



**BILBO BAGGINS` SELF-ACTUALIZATION  
IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S NOVEL *THE HOBBIT***

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## **BILBO BAGGINS` SELF-ACTUALIZATION IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN`S NOVEL THE HOBBIT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The thesis entitled "Bilbo Baggins` Self-actualization in J.R.R. Tolkien`s Novel *The Hobbit*" intended to analyse the development of Bilbo Baggins in reaching self-actualization. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyse and gather data in order to maintain analysis of the object. The structural approach was used to analyse the general description of main character, conflicts, and setting. Psychological approach was used to analyse the self-actualization of main character. As the result, Bilbo Baggins is described as rich, polite, clever, curious, adventurous, fear, and weak hobbit. His traits were changed within the story from fear and weak hobbit, into brave and strong individual, then later he develops into a leader and saviour figure. Bilbo experiences internal and external conflict against Gandalf, Thorin, Dwarves, Troll, Environment, Stone-Giants, Goblins, Gollum, Wargs, Eagle, Spiders, and Smaug. The setting in this novel is divided into setting of place, time, and social. The setting of place are The Hill and Bag-end, Bywater, Last Homely House, Misty Mountain, Forest, Beorn`s House, Mirkwood, Elvinking`s Palace, Long-Lake, Esgaroth, Ravenhill, Dale, and Lonely Mountain. The setting of time is Morning or Dawn, Wednesday, Night, Late May and Rainy, June and Summer, Evening, Spring, and Autumn. As the setting of social, Bilbo Baggins belongs to high class society from the beginning until the story ends. All of the intrinsic elements influenced one another to help Bilbo Baggins reach self-actualization. Bilbo Baggins` self-actualization is triggered by two conditions; curiosity of outside world and helps dwarves to reclaim their home from dragon. Bilbo Baggins start with the fulfilment of two basic needs, and later, he begins to satisfy other basic needs layer as he embarks the adventure.

**Keywords:** *Psychological Approach, Humanistic, The Hobbit, Tolkien, Literature*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Human beings have hidden potential which is hardly noticed by themselves. These potentials can be a gift down through their ancestor or bloodline, or it will be remained hidden if they were not fully explored. It is hard to explore ourselves, especially when people already feel comfortable with their current condition. However, human beings have free will to change and to pursue their own happiness and well-being. But, in reality when people intend to do something right and faced with something that is contrary to society`s stereotype, their mind will be clouded with other`s mindset and as the result, they will remain silent. It is not because they are scared, it is because people try their best to avoid the trouble. Otherwise, if people could put aside society`s stereotype and do the right thing, since they know it is the right thing to do, it is called the sense of moral uprightness. Sense of moral uprightness is the condition where one individual knows which one is right or wrong.

Life is all about choices, human being can choose their own future, whether to live a usual life or life at its fullest. As a human being, it is normal to feel bland or bored in

doing daily routine. However, if one individual wants to do something new, thus with a little push individually or from others, they will discover something that would-be change their life and also bring out their hidden potential. Still, there is a big possibility of someone, whom had discovered their potential, feels nothing was changed. It is simply they are neither has the sense of moral uprightness nor reach self-actualization. For an example, there is somebody who had success as an employee. He has food, family, house, and career. Thus, there is no harm on doing monotone daily routines like; awake, eat, work, then sleep. However, it will absolutely leave a tedious impression and its life circle will last forever. It is simply he could be had discovers his potential and have a sense of moral uprightness, but not with self-actualization. Sense of moral uprightness is needed to reach self-actualization, seeing that one individual has to know which one is a great option before making a decision.

Self-actualization is a process of fully developing and using one`s abilities to highest potential (Maslow, 1943). This process can be explained by using one of psychological approaches called humanistic. Humanistic simply sees each individual`s behaviour is connected to his inner feelings and self-image. Humanistic approach also describes that one individual is responsible for his own happiness to achieve his highest potential as human (Maslow, 1943). Some of the study with self-actualization theory that has been done before in Indonesia are Self-Actualization of Elizabeth Bennet in Jane Austen`s *Pride and Prejudice* by Farida Arifianingrum (2007), *Kepribadian dan Aktualisasi Diri Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Supernova Episode Partikel Karya Dewi Lestari* (Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra) by Kartika Nurul Nugrahini (2014), *Self actualization reflected by Emma in Jane Austen`s Emma* by Raden Roro Ardhya Kartika Nawangsari.

Self-actualization in literature is reflected in *The Hobbit* written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien. J.R.R. Tolkien is a renowned English writer who has published over twenty classic novels and most all of his works genre are high-fantasy. Tolkien`s most notable novels are *The Hobbit, or There and Back Again* (1937), *The Lord of The Rings Trilogy* (1954 - 1955), and *The Silmarillion* (1977). All of Tolkien`s works have received many great achievements and awards such as the best juvenile story for the season and international fantasy awards.

Set back on the fictional setting, Middle-earth, *The Hobbit* tells about the adventure story of Bilbo Baggins as the main and important character of the novel. Bilbo is a hobbit, a creature about half size of human, beardless, and hairy feet, who lives peacefully until Gandalf, a grey-wizard, came into his residence to recruit him as the burglar and used his place as the gathering point for thirteen dwarves to discuss the plan of reclaiming their home from the dragon. The adventure takes Bilbo on dangerous lands full of nasty creatures such as orc, goblin, spider, but also beautiful creatures like elves.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses Tolkien`s fictional character of *The Hobbit*, Bilbo Baggins, as object of the topic self-actualization through humanistic to deliver the message from the story that can change people mind about life. To support the study, the researcher uses the references material such as books and some literary theories.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Data and Subject**

The data of this study was J.R.R. Tolkien`s novel *The Hobbit*.

### **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis consist of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspect covers, main characters, conflicts, and settings, while extrinsic aspect covers humanistic, and self-actualization.

### **Technique of Data Collection and Analysis**

Before analysing the data, the researcher used library research to collect the data. In collecting the data, the researcher started from reading and learning the term that discussed in the novel. To analyse and determine the term, the researcher gathered other supporting materials related to the data which is collected from the internet.

The researcher identified the narration, dialogue, or quotation of some events that described the general description, action, physical description, and personality of the main character. As for conflict, the researcher classified the narration, dialogue, or quotation that indicates the main character`s dialogue with another character, thought, and action of two opposing powers. Thus, the researcher identified the quotation or narration which describe place and time in the story.

After the data had been identified, the researcher compiled the data into sentences that represent the intrinsic elements of the novel such as a general description of main character, conflict experienced, and setting had undergone in which affected the progression of main character`s self-actualization. The researcher arranged the data into the table and figure in which matched with the content of the data.

Lastly, the researcher draws the conclusion of the analysis as the result of the research.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **General Description of Bilbo Baggins as the Main Character**

Bilbo Baggins has several traits throughout the story. These traits are: Rich, Polite, Clever, Curious, Adventurous, Fear, Weak, Brave, Strong, Leader, and Saviour. But, I will only put some prominent traits.

#### **Clever**

Amongst the group, which only consist of dwarves and a wizard, Bilbo can be categorized as a clever one alongside of Gandalf. Bilbo is capable of reads and concludes his enemy, Gollum, way of thinking even in adverse position. Moreover, Gollum is the first enemy he encounters alone, yet he can sum up that Gollum is not actually hungry but curious.

#### **Excerpt 6**

“What iss he, my preciouss?” whispered Gollum (who always spoke to himself through never having anyone else to speak to). This is what he had come to find out, for he was not really very hungry at the moment, only curious; otherwise he would have grabbed first and whispered afterwards. (Tolkien, 1937:81)

#### **Curious**

One of the most prominent trait of Bilbo Baggins is curiosity. As a hobbit whom never have any adventure experiences, Bilbo has a sense of curiosity about the world outside his homeland. His first curiosity shows when the dwarves sing a song about their

ancient homes. Suddenly, Bilbo fell in love with the dwarves' song and imagine himself doing an adventure.

Excerpt 9

As they sang the hobbit felt the love of beautiful things made by hands and by cunning and by magic moving through him, a fierce and jealous love, the desire of the hearts of dwarves. Then something Tookish woke up inside him, and he wished to go and see the great mountains, and hear the pine-trees and the waterfalls, and explore the caves, and wear a sword instead of a walking-stick. (Tolkien, 1937:18-19)

### **Adventurous**

Bilbo is not just an ordinary hobbit. He has an adventurous nature, in which not every hobbit has. Bilbo is the son of Belladonna Took, adventurous nature has been embodied in his blood. Took is the most known family of having an adventure than others. Unbeknownst to Bilbo, sometimes his Tookish side is slightly awoken as well as his curiosity when heard the dwarves' song.

Excerpt 12

As they sang the hobbit felt the love of beautiful things made by hands and by cunning and by magic moving through him, a fierce and jealous love, the desire of the hearts of dwarves. Then something Tookish woke up inside him, and he wished to go and see the great mountains, and hear the pine-trees and the waterfalls, and explore the caves, and wear a sword instead of a walking-stick. (Tolkien, 1937:18-19)

### **Weak**

Bilbo is the weakest member among others. He is not merely lacking in stamina, but also power. It happens when Bilbo is being chased by Gollum. Living more than 50 years on comfortable situation, and now being chased while his life is on the line, the situation does put so much pressure on him. Furthermore, he began to run out of breath while still stuck inside the dark cave makes him fell into desperation. His desperation is part of his weakness, since he is lacking strength of mind and spirit.

Excerpt 17

Bilbo almost stopped breathing, and went stiff himself. He was desperate. He must get away, out of this horrible darkness, while he had any strength left. He must fight. He must stab the foul thing, put its eyes out, kill it. It meant to kill him. No, not a fair fight. He was invisible now. Gollum had no sword. Gollum had not actually threatened to kill him, or tried to yet. And he was miserable, alone, lost. A sudden understanding, a pity mixed with horror, welled up in Bilbo's heart: a glimpse of endless unmarked days without light or hope of betterment, hard stone, cold fish, sneaking and whispering. All these thoughts passed in a flash of a second. He trembled. (Tolkien, 1937:96)

### **Strong**

Bilbo is actually strong in mind and spirit. If his mind and spirit is not really strong, he will be gone crazy caused by the hardness life during the adventure. Bilbo weaknesses has changed as he continues the adventure. As he gains more experiences, his mind and spirit are being forged to be stronger. His mind and spirit are strong enough to endure the power of Arkenstone, and decides to hand over it to the human-elves alliance in order to avoid unnecessary war. Despite his unsuccessful plan of preventing the war, he is capable of resisting the Arkenstone's force, which is hardly to resist since it is so much valuable and known as the relic of Lonely Mountain.

Excerpt 23

"Only a bat and a dropped torch, nothing worse!" he said in answer to their questions. Though they were much relieved, they were inclined to be grumpy at being frightened for nothing; but what they would have said, if he had told them at that moment about the Arkenstone, I don't know. The mere fleeting glimpses of treasure which they had caught as they went along had rekindled all the fire of their dwarvish hearts; and when the heart of a dwarf, even the most respectable, is wakened by gold and by jewels, he grows suddenly bold, and he may become fierce. (Tolkien, 1937:258)

## **Conflict Experienced by Bilbo Baggins as The Main Character**

### **Internal Conflict**

Bilbo Baggins as the main character experiences some internal conflicts. Bilbo Baggins is an ordinary hobbit, but with some twisted natures. The internal conflicts merely come from his fear, or arose from the nature differences while facing outside force. He is a weak and fearful hobbit. Small troubles could lead him into internal conflicts. His first internal conflicts occur after Gandalf's visit. Actually, it is not clearly a trouble, since it is just an adventure invitation and Bilbo declines it well. But, Gandalf's presence and Bilbo's uneasy feeling of rejection makes him feel anxious.

Excerpt 30

"Sorry! I don't want any adventures, thank you. Not today. Good morning! But please come to tea - any time you like! Why not tomorrow? Come tomorrow! Good-bye!" With that the hobbit turned and scuttled inside his round green door, and shut it as quickly as he dared, not to seem rude. Wizards after all are wizards.

"What on earth did I ask him to tea for!" he said to him-self, as he went to the pantry. He had only just had breakfast, but he thought a cake or two and a drink of something would do him good after his fright. (Tolkien, 1937:8-9)

### **External Conflict**

Bilbo Baggins had experienced several external conflicts throughout the story. These external conflicts are against Gandalf, Thorin, Dwarves, Troll, Environment, Stone-Giants, Goblins, Gollum, Wargs, Eagles, Spiders, and Smaug. But, I will only put some major conflicts.

### **Bilbo against Thorin**

Thorin has higher position amongst the other dwarves. He is their king and leader of the group, he is the man in charge that leads the adventure besides of Gandalf. When Gandalf absence, his decision becomes absolute. However, his decision often puts Bilbo lives in danger. Bilbo also often becomes a scapegoat, as Thorin always put the dwarves lives as priority. Just like when Thorin sends Bilbo off to scouting the source of light during their first break. Instead of escorting him with one of the dwarves, he chooses Bilbo to go alone. Even though Bilbo can move quietly, Thorin did not give Bilbo the right to defends himself which makes him experiences external conflict.

Excerpt 37

"Now it is the burglar's turn," they said, meaning Bilbo. "You must go on and find out all about that light, and what it is for, and if all is perfectly safe and canny," said Thorin to the hobbit. "Now scuttle off, and come bac quick, if all is well. If not, come back if you can! If you can't, hoot twice like a barn-owl and once like a screech-owl, and we will do what we can." (Tolkien, 1937:38)

### **Bilbo against Goblins**

This happened when the goblins raided the group while they are resting. They jumped out of nowhere, then surrounded the group. Goblins are not strong, they are just strong in number. Thus, instead of strike the goblins back, the group has no choice but flee. Unbeknownst to them, they are inside the mountain cave where the goblin lived. It is only a matter of time before the goblin caught them. Moreover, the goblins are very violent and unmerciful, their horrible voices while singing makes the Bilbo unhappier than ever.

#### **Excerpt 46**

Out jumped the goblins, big goblins, great ugly-looking goblins, lots of goblins, before you could say rocks and blocks. There were six to each dwarf, at least, and two even for Bilbo; and they were all grabbed and carried through the crack, before you could say tinder and flint. (Tolkien, 1937: 67)

### **Bilbo against Gollum**

Gollum is the first enemy Bilbo had to deal without dwarf or Gandalf. He encounters Gollum after separated from his group while chased by goblins. Bilbo, who basically oft scared of new creature, meeting Gollum give so much pressure on him. Unlike the enemies he had faced before, Gollum is not just scary but also an intelligent creature. To settle things between them, they play a riddle-game in which it won by Bilbo. Hence, throughout the riddle-game, Bilbo always put his alarm high by facing his dagger toward Gollum. This is show that Bilbo experience external conflict against Gollum, since he feels endangered and disbelieved toward Gollum.

#### **Excerpt 48**

"Bless us and splash us, my precioussss! I guess it's a choice feast; at least a tasty morsel it'd make us, gollum!" And when he said gollum he made a horrible swallowing noise in his throat. That is how he got his name, though he always called himself `my precious`.

The hobbit jumped nearly out of his skin when the hiss came in his ears, and he suddenly saw the pale eyes sticking out at him.

"Who are you?" he said, thrusting his dagger in front of him.  
(Tolkien, 1937:80 - 81)

### **Bilbo against Wargs**

Bilbo also experiences eternal conflict against Wargs, the evil wolves. Bilbo never met the wolves before, in fact, there is none near his residence. He only knows their existence from his cousins' tale. That is why just by hearing the wolf's howl was enough to make Bilbo panic. Furthermore, heard it inside the forest during the night time are unbearable for him. His fear grew much more knowing that the howl belongs to Wargs. At this point he is not just mentally tired, but also physically. He has to endure his fear to escape from the Wargs' chases, then climb up to the pine trees which is basically hard for him since he is not used to climbing activities.

#### **Excerpt 50**

There were no wolves living near Mr. Baggins' hole at home, but he knew that noise. He had had it described to him often enough in tales. One of his elder cousins (on the Took side), who had been a great traveller, used to imitate it to frighten him. To hear it out in the forest under the moon was too much for Bilbo. Even magic rings are not much use



against wolves---especially against the evil packs that lived under the shadow of the goblin-infested mountains, over the Edge of the Wild on the borders of the unknown. Wolves of that sort smell keener than goblins, and do not need to see you to catch you!

“What shall we do, what shall we do!” he cried. “Escaping goblins to be caught by wolves!” he said, and it became a proverb, though we now say “out of the frying-pan into the fire” in the same sort of uncomfortable situations. (Tolkien, 1937:108-109)

### **Bilbo against Spiders**

Along way the adventure, Bilbo experience external conflict against spiders. This time, his enemies not only more dangerous, but also big yet stealthy. The external conflict against spider gives so much impact for Bilbo. He had to face his own fear, and has to make a quick-decision by self. Spiders` attack happens when the group is resting inside the woods. The spider tied the group with spider-web before trying to eat them. However, Bilbo could get a grip and freed himself from the spider-web, then does some counter attack barehanded. Bilbo carelessness of attacking the poisonous spider barehanded is a prove that he is in danger, that he could not think clearly and forget he carry a weapon. Despite he needs to save himself, he is also running out of time of saving his mate before becoming spider`s dinner.

Excerpt 54

Then the great spider, who had been busy tying him up while he dozed, came from behind him and came at him. He could only see the thing`s eyes, but he could feel its hairy legs as it struggled to wind its abominable threads round and round him. It was lucky that he had come to his senses in time. Soon he would not have been able to move at all. As it was, he had a desperate fight before he got free. He beat the creature off with his hands--it was trying to poison him to keep him quiet, as small spiders do to flies---until he remembered his sword and drew it out. Then the spider jumped back, and he had time to cut his legs loose. After that it was his turn to attack. The spider evidently was not used to things that carried such stings at their sides, or it would have hurried away quicker. (Tolkien, 1937:169-170)

### **Bilbo against Smaug**

Before the journey begins, Bilbo knew that his task is to steal Arkenstone from the dragon, which is fine. But, imagining and witnessing are quite different. When he sees Smaug, his presence is so overwhelming for him. Smaug sleeps on the top of mountain treasure, and it is enough to make Bilbo engulf with fear. The fear inside him was so great that his heart could pump out anytime. On this event, Bilbo suffered both mentally and physically. His mentally were being drained to keep himself calm and to not make any fuss before Smaug, and his physically are being tested to keep moves silently on the hoard of treasure.

Excerpt 56

He gazed for what seemed an age, before drawn almost against his will, he stole from 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-handed 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. . . 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." (Tolkien, 1937:234)

## **Setting Described in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Hobbit***

### **Setting of Place**

There are several setting off place that Bilbo Baggins had visited throughout the story. These setting of place are: The Hill and Bag-end, Bywater, Last Homely House, Misty Mountain, Forest, Beorn's House, Mirkwood, Elvenking's Palace, Long Lake, Esgaroth, Ravenhill, Dale, and Lonely Mountain. But, I will only put some setting of places.

### **The Hill and Bag-end**

The story begins on The Hill, the prosperous area of Hobbiton and nice place for hobbit to live. Bilbo's family, Baggins, has lived for many generations in this place.

Excerpt 58

This hobbit was a very well-to-do hobbit, and his name was Baggins. The Bagginses had lived in the neighbourhood of The Hill for time out of mind, and people considered them very respectable, not only because most of them were rich, but also because they never had any adventures or did anything unexpected: you could tell what a Baggins would say on any question without the bother of asking him. (Tolkien, 1937:4)

### **Last Homely House**

The next setting of place is Last Homely House, the elf home and also a sanctuary. Last Homely House located in the valley of Rivendell, and its master is Elrond. Elrond is one of the creatures that exist before the beginning of the war between goblin, elves and men. This place is the first comfortable place to being used as shelter, and in addition, to seek information about accessing secret door of Lonely Mountain.

Excerpt 62

"You are come to the very edge of the Wild, as some of you may know. Hidden somewhere ahead of us is the fair valley of Rivendell where Elrond lives in the Last Homely House. I sent a message by my friends, and we are expected." (Tolkien, 1937:52)

### **Misty Mountain**

Misty Mountain is a mountain range that stretched from north to south. It is located near Rivendell. The group has to pass the mountain in order to continue the adventure. In this place, the group forced to take a shelter because of the natural occurrence, thunderstorm followed by the stone-giants' events. Inside Misty Mountain, reside an evil goblin tribe and a cave where Bilbo encounters Gollum and got his invincible ring.

Excerpt 63

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "I seem to have got right to the other side of the Misty Mountains, right to the edge of the Land Beyond! Where and O where can Gandalf and the dwarves have got to? I only hope to goodness they are not still back there in the power of the goblins!" . . . (Tolkien, 1937:100)

### **Mirkwood**

Mirkwood is a great forest past Misty Mountain and near Beorn's residence. The forest is so dark, foggy, and full of evil creatures. Not forget to mention the strong river flow. If they are not in a rush to reach Lonely Mountain, they prefer to detour the forest.

Mirkwood consist of two paths, an old road in which is no longer available, and elf-path. Inside Mirkwood, the group is lost and starve. They do not know where is the entrance and where they are going to be headed to. The worst part is they are almost died pre-spiders attack, followed by being wood-elf prisoners. This place leaves worst impression for Bilbo, he even chose to not to pass through it on his way return adventure.

Excerpt 67

“Well, here is Mirkwood!” said Gandalf. “The greatest of the forests of the Northern world. I hope you like the look of it. Now you must send back these excellent ponies you have borrowed.” (Tolkien, 1937:149)

### **Esgaroth**

Esgaroth is the lake-town of men (human) residence, which is located at Long Lake`s shore. The men help the group to stay and providing food and cloth, for several days to restore their energy and equipment before the last trip to the Lonely Mountain. Bilbo are not merely safe in here, since the men are in alliance with wood-elf in which they recognize the dwarves as their escaped prisoners. However, Thorin could convince the men`s leader that they are the dwarfs of Lonely Mountain and will repay their kindness with the gold after reclaim their home.

Excerpt 70

. . .Nothing of course was ever said about keys or barrels while the dwarves stayed in Lake-town, and Bilbo was careful never to become invisible. Still, I daresay, more was guessed than was known, though doubtless Mr. Baggins remained a bit of a mystery (Tolkien, 1937:217)

### **Lonely Mountain**

Lonely Mountain is the main goal of the journey. There are two ways of accessing the mountain, main gate and secret door. The existence of secret door is only known by the dwarf of Lonely Mountain on the map in which is written with moon letter. Inside, rest a great hoard of treasure from another region, which is make this place more precious. Despite its treasure, the reason Thorin wants to reclaim the Lonely Mountain is the heart of the mountain and most valuable treasure that sleep under the hoard of treasure, Arkenstone. Lonely Mountain is used to be the palace of dwarf king. However, after the Smaug infiltrate Lonely Mountain, it has become the dragon lair. At least not until Bilbo inadvertently drives Smaug mad, then leaves the mountain to burn down Esgaroth and meet his dead there. When the Battle of Five Armies begins, the dwarves used Lonely Mountain as their fortress.

Excerpt 74

It was not long before they had freed the Lonely Mountain, and elves and men on either side of the valley could come at last to the help of the battle below. (Tolkien, 1937:313)

### **Setting of Time**

There are several setting off time that Bilbo Baggins had undergone throughout the story. These setting of time are: Morning or Dawn, Wednesday, Night, Late May and Rainy, June and Summer, Evening, Spring, and Autumn. But, I will only put some setting of places.

### **Wednesday**

Wednesday would be the day for Bilbo to not forget. It could be the most disastrous day he ever had or, the most thrilling days. On this day, unexpected group of dwarves barged into his house, then have a dark discussion about reclaiming their home as like the host does not have a right over his properties. Yet, Bilbo also enlightened about the adventure life in which he never has before.

Excerpt 79

Bilbo rushed along the passage, very angry, and altogether bewildered and bewuthered--this was the most awkward Wednesday he ever remembered. . . (Tolkien, 1937:13)

### **Night**

Almost all of the bad events occur at night. Such as when Bilbo and Co tries to pass through the Misty Mountain, then have to take a shelter as they experience the thunderstorm up and close. Plus, at the same time with the thunderstorm, the Stone-Giants come out and they are forced to move out and take another place to rest.

Excerpt 80

. . . More terrible still are thunder and lightning in the mountains at night, when storms come up from East and West and make war. . . (Tolkien, 1937:62-63)

### **Late May and Rainy**

Bilbo begins his journey in late May. Neither narration nor dialogue directly mentions about the month where the adventure starts. Nevertheless, Bilbo does grumble about the time, while regretting his decision of leaving his house on muddy tracks indicates that it was rainy. The weather is actually not a big deal, yet for Bilbo it is unpleasant to walk on the mud.

Excerpt 83

"To think it will soon be June!" grumbled Bilbo, as he splashed along behind the others in a very muddy track. . . "And I'm sure the rain has got into the dry clothes and into the food-bags," thought Bilbo. (Tolkien, 1937:36)

### **June and Summer**

Been a while since Bilbo do the adventure. It is already June when he arrives at Last Homely House. Bilbo curiosity brings him pleasure upon hearing the elf's angelic voice on the under the star. It was also in June, Summer time, when Bilbo returns back to the Hill.

Excerpt 84

Tired as he was, Bilbo would have liked to stay a while. Elvish singing is not a thing to miss, in June under the stars, not if you care for such things. . . (Tolkien, 1937:56)

### **Evening**

It was during evening time when Bilbo solves the moon letter. His strong-will and patience were paid off, as the gleam of light shine through the rock and revealing the secret door keyhole of Lonely Mountain. This moment is not something to be missed, since its only happen once in several times.

Excerpt 86

. . . The dwarves groaned, but still Bilbo stood almost without moving. The little moon was dipping to the horizon. Evening was coming on. Then suddenly when their hope was lowest a red ray of the sun escaped like a finger through a rent in the cloud. . . (Tolkien, 1937:228-229)

## Setting of Social

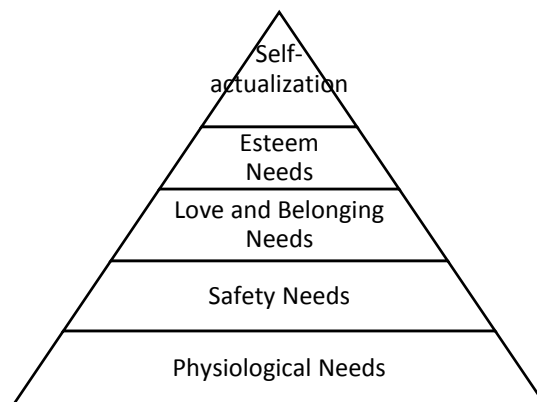
Bilbo Baggins belongs to high class society throughout the story.

## High Class Society

Bilbo as the main character portrayed as a rich hobbit by default. His setting of social belongs to high class society. He was born on the prosperous area and lives nicely for fifty years. He did not have to work as his family wealth is bountiful. His house is enviable, as his relatives try to auctioned his belonging when he was gone for adventure. Even though some of his possessions were gone, he still rich thanks to dwarves` treasures. Excerpt 90

If he was surprised, they were more surprised still. He had arrived back in the 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. (Tolkien, 1937:326)

## Bilbo Baggins` Self-Actualization



Bilbo Baggins` self-actualization inseparable from the fact that the changes in his general description, then conflicts he experienced, and setting he is undergone make him reach his self-actualization. Self-actualization leaves a huge possibility that it will improve the one that can fully use his/her potential. For an example, Bilbo, who is already satisfied his two basic needs, are naturally weak and fear hobbit. However, as he does the adventure and his basic needs moves one another layer, his weak and fear general description turns into strong and brave in which also helps him invokes another general description which is a leader and saviour. All of the changes on Bilbo traits are not apart

from the conflict he has experienced during adventure. His internal and external conflicts help him strengthened his general description and also helps him to see himself from wider views. Setting of times and places also take an important role as it helps Bilbo experienced more conflicts, slowly changes his traits, and also gets more relation in order to satisfy his basic needs. Bilbo`s social status as high-class society do not change pre-or post the adventure. As he has gone for an adventure and loses some of his wealth, he also gains more irreplaceable treasure in the form of life experiences. It is shows that self-actualization could happen to all class society and will not downgrade a person class society, instead it places the person into better class society.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the preceding discussion, the conclusion of this research is as follow. The main character in the novel The Hobbit written by J.R.R. Tolkien is Bilbo Baggins. Bilbo is described as a rich hobbit lives in luxury. As the heredity of famous and wealthy family, he is respectable among neighbour. Yet it does not change his politeness of addressing others, in fact he is well-mannered. Bilbo is also clever, curious, and adventurous hobbit. He is aware with new environment and capable to adapt to it before making a quick decision without affected by the surroundings. His thirst of knowledge makes him willing to do dangerous stuff like adventure. However, he is simply weak hobbit full of fear. He often feels homesick, and regrets for his action. He is susceptible and depending on Gandalf. He is easily desperate and does careless things. Bilbo strong and brave natures, are the result of his cleverness by turning his fears and weaknesses throughout story. Surprisingly, the cleverness, strong, and bravery turns him as a leader figure among the dwarves, and later on become their saviour.

Bilbo Baggins experiences internal and external conflicts. His internal conflict appears when Gandalf recruits him. Born as mixed blood, Bilbo often uncertain with his mind. He is overthinking and exaggerating of Beorn good intention. His carelessness and kindness often make him feels guilty over his mistakes. As for external conflict, Bilbo often has a dissent with Gandalf and dwarves, Thorin, and Eagle. He also has a hard time dealing with new environments. Then, fighting in stakes of life and death with the outside forces such as Troll, Goblin, Gollum, Wargs, Spider, and Smaug.

The settings are divided into setting of place, time, and social. The settings of place started in Bag-end, the house of Bilbo Baggins, located on The Hill. Bywater is the inn used as gathering point before the adventure. Then, Last Homely House is the first descent place as shelter. They have to pass through Misty Mountain to continue. On their way out, he is being chased by Wargs on the Forest. The second decent place as a shelter is Beorn`s house. The group continues to the Mirkwood. Inside, the group is prisoned by wood-elves and being held in Elvinking`s Palace dungeon. By using the stream, Bilbo has successfully saves the group into Long-Lake before reach Esgaroth, the town of men. The group takes their last rest on Esgaroth before continuing to Ravenhill then Lonely Mountain. Lonely Mountain was the dwarf`s palace, yet become Smaug lair on present day. Bilbo hand over the Arkenstone to human-elves alliance in Dale. The setting of time in the story are Morning or Dawn, Wednesday, Night, Late May and Rainy, June and Summer, Evening, Spring, and Autumn. Each setting of place and time describes the general description, and conflict happened and being done. Meanwhile, Bilbo Baggins setting of social is a high class society all along throughout the story.

Self-actualization of Bilbo Bagginsis triggered by two conditions; the curiosity of the outside world and helps the dwarves to reclaim their home. At the start of the adventure, Bilbo already satisfied Physiological and Safety needs. In order to proceed into Love and Belongingness, he do the adventure and gain a relationship with several creatures. Then, he reaches the Esteem needs by killing the spiders alone. As for self-actualization, Bilbo fulfilled the characterization of individual with self-actualization, which are; a problem-solver, having a feeling of unity, and deeply rooted in reality.

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