mind to give a part of the dwarf's treasure. He thought that the treasure just for dwarves people. No one could grab it from him and the dwarves.

To solve the problem, Bilbo Baggins made a plan as the solution for the problem. He climbed down from the Underhill castle in midnight. He would come to Elves army and Lake Town people alliance camp. He would meet Bard, the famous figure of Lake Town who succeed kill Smaug the dragon. Bilbo Baggins thought Bard is worthy to get some parts of dwarf's treasure because he is the last

generation of Dale kingdom and he should built the ruins of Dale and Lake Town that had been destroyed by Smaug the dragon. The Bilbo Baggins's bravery that was affected by Esteem Needs as one of psychological aspects is explained by several paragraphs as follows:

"As soon as Bombur had gone, Bilbo put on his ring, fastened his rope, slipped down over the wall, and was gone" (The Hobbit, 2012:245).

"My dear Bard!" squeaked Bilbo. "Don't be so hasty! I never met such suspicious folk! I am merely trying to avoid trouble for all concerned. Now I will make you an offer!"

"This is the Arkenstone of Thrain," said Bilbo, "the Heart of the Mountain; and it is also the heart of Thorin. He values it above a river of gold. I give it to you. It will aid you in your bargaining." Then Bilbo, not without a shudder, not without a glance of longing, handed the marvelous stone to Bard, and he held it in his hand as though dazed" (The Hobbit, 2012:248).

Based on the paragraph above, the bravery of Bilbo Baggins could be described such as:

a. Physical Bravery

After Bombur had gone to sleep, Bilbo Baggins began his plan by climbing down the castle wall to go to Elves army and Lake Town people alliance camp to meet Bard. It was his motivation that appeared a Physical Bravery in real action or attitude.

b. Emotional Bravery

In this type of bravery, Bilbo Baggins showed it as his ideal to keep justice and peace. He visited Bard on the alliance camp because Bilbo Baggins would like to offer a solution to get what Bard hope without war. Bilbo Baggins wished his solution could be implemented. Besides, he would like to reach a pride and self-confidence for himself if his plan

was done successfully.

c. **Moral Bravery**

In this description, Bilbo Baggins fulfilled it by showing his effort to get out from Underhill castle and met Bard. Then, he discussed with Bard and was attended by The Elvenking. Bilbo Baggins gave the Arkenstone to Bard as a way to help Bard in bargaining process with Thorin Oakenshield, the dwarf leader. Certainly, this is the first experience for Bilbo Baggins in diplomacy. Moreover, it was illegal with the opponent. Perhaps, he would be a traitor for the dwarves because of his plan. Actually, he was still respecting his companion, Thorin Oakenshield and other dwarves. However, this was Bilbo Baggins's moral bravery to find his new path and experience in fulfilling Esteem Needs.

4.1.1.4 Self-Actualization

This is the last stage in *Hierarchy of Needs* by Abraham Maslow (1943) and the Needs was affecting Bilbo Baggins's role when he and the dwarves arrived on Lonely Mountain where the dwarf's treasure was kept and Smaug the dragon was sleeping on it. Bilbo Baggins performed his bravery to gain his Self-actualization Needs by sneaking into the tunnel of the mountain to check the condition down there. Then, he saw Smaug the dragon was laying on the dwarf's treasure. Bilbo Baggins forces himself to come closely with the dragon and he grabbed a great two-handed cup. He thought that he could be happy and the dwarves would be proud of him by bringing the cup as a proof that he had been arrived in the place where the treasure was kept. Sure, besides he could get some

parts of the treasure as his fee, it could improve his self-actualization as a professional in adventure parts and one day later, everyone knows that he is a good even perfect adventurer. It would be described in paragraph below:

“It was at this point that Bilbo stopped. Going on from there was the bravest thing he ever did. The tremendous things that happened afterwards were as nothing compared to it. He fought the real battle in the tunnel alone, before he ever saw the vast danger that lay in wait” (The Hobbit, 2012:197).

“He gazed for what seemed an age, before drawn almost against his will, he stole the shadow of the doorway, across the floor to the nearest edge of the mounds of treasure. Above him the sleeping dragon lay, a dire menace even in his sleep. He grasped a great two-handled cup, as heavy as he could carry, and cast one fearful eye upwards. Smaug stirred a wing, opened a claw, the rumble of his snoring changed its note. Then Bilbo fled. But the dragon did not wake-not yet-but shifted into other dreams of greed and violence, lying there in his stolen hall while the little hobbit toiled back up the long tunnel. His heart was beating and a more fevered shaking was in his legs than when he was going down, but still he clutched the cup, and his chief thought was: “I’ve done it! This will show them. ‘More like a grocer than a burglar’ indeed! Well, we’ll hear no more of that” (The Hobbit, 2012:198).

After reading the paragraphs above, the researcher classified the kinds of bravery of Bilbo Baggins based on the Self-Actualization needs as follows:

a. Physical Bravery

It deals with Bilbo Baggins attitude when he entered the room that full of dwarf’s treasure with Smaug the dragon was laying and sleeping on it. Bilbo Baggins sneaked close Smaug very carefully and walked among the dwarf’s treasure until he found a great two-handled cup and he decided to grab and carry it to show to the dwarves. Bilbo Baggins’s action in that situation could be categorized as his Physical Bravery.

b. Emotional Bravery

Bilbo Baggins pushed himself to do something in that situation because he would like to improve his skill and ability to get award as a professional in adventure parts. He believed that he worthy to be a good person in front of his companion if he could grab something from the treasure room in spite of Smaug threatened if he woke up. Then, he grabbed a great two-handled cup as a proof that he could do his duty.

c. Moral Bravery

This kind of bravery is expressed Bilbo Baggins decision to steal a great two-handled cup from the sleeping dragon. It was not first time for Bilbo Baggins in stealing case. He had ever stolen purses from troll before. However, in that situation, he stole something from bigger and more terrible creature than troll. He stole something from Smaug the dragon. So, he just got new experience and he made a new path for his life.

4.1.2 Psychological Condition of Bilbo Baggins After Facing Difficult Situations Affecting His Bravery

After reading and analyzing *The Hobbit* Novel by J. R. R. Tolkien, researcher found some facts that draw about psychological condition of Bilbo Baggins after facing difficult situations that affected his bravery. Some facts impacted to his self-development as explained by paragraph as follows:

“There was the usual dim grey light of the forest-day about him when he came to his senses. The spider lay dead beside him, and his sword- blade was stained black. Somehow the killing of the giant spider, all alone by himself in the dark without the help of the wizard or the dwarves or of anyone else, made a great difference to Mr. Baggins. He felt a different

person, and much fiercer and bolder in spite of an empty stomach, as he wiped his sword on the grass and put it back into its sheath” (The Hobbit, 2012:144).

Based on the paragraph above, it could conclude that Bilbo Baggins had found his new path as a brave person. He was not a loser as like before after he face many challenges exactly, as explained in paragraph above. Moreover, Bilbo Baggins got impressions from the dwarves such as:

“From which you can see that they had changed their opinion of Mr. Baggins very much, and had begun to have a great respect for him (as Gandalf had said they would). Indeed they really expected him to think of some wonderful plan for helping them, and were not merely grumbling. They knew only too well that they would soon all have been dead, if it had not been for the hobbit; and they thanked him many times. Some of them even got up and bowed right to the ground before him, though they fell over with the effort, and could not get on their legs again for some time” (The Hobbit, 2012:152).

The Elvenking was also tell about his compliment to Bilbo Baggins after he showed his bravery to meet Bard and then he told about his plan to avoid war and help Bard to get his willing. As the paragraph below:

“The Elvenking looked at Bilbo with a new wonder. “Bilbo Baggins!” he said. “You are more worthy to wear the armour of elf-princes than many that have looked more comely in it. But I wonder if Thorin Oakenshield will see it so. I have more knowledge of dwarves in general than you have perhaps. I advise you to remain with us, and here you shall be honoured and thrice welcome” (The Hobbit, 2012:248).

Dain son of Nain respected to Bilbo Baggins by giving some parts of the treasure. It would be described in paragraph below:

“To Bilbo he said: “This treasure is as much yours as it is mine; though old agreements cannot stand, since so many have a claim in its winning and defence. Yet even though you were willing to lay aside all your claim, I should wish that the words of Thorin, of which he repented, should not prove true: that we should give you little. I would reward you most richly of all.” (The Hobbit, 2012:265).

Three paragraphs above describe compliments that Bilbo Baggins accepted from his companion and other figures that he met in the adventure. Because of the compliments, his personality that include of bravery and self-confidence were improved besides growth a pride for himself.

In other hand, researcher found a problem that was faced by Bilbo Baggins after he arrived in his village, Bag End. He was almost lost his own house furniture, even his home because everybody at Bag End thought that Bilbo Baggins is dead. So, they would buy his house furniture in selling by auction process. However, Bilbo Baggins thought it was fine. He did not mind it. Moreover, he felt satisfied he could back to his home in a comfort hole. Although, his cousins was really willing take his home. The condition is explained in paragraphs below:

“Bless me! What’s going on?” he cried, there was a great commotion, and people of all sorts, respectable and unrespectable, were thick round the door, and many were going in and out-not even wiping their feet on the mat, as Bilbo noticed with annoyance.

If he was surprised, they were more surprised still. He had arrived back in gthe middle of an auction! There was a large notice in black and red hung on the gate, stating that on June the Twenty-second Messrs Grubb, Grubb, and Burrowes would sell by auction the effects of the late Bilbo Baggins Esquire, of Bag-End, Underhill, Hobbiton. Sale to commence at ten o’clock sharp. It was now nearly lunchtime, and most of the things had already been sold, for various prices from next to nothing to old songs (as is not unusual at auctions). Bilbo’s cousins the Sackville-Bagginses were, in fact, busy measuring his rooms to see if their own furniture would fit. In short Bilbo was “Presumed Dead”, and not everybody that said so was sorry to find the presumption wrong.

The return of Mr. Bilbo Baggins created quite a disturbance, both under the Hill and over the Hill, and across the Water; it was a great deal more than a nine days’ wonder. The legal bother, indeed, lasted for years. It was quite a long time before Mr. Baggins was in fact admitted to be alive again. The people who had got specially good bargains at the Sale took a deal of convincing; and in the end to save time Bilbo had to buy back quite a lot of his own furniture. Many of his silver spoons mysteriously

disappeared and were never accounted for. Personally he suspected the Sackville-Bagginses. On their side they never admitted that the returned Baggins was genuine, and they were not friendly terms with Bilbo ever after. They really had wanted to live in his nice hobbit-hole so very much. Indeed Bilbo found he had lost more than spoons-he had lost his reputation. It is true that for ever after he remained an elf-friend, and had the honour of dwarves, wizards, and all such folk as ever passed that way; but he was no longer quite respectable. He was in fact held by all the hobbits of the neighbourhood to be 'queer'-except by his nephews and nieces on the Took side, but even they were not encouraged in their friendship by their elders. I am sorry to say he did not mind. He was quite content;....." (The Hobbit, 2012:274).

Overall, from the paragraphs above, the researcher concludes that the psychological condition of Bilbo Baggins is stable by showed in his life after he finished the adventure with a satisfaction in spite of he lost some friends such as Thorin Oakenshield, Kili, and Fili who were passed away in the battle. According to Schuster (2018), Bilbo Baggins's experience during the adventure could be appeared a post-traumatic growth but it could be solved by any kinds of mental therapy which a kind of the therapy had been received by Bilbo Baggins, such as the compliment of his companion, the Elvenking, and Dain son of Nain exactly. The compliments improved Bilbo Baggins's self-confidence and enhanced his mental illness healing significantly besides he got some parts of dwarf's treasure, it made him happy and proud. So, the mental illness healing is in optimum development. In fact, when Bilbo Baggins arrived in Bag-End, he could control himself although he knew his furniture and home were in auction. Moreover, his friend, neighbour, and cousins thought he was dead and not believe that the real Bilbo Baggins had been back to Bag-End. Their behavior could hurt Bilbo Baggins's feeling. However, he did not mind it. It was caused by compliment

affection that increased his personality especially his mental condition. He had been a strong person in facing many unpredictable situations.

Based on Dasgupta (2013), Bilbo Baggins may be suffered little brain disturbance after he join the adventure because according the paragraphs of the story above, Bilbo Baggins's friend and neighbour thought that there is any different in himself in spite of that condition are not described clearly in the story. The same opinion, stated by Gandalf the Grey when he accompanied Bilbo Baggins back to Bag-End. As Gandalf said, would be explained in paragraph below:

“Gandalf looked at him. “My dear Bilbo!” he said. “Something is the matter with you! You are not the hobbit that you were.” (The Hobbit, 2012:274).

4.2 Discussion

The psychological aspect is how symptoms and conditions, such as chronic pain, affect a mental and health emotional state of someone and how the mind could affect and, in fact, override, the intensity, duration and frequency of pain that a person faces (Lloyd, 2013). In this research, psychological aspect could be defined as something that affects an attitude, behavior, or action of a person that he really would like to fulfill it by against his fear with potency he has. Although, he never been done it before.

The psychological aspect in this research also could be adapted to needs fulfilling for surviving in a situation. Basically, according to Maslow (1943) each person has a need to be gained. The first Needs is Physiological that includes

foods and water. Someone needs foods and water to survive his/her life. After the Physiological is totally reached, the next stage, someone needs Safety. This is about safe environment like a house, or something that could protect us from accident, disaster, and other disturbances or problems. Then, the next stage is Love/belonging Needs. It is about relationship with family and friend. Someone always need it because he/she could not alive lonely. Then, the fourth is Esteem Needs. Each person really would like to gain a pride and be respectable by somebody else. After he/she could gain it, self-confidence would be improved. Finally, the last stage is Self-actualization Needs. After the previous stages are being reached, usually, someone would be in best potency in his/her contribution for somebody else. All of the needs are mentioned as *Hierarchy of Needs*.

In this research, the Maslow's theory above is related to psychological aspects that affect the bravery of Bilbo Baggins when dealing with difficult situations. So, researcher used the theory to analyze the psychological aspects of Bilbo Baggins as a major character in *The Hobbit* novel by J. R. R. Tolkien. As Maslow's theory above, Bilbo Baggins faced some situations which he must solved it by fulfilling the *Hierarchy of Needs* to survive his life in the adventure. That Needs are related to Safety, Love/belonging, Esteem, and Self-actualization Needs. Unluckily, the first stage of Needs fulfilling, Physiological was unmounted by Bilbo Baggins in the story.

When Bilbo Baggins must fulfilled the needs, his bravery was appeared which based on Peterson (2004), Bilbo Baggins's bravery consist of physical, emotional, and moral bravery. All kinds of bravery described about motivation,

reason, and solution of Bilbo Baggins to solve problem he faced in the adventure. Certainly, there is a correlation between psychological aspects and bravery because to fulfill psychological aspects that associated with *Hierarchy of Needs*, Bilbo Baggins had to show his bravery as an effort to reach what he wanted such as facing the giant spiders to fulfill Safety Needs, helping his companion to fulfill Love/belonging Needs, making a plan to stop war as his step to fulfill Esteem Needs, and sneaking to Smaug the dragon lying place to fulfill Self-actualization Needs.

Moreover, after Bilbo Baggins faced many disturbances in the adventure, there is something different in his mind. It is about his psychological condition after facing difficult situations that affects his bravery. He became a brave person. His self-confidence was also improved in spite of according to Schuster (2018), Bilbo Baggins was in a post-traumatic section that he needed a mental therapy but it was done by positive response to some compliments he got. The response enhanced his traumatic healing. Although, there was still little mental illness that influenced his mind, attitude, and behavior as Dasgupta (2013) stated.

In real condition, psychological aspects that are related to Maslow's theory could be found in our nation's political condition. There are many our politicians that use their ability and capability to reach their purposes. Sometimes, their purposes are not in accordance with the tasks they entail. They just enjoy their good position besides they use the facilities to get much money from the people.

Corruption, what some of them would do. They do that because they really would like to fulfill their Physiological Needs. After they reach it, they would fulfill the next stage, Safety Needs. They would buy one or more luxurious house, apartment, vehicle, insurance to protect to themselves and their family because they hope Safety Needs could be gained. Then, after Physiological and Safety Needs could be fulfilled, obviously, the Love/belonging Needs could be reached simply. They could love and get love from their family or else. Even, they could improve their self-confidence for Esteem Needs fulfilling by develop their reputation or popularity. Certainly, they would get better position on politic arena.

Finally, they just think about how to maintain their good position and wealthy. So, they fulfill the last Needs, Self-actualization. They would always work in front of the people to get sympathy, so that they could maintain what they wish. Except, the people and corruption watch bureau know what the bad politicians have done. It would be the turning point for their life. Certainly, there is bravery when they do corruption. They become brave because they have motivation, reason, and chance. Moreover, the psychological condition of the politicians who do corruption, they have a mental illness that influences their attitude to do that embarrassing case.