



Jack's Motivation to Escape from Captivity in Emma Donoghue's Novel *Room*

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled "Jack's Motivation to Escape from Captivity in Emma Donoghue's novel *Room*". This study aims to analyze intrinsic and extrinsic elements that happens in the main character named Jack from the novel *Room*. Using descriptive qualitative methods. The intrinsic and extrinsic contains the structural and psychological aspect from the novel *Room*. The structural approach was used to describe the main character's traits, conflicts, and settings (Time and Place), while the psychological approach was used to describe Jack's motivation as the main character of the novel "Room". The research data collection used libraries and internet sources as the supporting method. The results show that Jack as the main character, is an Ambitious, Broad-minded, Happy, Stubborn, Fun, Curious, Pessimistic, Smart, and Well-Adapted person. From Jack's characteristics, it also indicates that Jack is a Dynamic character since his character changes following the story from Ambitious, Pessimistic, Smart, and becomes a Well-Adapted person. The psychological approach was used to analyze Jack's hierarchy of needs. The use of the psychological approach is to find Jack's motivation. It appeared when he got his stimuli or secondary reinforcement from his mother and the person that encouraged him to escape from room and become an adapted person finally. Maslow's hierarchy of needs covers Physical needs, Safety needs, Esteem needs, Love and Belongingness needs, and Self- Actualization. Jack's self-actualization indicates his significant achievement, i.e., escaping from the room with his mother and living his life afterward. Jack's Tension is based on his conflicts between his mother, himself, and the environment. In the end, Jack is capable of self-actualizing himself as the normal child.

KATA KUNCI

hirarki kebutuhan; motivasi intrinsik dan ekstrinsik

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul "Motivasi Jack untuk Bebas dari Pengurungan di novel Room karya Emma Donoghue.". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk bertujuan menganalisa unsur intrinsik dan ekstrinsik dari karakter utama yang bernama Jack. Unsur intrinsik digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan pendekatan struktural, diantaranya sifat tokoh utama, konflik, dan setting (waktu dan tempat), sementara unsur ekstrinsik digunakan mendeskripsikan pendekatan psikologi. Pendekatan struktural menunjukkan hasil bahwa Jack, sebagai tokoh utama yang mempunyai sifat ambisius, berpemikiran luas, bahagia, keras kepala, seru, penasaran, pesimis, pintar, dan gampang beradaptasi. Dari karakteristik Jack dapat diindikasikan bahwa karakter Jack termasuk ke dalam kategori dinamis. Dari pendekatan psikologi, peneliti menggunakan teori motivasi dari Abraham Maslow. Menunjukkan hasil berupa lima hirarki kebutuhan dari karakter utama, diantaranya kebutuhan fisik, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki, kebutuhan menghargai, dan aktualisasi diri. Motivasi Jack tidak bisa dengan sendirinya muncul, maka dari itu bala bantuan sekunder sangat

dibutuhkan, seperti ibu Jack yang memotivasi Jack dan mengajari Jack, maka Jack terdorong untuk melakukan dan memenuhi lima kebutuhannya, lalu Jack memenuhi pencapaiannya untuk keluar dari ruang dengan Ibunya. Tekanan yang dialami Jack merupakan salah satu bagian dari proses motivasi nya, berasal dari konflik yang dialami Jack dengan Ibunya, dirinya, dan lingkungan barunya. Pada akhirnya, Jack mampu mencapai level tertinggi dari lima kebutuhan nya, dan mengaktualisasikan dirinya sebagai seorang anak pada umumnya.

INTRODUCTION

God's creation is always as beautiful as what God pictures them; children are also God's creation among all. Children are innocent beings, from babies until they grow up into valuable people. It is stated that Children were still considered family possessions, but parents were now discouraged from abusing their sons and daughters and were urged to treat them with more warmth and affection (Aries, 1962; Despert, 1965). It means that children are part of the family and should be treated with kindness and give more affection. From that statement, the researcher wants to analyze the basic human needs of a child. As we know that children are an important and also the successor of the family, they must be treated well. (Blake, 2020) on his page stated about Basic Human Needs that These needs are the core of what is needed to function as a human being, they are essential to our survival. They include but are not limited to: food, water, shelter, and clothing

The human basic needs also can be found or exist in some literary works, literary works such as prose, novel, poetry, play, etc. Some literary works that use the case above also have a great amount of the works, one of those literary works is a novel. The term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams, 1999: 190). This means the novel varies in many stories, and it is in the form of prose. Readers who read novels will get their self-entertaining, and reading a novel and finishing the whole text also included in the literary works, but will learn new things from what the author gave to the readers.

The introduction contains the problem(s) becoming the focus of the study, the purpose(s) of the study, the significance(s) of the research, and theories used to solve the problem(s). All sources that are cited or paraphrased should be written in the references list.

In novel, there are characters who make the stories more alive. Characters or the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-and from what they do-the action (Abrams, 1957: 32- 33), this means that the characters have morals and personality in many of literary works. This study will discuss a novel that the main character had great thoughts and feelings.

In this study, the researcher used one of the literary works written by Emma Donoghue. Emma Donoghue as the Canadian author wrote the story based on her real-life children. The novel genre are suspense, psychological fiction, and realistic fiction. The researcher decides to choose "Room", one of her fiction books as the object of the study. Originally published in 2010 and carry the story about a young child. According to goodreads.com that shows the reviews and the synopsis of the novel, the novel got 4.1/5 for the ratings and 89% of Google users liked this book. Good reviews are given to this novel by the readers on goodreads.com with average 4 until 5 stars.

The novel itself tells about a young five years old boy who lived with his mother inside room, which has the measurement about the size of one shed. They lived there isolated and never get out from the place, because the room locked by the silver-metal-door. Jack lived his life as what he should, and with his mother, they must survive from there, until the perfect time, when Jack had reached an age of five years, his mother planned to get out from the place. Jack does not want to get out because he is not ready about it. Jack's mother encouraged Jack until the encouragement of his mother become his stimuli to do the plan. Jack motivated about the plan that his mother has. He got out from the place and free his mother.

The correlation between psychology and the story is also close, especially in the character. The psychological aspects happened from the main character. Literary work viewed as a psychological phenomenon, the psychological aspects will appear through the character if the text likes drama or prose (Endaswara, 2003). Therefore, for this research, the researcher aims to analyze Jack's behavior and other aspects that is possible to form his motivation.

Motivation, especially when it is experienced on children is not an easiest thing that can be gained by itself, other aspects can be the reinforcer of the inner desire to get motivated. (Deci and Ryan, 1985) stated that children can get intrinsically to learn, to undertake challenges, and solve problems. Other studies suggest that intrinsic motivation may not be so vulnerable to the effects of extrinsic reinforcements such as verbal praise might actually increase intrinsic motivation (Arnold, 1976; Cameron & Pierce, 1994). So, the correlation between the two statements is that children can get easily motivated inside themselves on the basis of the external stimuli, such as the verbal praise can increase intrinsic motivation. Motivation is also coming from the human behavior, it is the main aspect that human behavior is the middle level of the motivation process. So does what Jack had been experienced. The researcher hopes this research can change people's point of view that a child with the low behavior, they can be treated and lectured to be better person. The researcher also hopes that the parents who read this research can give more affection and treat their children well.

METHOD

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method for this study. The data analyzed were verbal data. According to (John and David Creswell, 2018), qualitative method relies on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs.

The researcher used both primary data sources and secondary data sources to collect the data. Emma Donoghue's Novel "Room" became the primary source of data for this research. This novel was originally published in 2010. Based on the survey on Google.com, around 89% of Google users liked this book. However, for the secondary data source, the researcher used library and internet source that containing journals, articles, and books. The unit of analysis were words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. They were analyzed to describe the structural aspects, and the data consisted of the main character traits, settings (time and place), conflicts, and the psychological aspects related to the main character's motivation (especially the process of motivation), modern theory of motivation (hierarchy of needs), and the theory of drives (primary and secondary drives).

The data of the study was collected by finding both intrinsic and extrinsic elements such as structural and psychological aspects of novel *Room*. From the structural aspect contains, main character traits, settings, and conflicts. While, the psychological aspect contains the analyze of Jack's motivation and how Jack's motivation is fulfilled. The researcher analyzed the data through some steps such as close reading the whole book and fined all the aspects related to the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, then sorting the data into the data tabulation, based on the structural and psychological aspects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings analyze both the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, structural and psychological aspects as described below:

Structural approach

This approach is important to show how every element in the story relates to each other. The structural approach is the primary elements that consists of main character traits, settings, and conflicts. According to (Nugiyantoro, 2007) in his book "Teori Pengkajian Fiksi", the structural approach's purpose is to explain the functions and relationship between every element in literary work. The elements include main character traits, settings, and conflict.

1. Main character traits

The data shows that Jack is an ambitious, broad-minded, happy, stubborn, fun, curious, pessimistic, smart, and well-adapted person. From Jack's traits it can be indicates that Jack is a dynamic character.

a. Ambitious

Ambitious in this data means has a desire to do something with a good purpose. Jack's ambitiousness shows when he wants to encourage himself to talk to the police officer, which by that time the officer wanted to know where his mother's location. Jack's ambitiousness included into his behavior as the part of motivation process.

"I'm Officer Oh. Can you tell me how old you are?" I have to save Ma. I have to talk to the police to get the Blowtorch, but my mouth isn't working." (122).

b. Broad-minded

From this analysis broad-minded means having ideas or thoughts about the environment. The trait broad-minded found on the excerpt when Jack wondered that on the other planet, which by means outside the room, mostly people are vary. Jack's point of view about the outside world is big.

"On the other planets it's mostly persons that hundreds can fit into the screen, except often one gets all big and near. They have clothes instead of skin, their faces are pink or Yellow or brown or patchy or hairy, with very red mouths and big eyes with black edges. They laugh and shout a lot." (12)

c. Happy

The trait happy found on the excerpt when on Jack's birthday. Jack wants more presents and then he got his special gift from Old Nick. Jack only guessing what the present would be. Jack is really happy with his birthday present even it is too late.

"When I wake up, Skylight's all blue in her glass, there's no snow left even in the corners. Ma's sitting in her chair holding her face that means hurting. She's looking at something on Table, two things. I jump up and grab. "It's a jeep. A remote-control jeep!" I'm zooming it in the air, it's red, as big as my hand. The remote is silver and a rectangle, when I wiggle one of the switches with my thumb the jeep's wheels spin zhhhhung. "It's a late birthday present." I know who bring it, it's Old Nick but she won't say. (39)

d. Stubborn

Stubborn in this analysis means when someone is hard to tell. The trait stubborn found on the excerpt when Jack first saw the mouse and he treated the mouse like it is his friend. A mouse is included the pest species of an animal, which is why they are really detrimental. Jack's mother throws aluminum foil at the mouse so that the mouse cannot steal their food, but Jack does not accept that.

"Mouse was liking the crumbs." "Jack!" "He was real, I saw him." She drags Stove out, there's a little crack at the bottom of Door wall, she gets the bundle of aluminum foil and starts pushing balls of it into the crack. "Don't. Please." "I'm sorry. But where there's one there's ten." That's crazy math. Ma puts down the foil and holds me hard by my shoulders. "If we let him stay, we'd be soon be overrun with his babies. Stealing our food, bringing in germs on their filthy paws..." "They could have my food, I'm not hungry." (29)

e. Curious

The trait curious found in this excerpt when Jack asks his Ma where Old Nick gets all the bottles and medicines, he is really curious about that and Jack only knows the world from Television, so Jack only guesses that Old Nick gets all the stuff from Television.

"All the times we're watching, we never see him, how come?" "He's not there." "But the bottle, how did he get it?" "I don't know." The way she says it, it's strange. I think she's pretending. "You have to know. You know everything." "Look, it really doesn't matter." "It does matter and I do mind." I'm nearly shouting. "Jack--" (51)

f. Pessimistic

Pessimistic in this analysis means a condition when someone had bad thoughts about the situation which was succeeded by his act. In this case Jack rejected his mother's plan about escape from the room. Jack thinks it is a bad idea going outside without his mother. Jack's thought about the plan shows his pessimistic trait.

"Jack--" "It's a bad idea." "Actually--" "I'm not going Outside without you." "Jack--" "No way Jose no way Jose no way Jose." "Ok, calm down. Forget it." "Really?" "Yeah, there's no point trying this if you're not ready." She still sounds cranky. (91)

g. Smart

Jack is a five years old boy who has a lot of knowledge and the pure mind. Jack's smartness can be seen when Jack and his mother plan to get out from the place that they called a room. Jack's smartness shown on his tricky idea.

"We should do a cunning trick," I tell her. "Like what?" "Like, maybe like when you were a student and he tricked you into his truck with his dog that wasn't a real dog." (89)

h. Well-adapted

The trait well-adapted in this analysis means getting used to the environment, which it is new for Jack. The trait can be seen when Jack had escaped from the room with his mother and live in his mother's house. Jack tried to learn and to be adaptive to the environment, such as going to the playground and play with new friends.

"I already like going to the park with my soccer ball and feeding the ducks. I really like the playground now except when that boy came down the slide right after me and kicked me in the back. I like the Natural History Museum except the dinosaurs are just dead ones with bones." (258)

2. Settings

The data shows the settings both time and place. Setting of place shows dominant in room and then outside room. Setting of time shows when Jack's birthday morning, winter morning, afternoon, evening, and Afternoon (lunch time).

a. Setting of Place

1) Bedroom

The story starts when Jack wakes up in bed happily because that day becomes his best day, the day shows of his birthday.

"Today I'm five. I was four last night going to sleep in Wardrobe, but when I wake up in Bed in the dark I'm changed to five, abracadabra." (6)

2) Room

The place room can be seen on the excerpt when Jack and his mother are having an empty time, so they decide to measure the room.

"Hey," I say, "let's measure Room." "What, all of it?" "Do we have something else to do?" She looks at me strange. "I guess not." I write down all the numbers, like the tall of Door Wall to the line where Roof starts equals six feet seven inches." (19)

3) In the wardrobe

Every nine o'clock in the evening Jack moved to the wardrobe, so that Jack does not get physical contact with Old Nick. Jack and his mother talked through the slats, which it is the gap between the wardrobe and the bed.

"I sit and put my face up against the slats, I can see slices of TV that's off, Toilet, Bath, my blue octopus going curly, Ma putting our clothes back in Dresser. "Ma?" "Mmm?" "Why am I hide away like the chocolates?" I think she's sitting on Bed. She talks quiet so I can hardly hear. "I just don't want him looking at you. Even when you were a baby, I always wrapped you up in Blanket before he came in." "Would it hurt?" "Would what hurt?" "If he saw me." "No, no. Go to sleep now," Ma tells me. "Do the Bugs." "Night-night, sleep tight, don't let the bugs bite." (25)

4) On the brown truck

When Old Nick moves Jack's body on the truck and planned to bury him, Jack is not dead, he is just pretending to be dead as his mother's plan. On the truck, he keeps saying the plans that his mother gave.

"I'm shouting in my head. Dead, Truck, that's two of the nine. I'm in the back of the brown pickup truck just like in the story. I'm not in Room. Am I still me?" (116)

5) Side Street

When Old Nick stopped at the stop sign, Jack jumped on the side street to ask for help to the person near him.

"Stopped again. A metal sound. Old Nick's face. He's out of the truck with the maddest face I ever saw and-- Jump. The ground breaks my feet smash my knee hits me in the face but I'm running running running, where's Somebody, Ma said to scream to a somebody or a car or a lighted house, I see a car but dark inside and anyway nothing comes out of my mouth that's full of my hair but I keep running GingerJack be nimble be quick." (117)

6) In the police car

The setting of place in the police car happened when police arrive to help Jack and ask for a clue about his mother's location. Jack's answer as a clue so that they can search the place.

"Where's your ma tonight?" "In Room." "In a room, OK," she says. "Which room?" "Room." "Can you tell us where it is?" I remember something. "Not on any map." (122)

7) Backside of the police car

Backside of the police car, as the witness of his big achievement to help freeing his mother.

"We did it," she says, when we're both in the back of the car together. "Well, you did it, really." I'm shaking my head. "I kept messing up the plan." "You saved me," says Ma, she kisses my eye and holds me tight. "Was he there?" "No, I was all by myself just waiting, it was the longest hour of my life. The next thing I knew was, the door exploded open, I thought I was having a heart attack." (129)

b. Setting of Time

1) Jack's birthday morning

The story starts in the morning. When Jack wakes up in bed on his fifth birthday, it is like a new day for him but also his big day.

"Today I'm five. I was four last night going to sleep in Wardrobe, but when I wake up in Bed in the dark I'm changed to five, abracadabra." (6)

2) Winter morning

On winter morning Jack asks his mother about the snow, and she also explains it to Jack. Jack only knew snow from TV and it is different when he sees a snow for real, even when he sees snow from the skylight.

"God's yellow face isn't coming in today, Ma says he's having trouble squeezing through the snow. "What snow?" "See," she says, pointing up. There's a little bit of light at Skylight's top, the rest of her is all dark. TV snow's white but the real isn't, that's weird. "Why it doesn't fall on us?" "Because it's on the outside." "In Outer Space? I wish it was inside so I can play with it." "Ah, but then it would melt, because it's nice and warm in here." (10)

3) Evening

The excerpt shows evening when the clock shows 08:57 and that means the sleep time for Jack. From the excerpt Jack always goes to sleep in the wardrobe before 9 o'clock to avoid Old Nick.

"She points up at Watch that says 08:57, that's only three minutes before nine. So, I run into Wardrobe and lie down on my pillow and wrap up in Blanket that's all gray and fleecy with the red piping. I'm just under the drawing of me I forgot was there. Ma puts her head in. "Three kisses?" "No, five for Mr. Five." She gives me five then squeaks the doors shut." (24)

3. Conflict

From the conflict, the data shows that Jack's tension comes from the conflict he had experienced, internal and external conflict are found from the story.

a. External Conflict (Jack against Ma)

The external conflict Jack against Ma contains how Jack is a really stubborn person and cannot accept the stories or the information from his mother. Jack did not believe all the things that came out from his mother's mouth.

"You said no more lying and you were unlying now, but then you lied again." "I'm doing my best," says Ma. I suck on my lip. "Listen. Will you listen to me for a minute?" "I'm sick of listening to you." (102)

b. External Conflict (Jack against the environment)

When Jack came back to the house he tried to adapt to the environment, such as being friendly and playing with other people.

"I can't go in the playground because there's kids not friends of mine. Grandma rolls her eyes. "You just play at the same time, that's what kids do." (215)

c. Internal Conflict (Jack against himself)

When the Police saved Jack from Old Nick, Jack was still shocked and panicked, and he fought himself to be brave enough to talk to the Police officer when the Police asked him.

"I'm Officer Oh. Can you tell me how old you are?" I have to Save Ma, I have to talk to the police to get the Blowtorch, but my mouth isn't working." (122)

Psychological Approach

The data results show Jack's hierarchy of needs as the factor of his motivation fulfillment. According to Abraham Maslow, human basic needs can be organized into a hierarchy. This hierarchy ranges from more concrete needs such as food and water to abstract concepts such as self-fulfillment. From which it can be conclude that human really need five human needs to be fulfilled to stimulate them.

1. Jack's physiological needs

Jack's physical needs fulfilled when he wants to do his mother's plan to get out from room. Jack felt pessimistic, he shows the behavior that can make himself down and not succeeded the plan. Jack's mother

become his secondary reinforcement to make him understand that the small room where he lives cannot be his place to grow.

"More things, other things. You need more room. Grass. I thought you wanted to meet Grandma and Grandpa and Uncle Paul, go on the swings at the playground, eat ice cream..." "No, thanks." "Ok, forget it." (95)

2. Jack's safety needs

Jack's safety fulfillment shows when he hidden by his mother in the wardrobe to avoid Old Nick's physical contact, his mother wants him to be safe and secure. Old Nick himself is the one who captured his mother and gave her sexual abuse until she gave birth to Jack, so Jack is not truly Old Nick's son.

"Ma?" "Mmm?" "Why am I hide away like the chocolates?" I think she's sitting on Bed. She talks quiet so I can hardly hear. "I just don't want him looking at you. Even when you were a baby, I always wrapped you up in Blanket before he came in." "Would it hurt?" "Would what hurt?" "If he saw me." "No, no. Go to sleep now," Ma tells me. "Do the Bugs." "Night-night, sleep tight, don't let the bugs bite." (25)

3. Jack's love and belongingness needs

Jack's love and belongingness needs fulfilled when he off to bed and asks his mother to give him three kisses, but his mother give him five kisses because his age turns five.

"She points up at Watch that says 08:57, that's only three minutes before nine. So, I run into Wardrobe and lie down on my pillow and wrap up in Blanket that's all gray and fleecy with the red piping. I'm just under the drawing of me I forgot was there. Ma puts her head in. "Three kisses?" "No, five for Mr. Five." She gives me five then squeaks the doors shut." (24)

4. Jack's esteem needs

Jack's self-actualization shows become his final needs and his big achievement. The excerpt shows Jack's self-actualization can be seen when Jack finally escaped from the room and freeing his mother as his big achievement. Jack's self-actualizing is important to make himself better.

"We did it," she says, when we're both in the back of the car together. "Well, you did it, really." I'm shaking my head. "I kept messing up the plan." "You saved me," says Ma, she kisses my eye and holds me tight. "Was he there?" "No, I was all by myself just waiting, it was the longest hour of my life. The next thing I knew was, the door exploded open, I thought I was having a heart attack." (129)

CONCLUSION

The researcher analyzed the object and found Jack's motivation through the aspect that helped him, that includes the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The intrinsic motivation comes from Jack's physical needs, which means it is comes within himself. The extrinsic motivation comes from Jack's secondary drives, such as verbal interaction and feedback from his mother. Jack's behavior also affects his motivation processes. Jack's traits are ambitious, broad-minded, happy, stubborn, fun, curious, pessimistic, smart, and well-adapted person. The conflicts are internal and external, from the conflict is also part of motivation process. The settings results of place and time, from setting of place shows mostly happened inside room. From the setting of time results are on Jack's birthday morning, Afternoon, Evening, Winter morning, and Afternoon

on lunch time. The psychological aspect shows results of Jack's physical needs, safety needs, love and belongingness, esteem needs, and Jack's self-actualization.

The researcher concludes that the study from Jack's experience to fulfill his motivation is based on his knowledge, behavior, and his tension. Jack mostly pessimistic when he tried to do his mother's plan about escape from the room and until he brought the reinforcements to free his mother it became the dominant problem of Jack's personality. Jack's act to be a better person as a normal kid continued after he had escaped from room in the shed with Ma, having treatment in the clinic and get himself adapted with the new environment.

From this study, the researcher used two approaches to analyze the object novel. The researcher hopes other researchers can apply different approaches that related to this object, such as sociological, semiotic, and feminism.

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