

**AN ANALYSIS OF SELF ACTUALIZATION TOWARD REMY
AS THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *RATATOUILLE* (2007)**

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Mauludiya Noor Aini

30801800023

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Prepared and Presented by

MAULUDIYA NOOR AINI

30801800023

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Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum

Advisor

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Prepared and Presented by:

MAULUDIYA NOOR AINI

30801800023

Defended before the Board of Examiners

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And Declared Acceptable

Chairman : Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

Secretary : Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Member : Riana Permatasari, M.A., M.Pd.



Semarang, August 8th 2022

Faculty of Language and Communication Science UNISSULA

Dean



Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Spreading a smile, Grateful to receive, Cultivate positif thinking”

[Mr. Genius]

“Do not getting used to waiting cause time goes on, Do not getting used to blame,
Be a good listener, and Do not getting used to trivializing the slightest problem

[Mr. Genius]

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis as a form of love, devotion, and gratitude to my parents who always give an abundance of love, pray, sacrifice, and support. I also dedicate to my bestfriend who have not had the opportunity to receive university education, and inspires me to always be grateful and fight.

ABSTRACT

Aini, Mauludiya Noor. 2022. “An Analysis Self Actualization Toward Remy As The Main Character in *Ratatouille* (2007)”. A Final Project. English Literature Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. The Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S, M.Hum.

Every human has the ability and potential within the individual. Each individual needs to find his way to find out what the strength is within himself, then it helps to achieve the goal. In an achievement based on their potential, individuals need to pay attention to the needs that must be met. In this thesis, the writer analyzes the main character Remy as someone who has achieved self-actualization through his actions in the film *Ratatouille*. This study aims to provide a depiction and explanation of the basic needs towards the highest needs and the characteristics of self-actualization that exist in Remy.

This study uses qualitative methods supported by primary data and secondary data in analyzing the data. Primary data were obtained from the film and movie script *Ratatouille* (2007). Whereas the secondary data were taken from dialogues of the movie, books, journals, and other sources that support the analysis. This writer uses Abraham Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology in this study.

Based on the analysis of this research, the main character Remy illustrates the basic needs are fulfilled including physiological needs, safety/security needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and the achievement of self-actualization. By achieving the hierarchy of needs in Remy has been actualized. The person who has been actualized has self characteristics: efficient perception of reality, acceptance, spontaneity, interpersonal relationships, autonomous, problem centering, and creativity.

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Self Actualization, Characteristic of Self Actualized People, *Ratatouille*

INTISARI

Aini, Mauludiya Noor. 2022. “Analisa Mengenai Aktualisasi Diri Sebagaimana Tercermin pada Remy Sebagai Tokoh Utama di *Ratatouille* (2007)”. Skripsi. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Dosen Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S, M.Hum.

Setiap manusia memiliki kemampuan dan potensi di dalam diri individu. Setiap individu perlu menemukan cara mereka untuk mengetahui apa kekuatan dalam dirinya, sehingga kekuatan tersebut bisa membantu untuk mencapai tujuan. Dalam mencapai tujuan berdasarkan potensi yang dimiliki, individu perlu mengetahui kebutuhan apa saja yang harus dipenuhi hingga tercapai aktualisasi diri. Dalam skripsi ini, peneliti menganalisis tokoh utama Remy sebagai seseorang yang telah mencapai aktualisasi diri melalui tindakan-tindakan nya dalam film *Ratatouille*. Studi ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pemaparan dan penjelasan mengenai kebutuhan dasar menuju kebutuhan tertinggi dan ciri-ciri aktualisasi diri yang ada pada diri Remy.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif didukung dengan data primer dan data sekunder dalam menganalisa data. Data primer diperoleh dari film dan movie script *Ratatouille* (2007). Sementara pada data primer diperoleh dari dialog, monolog, buku-buku, jurnal dan sumber lain yang mendukung penelitian. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis penelitian ini adalah teori psikologi humanistik Abraham Maslow.

Berdasarkan analisis penelitian ini, karakter utama Remy telah terpenuhi kebutuhan dasar seperti kebutuhan fisiologi, kebutuhan rasa aman, Kebutuhan cinta dan kasih, kebutuhan harga diri, sehingga tercapainya aktualisasi diri. Dengan tercapainya hierarki kebutuhan pada Remy, maka ia menjadi seseorang yang telah teraktualisasi. Seseorang yang telah teraktualisasikan memiliki karakteristik diri: persepsi yang efisien tentang realitas, penerimaan, spontanitas, memiliki hubungan interpersonal, otonom, terpusat pada masalah, dan kreatifitas.

Kata Kunci: Hirarki Kebutuhan, Aktualisasi Diri, Karakteristik Aktualisasi Diri, Ratatouille

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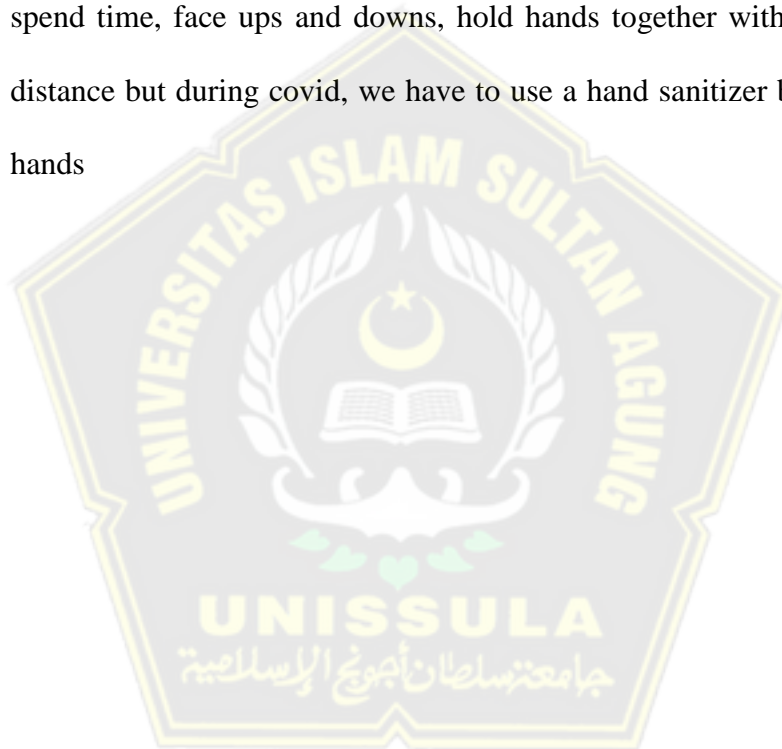


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Humans have great untapped and unknown potential. Our physical, psychological and psychic abilities continue to grow and develop as we expand the limits of our knowledge and potential. "As human health, development, productivity, research, and human interests advance, the technological, intellectual, and moral life of mankind will further develop" (Clarcken, 2012). An interaction and realization are linked as a form of understanding about human development. It based on these qualities operating through the three basic faculties of the mind, heart and volition which have the power or capacity to think, feel and act to develop human potential. When our thinking abilities are adjusted to see the ultimate truth, our emotions are adjusted to evaluate altruistic love, and our actions are adjusted to choose justice. Utilizing and encouraging the assets of all parties is the key to effective human development and human potential (Clarcken, 2012). It shows personality is the foundation of human potential.

In essence, personality determines a person's identity, which is actually reflected in his actions and words. Behavior reflects personality and shows how different each individual is from others. According to Allport 1961 quoted from Alpatanni, "Personality is the dynamic organization, within a

person, of the psychophysical system that creates the characteristic patterns of thought, feeling, and behavior of a person " (Alpatanni, 2015). From the explanation above, it is illustrated that personality is included in psychology while human psychology relates to life while it can be studied in the literature.

Literature is an original work that records human life in society that can be enjoyed, understood, and used by the community in addition. The author can write the results of this imagination in various literary works. In general, literature is used to describe everything from creative writing to more technical or academic work. The term is most commonly used to refer to works of creative imagination, such as drama, essays, fiction, and non-fiction. Literature grows from life, reacts to life, and nourishes life (Ahmed, 2017: 129). Literature reflects various experiences, ideas, and human longings in regular daily existence which are communicated in a few style and form of literary works. Since literature comes straightforwardly from human existence, it can expand knowledge and experiences on humanitarian issues, including human values, culture, morality and interests.

Film is works of art and part of literary works . In addition , this film also shows the existence of society in the past , present and destiny , telling stories approximately culture , education , economy , psychology and others . According to Ramrao 2016, Film and literature are complementary in nature and one is no substitute to the other, like letters and sounds in human communication. Due to its visual and sound effects, it has been widely accepted in popularity. They also celebrate the human mind through lifelike

images, actions, words, and gestures. Film and literature contributed to the progress of human civilization. In the film, one of the topics or issues that arise concerns psychology .

Psychology is a study that spotlights on human's existence perspectives. Thusly, literature and psychology are associated due to the fact they each have the equal characteristic of human level in as social creatures. The relation between psychological science and film as written material occurred as a result of it manages the psychological aspects of the person as human existence inside the film. Based on Endraswara, cited in Sultan, stated in his book that psychology and literature are the study of literary works that view fill in as a profound action and show psychological aspects through character (Sultan, 2016). Literature and psychology are related to the psychological aspects of fictitious characters in literary works. One of the psychological aspects is about a person's needs and the way in which he attempts to satisfy those needs.

According to Maslow's, theory of human needs focuses on the psychological aspects of a person to meet his needs. He explains that there are five levels of hierarchy of needs. "A hierarchy is a system of people and things arranged one above the other. There are five levels of need's hierarchy theory: physiological needs, safety needs, social needs (love and attribution), esteem needs, and self-actualization needs" (Fauziah, 2014). The following is the level of a person's basic needs based on Maslow's concept of human needs. Physiological need is the first level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, these

desires are basic human needs related to the needs for food, drink, sleep, air and others. Second, the need for security, it refers to a permanent job, health, and safety from environmental threats. The third need is love and belonging, this includes the desire to belong, affection and love. The fourth need is self-esteem which includes personal values, social reputation or recognition, and achievement. The highest need is the need for self-actualization which refers to the need for fulfillment, especially the tendency to be closer to oneself to be actualized in one's abilities.

Self-actualizing people fulfill themselves by using their capacities and qualities to the maximum. Self-actualization is the need that enables people to reach their potential. They raise awareness of their skills and competencies and act to achieve desired goals and objectives (Kapur, 2019). People are self-fulfilling throughout their lives. This is a kind of process. Everyone changes and grows in life. Humans deserve to achieve their goals in life. It starts achieving what they want to achieve. When an individual gains the means to exercise his choice and believes he can make his choice, an individual becomes free to choose his own way. This term can simply be translated as full realization of one's potential or one's true self leading to self-actualization. Therefore, this study analyzes a film that has issues about characters depicted in the process of fulfilling self-actualization needs.

Ratatouille is a computer-animated film in collaboration with Disney and Pixar, released in 2007. Directed and written by Brad Bird, Ratatouille tells the story of a mouse named Remy who wants to become an extraordinary

French chef. This wish seems impossible because Rémy comes from a family of rodents. When fate brings Remy to live in a sewer in Paris, it turns out that he is under a restaurant with the famous chef, Auguste Gusteau. Remy's passion for cooking accidentally slowly begins to manifest through a garbage man who has just been accepted at this restaurant named Linguini.

The writer is conducting research on the main character Remy regarding the hierarchy of needs in the film *Ratatouille* using Abraham Maslow's psychological approach. The main character in this film aims to express the feelings of the characters by bringing the audience to a different world filled with dreams, love, and hopes; whereas the scenes in the real world are supposed to show the difficulty of being a talented chef in today's world. The problem is that the world of the story seems a lot easier to live in than our real world. He is always given another chance and he never doubts the potential of his talent. The film is also close to the current problem, where it is difficult for people to pursue their dreams due to their living conditions.

Based on the explanation above, this film refers to understanding one's potential seen in the main character Remy which refers to self-actualization and needs. Therefore, this study is entitled *An Analysis of Self Actualization Toward Remy as The Main Character in Ratatouille (2007)*.

B. Limitation of The Study

This study focuses on how the main character, Remy, in the *Ratatouille* film shows his self-actualization based on physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self esteem, self-actualization in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs pyramid and analyze the characteristic self actualization people in Remy as the main character.

C. Problem Formulation

This research is conducted to answer following problem of the study:

1. How are the human needs of Remy depicted in the *Ratatouille* film seen from the Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory?
2. How does Remy reveal the self-actualized person characteristics in the *Ratatouille* film?

D. Objective of the Study

In connecting with the focus above, this study can reach two objectives:

1. To explain the hierarchy of needs depicted in Remy based on Maslow's theory of needs.
2. To analyze how Remy reveals the self actualized person characteristics in the film.

E. Significance of The Study

This study is expected to be able to generate benefits, both theoretical benefits and practical benefits. The theoretical benefits of this study are: the research is expected to contribute to the science of literature, especially those related to films and personality recognition, so that in the future an understanding of literature is obtained that does not rule out the good side to reach the maximum human being. Practically, this study is expected to provide knowledge as well as an overview of the personality that occurs in a person and provide knowledge to readers about self-actualization in a character.

F. Organization of the Study

In this study, the researcher divides into five chapters and each one describes something differently, according to the topic discussed.

Chapter one contains an introduction, it consists of the background of the study, which states the reason for the researcher in choosing this topic, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. In addition, the research objectives which consist of research objectives are listed, and then clarification of the key terms. Furthermore, the last one is the preparation of a thesis.

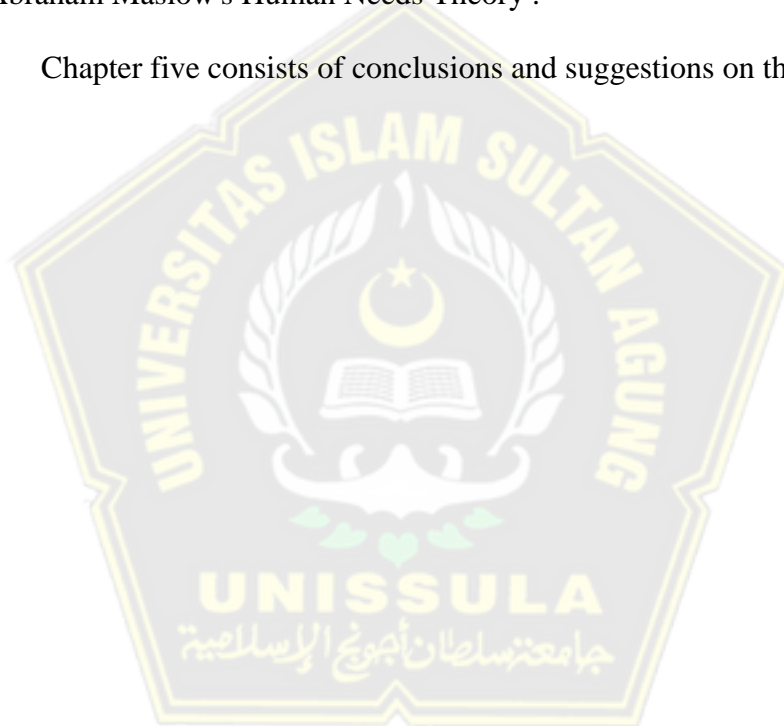
Chapter two is a review of related literature consisting of a synopsis, psychological humanistic, Maslow's hierarchy of human needs theory, and categories of self actualized people. In the literature review the researcher

discusses the theoretical framework. The reader will find out what kind of theory this research uses by looking at this chapter.

Chapter three is a research method consisting of research objects, types of data, and data collection methods.

Chapter four is a discussion of the topic. It consists of Remy's fulfillment of Self Actualization supported by the character's personality based on Abraham Maslow's Human Needs Theory .

Chapter five consists of conclusions and suggestions on the topic.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Ratatouille* Film

Ratatouille is an animated film created by Pixar and released by Walt Disney Pictures in 2007. Ratatouille film is set in Paris, France. The title of film refers to the French dish. The name Ratatouille is taken from a type of traditional French dish. The dish is served at the end of the film and also refers to the protagonist's appearance, the rat. The story depicts the character of Remy and his family (a colony of mice in France).

Remy has an advantage over the other mice in his family. He is able to distinguish between foods that are fit to eat and those that are not. Remy often sneaks into the "host" house where he and his family colony live. They live on the roof of the house. He often sees cooking shows on television where the guide is chef Gusteau, the famous masterchef in Paris and became his favorite chef. Remy is a rat with a large palate and is not content with digging through trash. His goal is to become a chef in one of the best restaurants in Paris. His dream will come true when he helps Linguini, a young cook, keep his job at the restaurant.

One day, Remy and his colony are found out by Farmer, which causes him to run away. Gusteau's cookbook saves him when he drifts into a river.

Remy does not expect, from the drifting incident he experiences that makes him separate from his family, he is anchored in the city of Paris. He is finally able to see the sights of Paris and he is happy about is being able to see the restaurant of the "idol" chef Auguste Gusteau. Gusteau owns a famous restaurant using the same name as himself. The restaurant is so famous. A food critic named Anton Ego writes a resume about the cuisine that Gusteau served at that time in a harsh tone in the media.

After Gusteau's death, the restaurant is run by a new leader and an antagonist. He hides evidence that Linguini, the child who has just started working in the restaurant kitchen, is the heir to the Gusteau Restaurant. Linguini and Remy's friendship begins when the mouse can show he can cook. He proves it through concoction of recipes, how to cook ingredients, and all the equipment based on what he has learned in Gusteau's book. Meanwhile linguini can not cook. Started Remy's idea to be able to help linguini cook. Starting with the technique he gets into Linguini clothes and finally thanks to learning and hard work, Remy controls linguini like controlling a robot, using his hair.

Gusteau's restaurant reputation has improved because of the Remy-led Linguini cuisine. At the peak of the challenge, of course, the restaurant has the "great guest" Anton Ego. He challenges Linguini to serve his best cuisine. This is about the life and death of the restaurant, after all the restaurant staff left, this is a huge obstacle. At that time, the restaurant is completely overwhelmed. Unexpectedly, the mouse colonies are able to work together to cook all orders. And, finally they manage to serve "Ratatouille" the food from Remy's idea.

This dish reminds Anton Ego of his childhood. This food touched him, moreover, Remy's cooking is irresistibly delicious. The combination of spices, ingredients and taste really hit the hearts of Anton Ego and restaurant visitors.

B. Previous Studies

There are numerous studies related to this thesis which can assist the writer to develop the analysis. The thesis is used to assist a writer in understanding how to apply self-actualization theory in literary works.

The first of related study is Siswanto's (2009) undergraduate thesis entitled *Self Actualization in The Character of Daisy Miller in Henry James' Daisy Miller*. This thesis analyzes Daisy Miller as a self-actualizing character, as seen in Maslow's theory of needs. This study analyzed the character of Daisy Miller using the characterization method of Murphy (1972). Abraham Maslow's criteria for self-actualizing people apply to identifying Daisy Miller's actualizations. This thesis also shows that Daisy Miller successfully achieved four needs in the hierarchy: physiological needs, security needs, belonging and love needs, and esteem needs. This character becomes a self-actualizing personality after defining the criteria for a self-actualizing person. The example of a fulfilled characteristic is that self-actualizing people are capable of behavior. As a self-actualizing person, Daisy Miller behaves openly and directly, without pretense. She shows her emotions honestly because she accepts her nature. This study also analyzes the satisfaction of basic human needs in order to achieve self-actualization. The difference is, this time the

writer focuses more on self-actualization based on the hierarchy of needs by analyzing different objects, which the writer chose the film *Ratatouille* in analysis and the analysis without using a characterization theory.

Second, Nurhikmah in 2014 from the Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic Institute in Jambi with a thesis entitled "Social-Love and Togetherness Reflected by the Main Actors as Seen in the Romeo And Juliet Film." The researcher used the Human of Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow and the psychological approach of Sigmund Freud. The formulation of the problem in this study is the factors that influence the main character of Romeo And Juliet in meeting love and belonging needs, the main character in meeting the social needs of love and belonging and the benefits of the main character to his family in the film Romeo And Juliet. The results of this study show that love comes directly to them, no one else can stop their love. They love each other, even though their families both disapprove. They decided to get married soon, they hoped that after marriage could change the situation for both of them. Romeo and Juliet have a beautiful love and they want to get married. The relationship between the two families gets worse after they get married and Romeo kills Tybalt because Tybalt killed Romeo's family. Finally Romeo had to leave the city of Venora. Romeo and Juliet's love made their second family at peace, and from that day everything changed, no more city fights to peace.

The subsequent research is conducted by Sapta Wicaksana (2014) entitled *A Main Character Analysis of Abraham Maslow's Hunger Games Movie Hierarchy of Human Needs*. This study is to identify the main

character's efforts to fulfill the stages of the hierarchy of needs seen from Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. The analysis focuses on Katniss Everdeen as the main female character. The data were analyzed using a psychological approach, then the writer identifies the main character's efforts to fulfill the hierarchy of needs. The data collected is analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. The writer finds that the main character can fulfill three needs, there are physiological needs, safety needs, and love/belongings needs.

This study is different from the two previous studies above. Although this writer uses the same theory as several previous studies, the object of study and the study questions are different. By reviewing these studies, the writer's current understanding of Maslow's theory of self-actualization has improved.

C. Humanistic Psychology

Humanism concerns the wholeness of human behavior and activities. The humanistic approach focuses on explaining human potential and the development of the abilities that individuals have to process in exploring hidden talents and manifestations. In essence, the need is a deficiency that must be met as an individual fulfills the need for his potential. This means, humans must satisfy their own fundamental needs. As Josephine and Ikenna stated, a need is a deficiency that prompts a person to take action to satisfy their own needs. Individual needs or drives are insatiable, inexhaustible, and unlimited yet the assets to fulfill them are restricted (Josephine & Ikenna, 2012).

According to Coleman's definition in the Dictionary of Psychology, humanistic psychology is defined as an approach to psychology that dates back to the mid-20th century. It impacted by existentialism, and phenomenology, which stresses individual unrestrained choice, obligation, and self-realization (Colman, 2015). Humanistic psychology examines several elements. Based on the statement above, humanistic explains everything is connected to human beings. Humanistic psychology centers around the opportunity of humans to do what the individuals need and choose their way freely. Since they accept the opportunity, it is going to direct them towards achieving their needs. This approach shows the phenomenon of humans improving and building potential in their lives. In this case, most people emphasize their motivation.

The most famous figure in Humanistic Psychology is Abraham H. Maslow in 1908-1970. He is known as the founding father of Humanistic Psychology. In the theory of humanistic psychology, he believes that motivation can increase and develop one's potential, because individuals are stimulated to fulfill their needs. This is what Maslow classifies as the process of satisfying a need.

D. Theory of Human Needs

Abraham Maslow first introduced the concept of hierarchy of needs in his 1943 paper entitled, The Theory of Human Motivation, and reintroduced it again in his subsequent book, Motivation and Personality. This hierarchy suggests that people are motivated to meet basic needs before moving on to

higher needs. Maslow believes that human needs are arranged in a hierarchy. The most basic human needs are at the bottom of the hierarchy. According to Maslow, there are five levels of needs, later known as Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which should be satisfied in human life. The needs lower in the hierarchy must be satisfied before the individual can satisfy the next higher need. The hierarchy of needs from the bottom to the top is seen from Physiological, Safety, Love/belonging, Self-Esteem and Self actualization (McLeod, 2018).

a. Physiological Needs

These needs are basic needs. The most basic human needs are essentially physiological, such as food, water, air, shelter, and sleep capacity. Physiological needs such as hunger, thirst, shelter. This is the first level of the hierarchy. When these needs are met, the next need in the hierarchy becomes the dominant force controlling and directing behavior (Schultz, 1977).

In society, this is usually the primary way for people to meet their basic physiological needs, especially those for food, housing, and clothing. Although there are many physiological needs, some of them are classical in terms of their potential advantages, such as hunger, thirst. Thus, the satisfaction of physiological needs is measured by a number of items, including those specifically mentioned by Maslow in 1943, consist of the need for sleep, food, water, physical health, and adequate ambient temperature which heating or cooling (Maslow 1943). If the physiological

needs are not met and unsatisfied, the individual will not move to satisfy the higher-order needs. If the physiological needs have been satisfied, in the individual there will be a dominant need that demands the satisfaction of the need for security.

b. Safety Needs

Maslow believes that the need for safety/security is the driving force of people. In general, most people have fulfilled the need for security, this refers to an emotionally healthy individual, a condition that requires stability, security due to threats and attacks in the environment, and freedom from fear and anxiety (Schultz, 2017: 252). There are other aspects to the need for security besides being free from threats, such as work, health and property. All three also help ensure basic needs, as jobs can cover other basic needs such as food and property (Widyaningrum, 2020:26).

By working, someone can also avoid threats such as hunger and suffering. In addition, ensuring health is also an indication that a person can fulfill his or her safety needs. That's because by being healthy, a person can avoid various psychological and physical threats that attack him. Lastly is the property. In this context we can think of it as a house. If a person owns a house, then he can be said to fulfill his need for securities because the house is a place to protect him from all threats. In short, the need for security is a need that can be sought by every individual. It is an aspect that aims to prevent a person from various threats that will befall him.

c. Love and Belonging Needs

The human need to have interpersonal attachments and to feel a sense of belonging to others is considered fundamental to the species. Their review offerings provide strong support for several factors that theoretically describe the need for love blogging. This includes satisfying their evolutionary basis that connects other individuals or groups which can increase survival. It is seen that individuals are connected with others (Maslow in Tormina & Gao, 2013, p. 158). According to Maslow, people need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance in social groups, families, as well as same-sex and opposite-sex friendships, romance, marriage, work groups, and others (Maslow, 1943).

d. Self Esteem

A feeling of being loved and belonging, people find themselves driven by two forms of need for esteem.

First, it takes strength, achievement, sufficiency, confidence to face the world, as well as independence and freedom. Second, individuals have inner desires that tend to be decided, including the need for reputation or prestige (defined as esteem or respect for others), recognition, attention, appreciation (Maslow, 1943).

Self-esteem needs to be appreciated and respected in the form of self-worth, and others in the form of status, recognition, or social success. Satisfying the need for self-esteem allows a person to feel secure of their strengths, worth, and appropriateness, which helps a person become more capable and productive in all areas of life (Schultz: 253). When a person

lacks self-esteem, a person feels inferior, helpless, hopeless, and lacks confidence in their ability to overcome it. Conversely, a lack of self-esteem will lead to a feeling of inferiority, a sense of helplessness, and a feeling of weakness (Maslow, 1943).

e. Self Actualization

The highest need in Maslow's hierarchy, self-actualization, involves maximizing and realizing one's own potential, talents, and abilities. Though an individual is able to fulfill all the needs within the hierarchy, if the person is unaware of themselves, they become restless, frustrated, and dissatisfied (253). The process of self actualization leads various forms. Maslow believed that people, regardless of employment or interests, is able to maximize their personal abilities and achieve all-round personal development.

E. Characteristics of Self Actualization

In essence, every human being has potential in themselves. The potential that a person has, is basically something unique. Self actualization is the impression of an individual by communicating his thoughts as a remarkable individual. This perception affects his perception and way of life (Schultz, 1977). That means, there is no need for everyone to have the exact same potential or ability. Maslow states self actualization is empowering the people to understand their own true capacities and what they are competent to do (Kapur 2019). Everything is given according to a person's ability and ability to

develop their potential. All humans are born with instinctive needs that encourage them to grow and develop, to actualize themselves, to develop their potential as far as possible. Self-actualization is an instinctive need in humans to do the best of himself that he can. According to Hierarchy of Needs theory, humans are shared by universal needs. These needs are arranged in levels from least to most elevated. The least and generally strong needs should be met before a higher level of need emerges. The highest level in Maslow's hierarchy of individual needs is self-actualization. The characteristics of self actualizing people are as follows:

1. Efficient perception of reality.

According to Maslow, Self-actualization in individuals grasp their reality, including others, obviously and dispassionately, impartial by prejudgments (Schultz, 2017 p. 256). This leads to self-actualizers being able to assess situations correctly and honestly. They are very sensitive to falsehood and dishonesty, and are free to see reality as it really is.

2. Acceptance of self, others and nature.

Self actualizing person accepts its shortcomings and strengths. Individuals do not attempt to twist or forge their personal view of self and they do not feel remorseful of their disappointments. The individuals acknowledge the shortcomings of different people and society in general (Schultz p. 256). This means self-actualizing people acknowledge their own human instinct with every one of its imperfections. The inadequacy of others and

furthermore the disagreement of the human condition are acknowledged humorously and resilience.

3. Spontaneity, Simplicity and Naturalness.

Self-actualizing behavior is open, direct, natural and normal. They rarely conceal explicit sentiments or feelings or assume a part to satiate society, though they might do as such to try not to hurt others. Self-actualizing individuals are individualistic in their thoughts and ideals, yet not basically capricious in their way of behaving. (Schultz p. 256).

4. Interpersonal Relationships.

Although the circle of friends of actualized people is not large, the individuals have deep relations and lasting friendships. They tend to choose their friends who have similar personal qualities to them, choosing as friends those who they think are suitable for each other (Schultz p. 258).

5. Autonomous

Self-actualization people rely on the inner self for satisfaction. Stable in the face of hard knocks, they are self-contained, independent from love and respect. They are independent of environment influence and the outside satisfaction because they rely on their potential (Maslow 162).

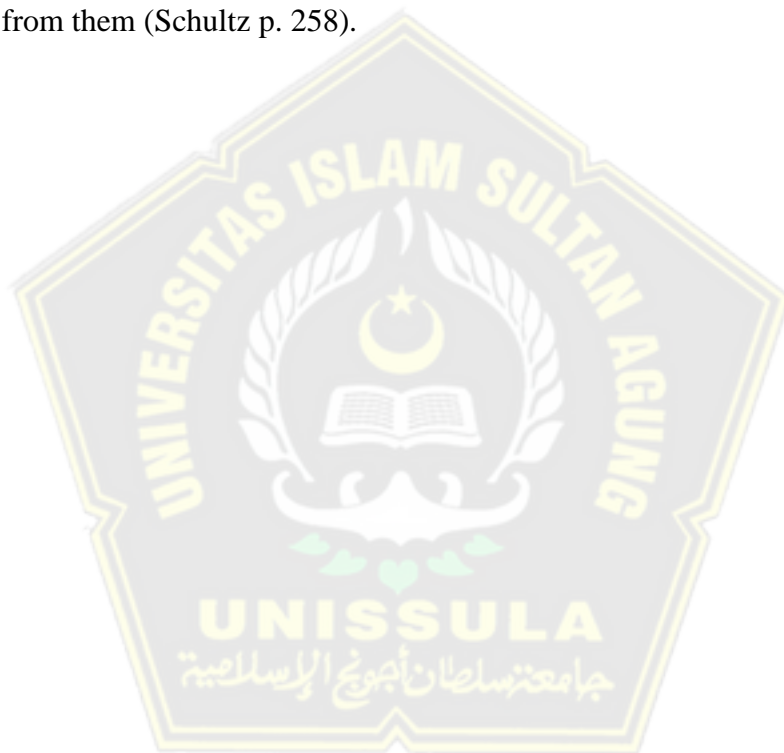
6. Problem Centering

Individuals focus on problems outside themselves and centered in other. They have a mission; commitment in life requiring much energy, their mission is their reason for existence. They also focus on what job they do

now because their job is included in their responsibility and their mission (Maslow 159).

7. Creativity.

Self-actualizing people are extremely creative and show inventiveness and originality in their work and other aspects of their lives. Self actualizing people are flexible, spontaneous, and willing to form mistakes and learn from them (Schultz p. 258).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was significant in the conduct of research. Appropriate procedures must be implemented by the researcher, In this chapter, the researcher would like to clarify the research method. It consisted of the type of research, data collecting method, and analyzing data.

A. Type of Research

The study classifies it as a descriptive qualitative method. It was an acceptable form of study to examine the hierarchy of needs and the characteristics of self actualization by the main character of *Ratatouille* Film. Based on Palmer and Bolderston state, the qualitative study is an interpretive methodology that intends to acquire knowledge into the specific implications and ways of behaving. Qualitative approaches used definitions and categories (words) to study human perceptions and realities from the point of view of the subject (Palmer dan Bolderston, 2006). As a qualitative approach, the thesis explored constructivism, which involved an understanding of the philosophy of phenomena used and of objective evidence. It was also important to watch the movie a number of times in order to understand the movie well and to achieve the consistency of the data based on the theory being exposed. Then, the writer was going to make it as own

study proof file. In addition, this study drawn on current hypotheses and will prove the theoretical principles used.

B. The Source of Data

The data forms were phrases, words, sentences, utterances, and dialogues.

Sources of data in this study were divided into two types below:

1. Primary data referred to first-hand data collected by researchers based on the object of research. Primary data related to data that had been collected from direct experience known as primary data. Primary data was reliable, authentic, and objective. The source of data for this analysis came from dialogue, exposition, and description of the character in the *Ratatouille* film. This data was helped by watching the film by studying the issues contained in the character in the film and to support this study, the inclusion of the film script as the main data.
2. Secondary data meant data collected by other people previously related to basic needs and characteristics. Meanwhile the secondary source of this study was the publication from articles, journals, books, book reviews, previous studies and textbooks related to the study.

C. Data Collecting Metode

Collecting data could be a method of gathering information, then analyzing the data in certain ways. The writer used several steps which were described below:

1. Watching Film

The film, entitled *Ratatouille* (2007), was watched several times. It aimed to get the overall content of the film and to gain a fundamental understanding of the related topics.

2. Reading Script

The object of the study was a film, so besides watching the film, the next step was to read the film script intensely to understand the content of the story and match every detail of the film script with the related film. That was analyzed thoroughly in order to fully understand the whole story in the *Ratatouille* film.

3. Identifying The Data

Identification referred to the underlying process and highlights the data that fits the problem formulation. It was necessary to identify the data because the specific and important data could be used in this study. After watching the *Ratatouille* film (2007) and reading the script intensely, the next data collection procedure was to identify data related to the topic. In the form of identified data, it included dialogue, monologue, description or narration.

4. Classifying The Data

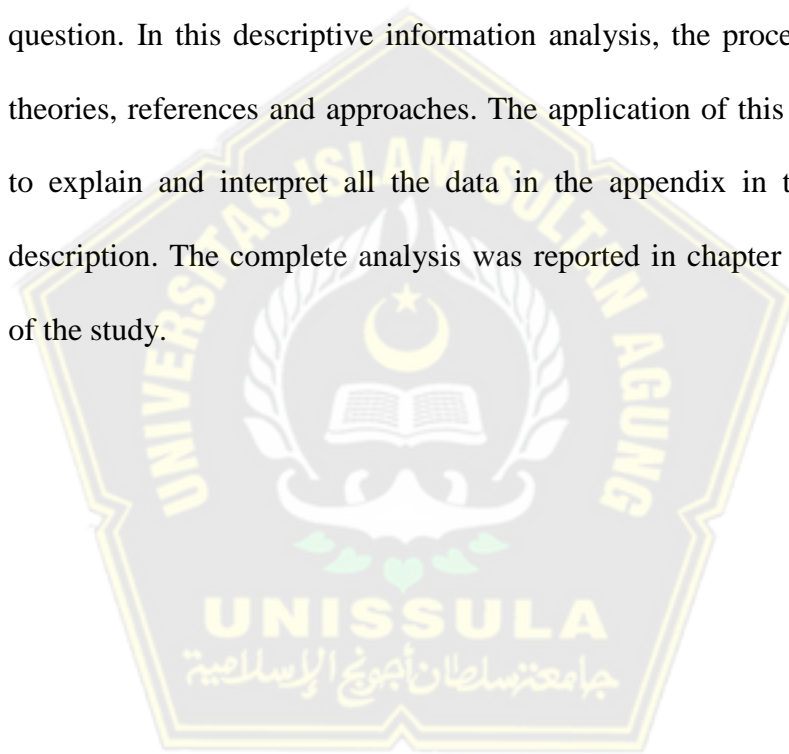
Classification was an important process needed to manage between the object of study and outcomes. Classifying was done to ensure between the problem formulation and the match answer. On the process in the data based on the questions raised cumulatively. The data must be categorized to get the writer's answer to the problem. There were two problems that arise to be solved in this study. The writer categorized the data regarding the formulation of the problem. In addition, the collected data is categorized based on the research topic.

5. Reducing The Data

Reducing the data was the last procedure of the data collection method. Reduction meant the process of taking a short amount of data from a larger amount. The collected data was reduced to find the appropriate data in answering the problem formulation. Data that was not related to the research objectives would be removed. Therefore, there were no unimportant data inserts in the discussion. In addition, it was used to select data that was relevant to the topic of research discussion.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The last part of this chapter was technique of analyzing data. In order to clearly inform the data, this study used an analytical approach. The analytical approach used in this research was descriptive analysis. In this approach, the problem formulation of this research was solved clearly and according to the data, descriptive analysis was helpful to answer every question. In this descriptive information analysis, the process consists of theories, references and approaches. The application of this approach was to explain and interpret all the data in the appendix in the form of a description. The complete analysis was reported in chapter IV as a result of the study.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This Chapter is a discussion to answer each question contained in the problem formulation in chapter one. In the first part, the writer answers the principal question stated in the problem formulation, hence it is the discussion about how Sebastian develops seen from Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It examines how Sebastian satisfies the four needs in Maslow's human needs that Remy has fulfilled before he achieves self actualization. The next part answers the second problem. It presents how Remy reveals her self-actualization by showing that Remy has some characteristics of a self-actualized person theorized by Maslow.

A. Fulfillment of Remy's Need Seen from Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

1. Physiological Need

The Physiological need is individual physical needs that must be met before others. This need suppresses the individual's needs to be a competitive person and strives to fulfill these needs. There are no specific indications for people failing to meet these needs. Usually people who fail tend to be anxious and do not have the enthusiasm to do anything. *This is the first level of the hierarchy. When these needs are met, the next need in the hierarchy becomes the dominant force controlling and directing behavior (Schultz, 1977).* This most basic need is the first stage that

must be met because it is closely related to physical needs such as food, temperature, shelter, and more. The need for sleep, food, water, physical health, and appropriate ambient temperature i.e., heating/cooling (Maslow 1943). In Ratatouille's character, Remy is portrayed as an individual whose basic needs have been met.

He sniffs the air, quickly finds a plant nearby. He **PLUCKS** it from the ground, his excitement growing by the second.

(00:02:16)

The monologue portrays Remy can feel the air freely and easily. He can also feel the aroma of aromas around him, including food. The scene begins when Remy and a herd of rats are outside the farmhouse. They are sorting out food outside the house with fresh air. Remy feels the fresh air freely. He is also in charge of smelling food and identifying the type of food by using his sense of smell. This explains Remy there is no obstacle for himself to breathe, feel the air and inhale the smell of the aroma around him.

Cheese still in his mouth, Remy takes a bite of the

STRAWBERRY.

(00:04:32)

The monologue shows the need of eating where Remy is in the kitchen. He looks at the ingredients on the shelves while he is watching the TV which contains an understanding of cooking by his idol chef. Remy is seen eating a piece of cheese and

strawberries on the plate in front of the tv. He enjoys his food while watching the knowledge of cooking on TV. In this case, it is illustrated that Remy has fulfilled his need for food. It looks like he has no problem in fulfilling his food needs for himself.

The following are other forms of fulfillment of the psychological needs that exist in Remy, seen from below:

Remy grins, slowly closes his eyes. Dreaming.

(00:33:00).

In the monologue above tells the need for sleep. The scene shows Remy is near the window of the room, enjoying the beauty of Paris, which is his place to stay. He begins to fall asleep filled with light outside the window in Paris. He slowly drifts off to sleep and dreams like no one could disturb his rest. This identifies that the psychological need for sleep and rest has been met by him. It indicates, Remy needs sleep to allow himself to rest. In general, Remy has no barriers to fulfilling his appetite for food, for breathing, and no barriers to rest to fulfill his sleep needs. These portray that he as person has no difficulty in meeting these needs. He does not have to think about where or how he can get or meet his needs for food, air, and sleep.

2. Safety/Security

The need for security is a need that drives individuals to obtain a sense of physical security, stability, dependence,

protection and freedom from various threats, both from fear, anxiety and or natural disasters. In general, most people have fulfilled the need for security, this refers to an emotionally healthy individual, a condition that requires stability, security due to threats and attacks in the environment, and freedom from fear and anxiety (Schultz, 2017: 252). The need for security exceeds the desire to easily satisfy physiological needs. The need is basically the need to be free from fear of physical harm and deprivation of basic physiological needs. In other words, it is a need to defend oneself.

Remy: i don't want to constantly have to wash my paws.

Do you ever think about how we walk on the same paws that we handle food with? Do you ever think about what we put into our mouths??

EMILE: All the time.

REMY: (he shudders) When I eat, I don't want to taste everywhere my paws have been. (00:05:27)

The Safety/security need is indicated in a care of cleanliness. Based on the quotation, Remy walks with Emile who is gathering food. Emile rebukes Remy about how he walks inappropriately like the other rats. Remy tells the reason which he does not want his paws to get dirty and has to re-wash them when he wants to take food. He also does not want to taste food using dirty claws. This is the reason he walks like a human. This

indication reflects that Remy cares about the health of his food and body. It means, he does not carelessly enter dirty substances in his body. This is a sense of security achieved in him against a disease.

Linguini sets the jar down on its side and carefully OPENS the lid. Remy looks up at him... and TAKES OFF, escaping into the darkness. CACKLING as he runs, Remy LOOKS BACK at- REMY'S POV: PULLING AWAY FROM LINGUINI--who stands forlorn and alone under the bridge. WITH REMY

He slows to a stop, moved by this pitiful sight. (00:29:21)

The monologue tells that people see Remy in the restaurant's kitchen and they chase after Remy to kill. Then Linguini takes over to tackle Remy and puts him in the jar. Linguini catches Remy and puts him in a jar. he wants to throw Remy into the river. However, the linguini can not bear it after seeing Remy's eyes trying to convince him to get himself out of the jar. Furthermore, Remy is released from the jar and run away from Linguini. In the end Remy comes back to Linguini because he feels quite safe from death because Linguini has saved him. This shows Remy has a sense of security and freedom from fear within him, this is because he survived the threat.

Another indication, Remy has been released from the jar and brought by the linguini to his residence as below:

He turns on a light, REVEALING---a tiny, odd-shaped room; two doors in the wall; one a bathroom, the other a closet, both tiny. One window, a table with two chairs. Hotplate. A miniscule, ancient refrigerator. A ratty couch doubles as a bed, a portable black & whitet.v. rests precariously on one arm.

LINGUINI: This is it. It's not much, but it's-

(he looks around) --not much.

(to Remy, shrugs) Could be worse; there's heat and light and a couch with a TV. So, y'know-- what's mine is yours.

Remy looks over the new digs. He likes them just fine.

(00:32:20)

In this dialogue, Linguini takes Remy to his house and is shown the condition and equipment of the house. He also invites Remy to live there. He states that anything in his house that belongs to him belongs to Remy too. In other words Linguini provides Remy with a proper place to live. Indeed, Remy feels safe against the dangers outside. It is very clear that Remy has security in living and getting a decent place to live.

3. Love and Belonging

The need for love/belonging (need for love and belongingness) is a need that encourages individuals to establish

affective relationships or emotional bonds with other individuals, both with the same sex and with different types, in the family environment or in groups in society. The need for love can be obtained from family, friends and partners.

Remy's love and sense of belonging needs are met. Maslow said that love and belonging need to be related to interactions with others and may include the need for friends, the need for belonging and the need to give and receive love (1943). Remy receives love from his family. Remy's needs of love and belonging is seen in the scene he and his brother is reunited after he is separated with his family and after a long time he lost to Paris on the explanation below:

Remy grabs the wad and throws it away with a flourish.

REMY: You're in Paris now, baby. My town.

No brother of mine eats rejecta-menta in my town!

Remy turns on his heel and marches back into the kitchen.

(00:53:36)

In the quotation, Remy meets his brother when he sees his brother overcomes the trash can. His brother collects garbage food. Then Remy approaches and grabbes his old brother who has not met for a long time and he hugs him tightly. He sees his brother starving while eating garbage. Remy sees this does not stay silent and tells his brother to stop eating his junk food. With compassion and love for his brother, Remy takes proper food from the kitchen

and then gives it to his brother. In these indications, Remy has affection for his brother by paying attention to food for his brother and trying to give the best for him who has just met again after separation. The need for love seen from the father, Django below:

DJANGO: You look thin. Why is that? A shortage of food or a surplus of snobbery?

Emile joins in as Django cracks up at his own joke.

DJANGO: It's tough out there in the big world all alone, isn't it?

REMY: Sure... but, it's not like I'm a kid anymore. (00:57:52)

In the dialogue explains that Remy meets his father. His father asks how Remy is. He cares about Remy's condition, who looks emaciated and unkempt. His father also advises him to live together because it is not easy for Remy to live outside alone. Both quotations have very clearly explained that the need for love and belonging is fulfilled by Remy from his family who love him so much, as well as Remy who loves and cares for them.

4. Self Esteem

Self-esteem is an assessment that describes the extent to which the need is divided into two parts, the first part is self-respect or self-respect, the second part is appreciation for what has been done, in this case the individual needs the award that has been

achieved. Self-confidence is closely related to self-esteem and self respect.

Crosscut between the dining room and the kitchen: orders pile up as word of the “special” spreads between diners. Remy pilots Linguini, preparing plate after plate of their hit (00:50:55).

The quotation above explains the visitors are satisfied with the food they order which has increased the number of orders at the restaurant. The food menu is a concoction of Remy. He knows the good feedback and he feels very happy that the food is actually made by him managed to attract them. He cooperates and uses Linguini's body as a motion puppet. By moving Linguini's body, it aims to make it easier for him to choose ingredients and cook dishes. Some visitors throw the word “Special” on the dishes served. This makes Remy more confident in his ability to make the best dishes. He eagerly prepares another order. This clearly identifies that Remy gets appreciation from the recipes he has made by restaurant diners. This acceptance can refer to the fulfillment of self-esteem.

5. Self Actualization

Self Self-actualization is seen after he has succeeded in fulfilling self-esteem. A person who achieves self-actualization

regardless of work or interests, is able to maximize personal abilities and achieve full personality development. Maslow states self-actualization is enabling the individuals to realize their own potentials and doing what they are capable of doing (Kapur 2019).

It can be observed in the sections below:

The BASKET with Remy drops to the counter and Remy hops off. Colette sets down a plate of Remy's now-famous Ratatouille, leaving the finish to Rem.

(01:35:44)

The monologue illustrates Remy's self-actualization utilizing his ability to cook dishes with various ingredients in the kitchen where Linguini works. On the occasion, Remy read a recipe book from his idol chef, Geusteau. He pays attention to the techniques and ingredients needed for cooking. He has a good sense of smell and taste for food. He is also very talented in concocting a food.

The restaurant visitors order special menus to be served. Then Remy has the idea to make a traditional French dish. He cooks it to be very different and special. The recipe is successfully made by Remy. The visitors enjoy the Ratatouille and take them to reminisce on their mother's cooking. This means that

Ratatouille food made by a good cook like Remy was successfully served and became very famous in France. On these indications, Remy's self-actualization has been fulfilled. He actualized himself by utilizing his ability to make Ratatouille recipes and became a very famous menu in the restaurant.

B. Remy as Self Actualization People

All levels of needs above are sufficiently met, people are motivated to fulfill self-actualization needs which refers to the need for people to be able to fully utilize their talents, capacities, and potentials. The need for self-actualization is the highest category in Maslow's theory. Maslow has discussed a number of specific characteristics that describe self-actualizing people. In Ratatouille, Remy's character as a person who has achieved self-actualization has some Maslow characteristics of self-actualization of people.

1. Realistic

The first characteristic of a self-actualized person is being able to see reality efficiently. Self-actualization in individuals grasp their reality, including others, obviously and dispassionately, impartial by prejudgments (Schultz, 2017 p. 256). This trait will make a person able to recognize falsehoods, lies, and fraud committed by others, and be able to critically analyze, logical, and deep understanding of natural and life phenomena.

Remy is able to critically analyze, logical, and deep to the phenomenon of nature and life, as it seems in the following quote:

DJANGO: Food is fuel. You get picky about what you put in the tank, your engine is gonna die. Now shut up and eat your garbage.

REMY: If we're going to be thieves, why not steal the good stuff in the kitchen? Where nothing is poisoned. (00:03:52)

Remy and his father Njago search for food along with their colony. Njago ordered Remy to unsort out any food to be stored and eaten later. His father explains that he must eat whatever he can as long as they can be eaten for survival. The food includes consuming a waste. According to him, there is no difference between good and unhealthy food for his body.

Njago likens the food eaten as fuel to produce energy. On the other hand, Remy has a different perspective from his father. He thinks that good food will affect his body. He also thoughtlogically that if he stole, he would choose good food in the kitchen. This means he doesn't waste time picking up junk food and focuses on getting decent food. This proves the realistic characteristics of Remy as evidenced by his logical point of view in choosing a food.

The other realistic characteristic is shown by Remy in the way he views humans who treat food better than their colony, as shown below:

REMY (V.O.): I know I'm supposed to hate humans.

But there's something about them...

FARMHOUSE - KITCHEN

Remy carefully sneaks into the kitchen.

REMY: (V.O., CONT') ...they don't just survive, they discover, they create. Just look at what they do with food. (00:04:08)

In the dialogue, Remy realizes that the relationship between rats and humans is different. Remy is amazed and felt curious about humans. They struggle to get food ingredients and gather these foodstuffs for their consumption. They are also very talented in creating food by cooking. While the rat colony does not care about a food well. Most of them do not care about the origin of the food, even if it is cooked or natural food comes from nature. Remy sees his colony are not paying attention to the food they were eating properly. Meanwhile, he knows the fact that human values the food better than the colony. This indication refers to the realistic character of Remy who sees the reality between humans and rats in respecting the food they consume.

2. Acceptance

People who have self-actualized will see others as seeing themselves as full of weaknesses and strengths. Acceptance is an attitude to respect and accept themselves, others and nature in their weakness (Maslow, 1955). This attitude will result in a high tolerance for others and patience in accepting oneself and others.

The character of acceptance in Remy is shown by accepting the differences between humans and mouse colonies below.

A SILHOUETTE darts out from behind a wooden barrel, pausing upright against a blood red sky. Mangy, sinister, the opposite of Remy. This is how most humans see RATS.

REMY: (V.O., CONT'D): I'm a rat. Which means life is hard. (00;02:10)

In the dialogue, Remy sees a colony of mice and humans living side by side. Between his colony and humans are difficult to get along. Humans think that rats are dirty animals. Remy accepts the notion from humans that rats are disgusting creatures in their eyes. This causes life as a mouse is not easy. If they are caught by humans, then they will be immediately annihilated. Remy and his colony do not waver and kept trying to live safely. They are not afraid of their surroundings and accept their circumstances. This means Remy accepts herself as a minority rather than a human. He also accepts his colony's living conditions are more difficult than

humans. This is evidenced by the rats are always on an adventure looking for food. They get into a piece of wood that humans can not do. This indication includes acceptance of himself and others around him.

3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness Spontaneous in their inner life, thoughts and impulses, they are unhampered by convention. Their ethics are motivated to continual growth (Maslow 157). People who actualize themselves properly are characterized by all their actions, behaviors, and ideas that are carried out spontaneously, naturally, and not artificially.

REMY: No, Dad. I don't believe it. You're telling me that the future is-- can ONLY be-- (points at window)--more of this?

DJANGO: This... is the way things are. You can't change nature.

REMY: Change IS nature, Dad. The part that we can influence. And it starts when we decide.(01:00:24)

Remy visits his colony as well as his father, Njago. His father takes him to a place selling rat poison. There his father tries to tell the truth about humans who are so cruel to the existence of rats. He thinks if the rats are near by humans, it means they are in danger and can be killed by humans. Hearing this explanation,

Remy has a different thought from his father. He spontaneously argues that his father's view of the world and people is not as bad as he thinks. In Remy's mind, the natural behavior of humans to hate rats by making poison and selling it, these are not the standard measure of hatred for rats. The reason they do, it because some rats are disturbing to humans. This is different from Remy who wants to coexist with humans because he is interested in the food creation of humans. Njago continues to enlighten Remy if Remy will not be able to change nature. Spontaneous and purposeful thinking of Remy, he explains that change is nature. It must be started within himself and what he decides. He believes he can coexist with humans because of his love of cooking. Remy convinces himself that he can change the nature and outlook with the abilities he has. In other words he will change the world to a greater extent with his own achievements.

4. Interpersonal Relation

People who are self-actualized tend to create more deep interpersonal relationships than most people. Self actualization people have a deeper interpersonal relationship with someone who has the same characters, abilities, and talent. (Maslow 166). This category means they tend to build close relationships with people who have similar characters and abilities in certain fields and usually their friendship is relatively small.

In the interpersonal relationships criteria, Remy has a close friendship with Linguini, in the scene depicted as below:

After a quick look around to make sure no one's watching, Linguini removes his toque and lets Remy out.

LINGUINI: Take a break little Chef, get some air.

We really did it tonight. (00:25:00)

In the quotation, Remy meets Linguini in the kitchen of a restaurant. Linguini is a person who works in a restaurant as a maid in the kitchen. They began to form a good friendship. Linguini marveled at Remy who managed to help him make soup in the restaurant kitchen. Their friendship is getting closer like brothers. Starting from the first meeting with him, Remy always helps Linguini in serving a dish. Linguini calls Remy a little chef. The nickname is used as a special name symbol for Remy. They spend their days in the restaurant kitchen. Linguini also treated Remy very well. This internal relationship is clearly illustrated that Remy has an intense friendship with individuals who have a common goal. They have a similarity in terms of roles in restaurants and culinary interests in both.

5. Autonomous

Self-actualized individuals possess the capability to implement tasks and functions on their own. Furthermore, they also make their own decisions (Kapur, 2019). As a person's autonomy is

based on the belief that individuals are able to think logically and can make their own decisions. Autonomy itself is the right of freedom and independence of each individual.

A person has autonomous characteristics, he has realized that the satisfaction of the development motive comes from within. They do not depend on others for their satisfaction. Their inner potential and resources become the foundation for their development. Highly independent individuals. They don't follow other people's rules in finding their happiness. They have their own way of making their own happiness. They realize they must be free to increase their potential.

The characteristics is described in Remy who wants to follow his own desires as below:

REMY: Rats! All we do is take, Dad. I'm tired of taking. I want to make things! I want to add something to this world.
(00:57:26)

The quote above illustrates the autonomy that exists in Remy. The scene depicts Remy visiting his colony. His father named Njago is caught celebrating a party between their colony. He and Remy and his brother are having dinner. At that time, Remy tells his father that he is just visiting him a while and he will go back after this meeting. His father does not expect Remy's decision. He tries to convince Remy that there is nothing the rats

can do except looking for food. Remy is not able to keep up it. He does not want to be a rat that is troubling to the around him. He doesn't want to do bad habits. It because he will unable to growth better. Then he still clings to his desire to become greater based on the abilities he has. He wants to change the world with his decisions without any coercion from others.

6. Problem Centering

Individuals have a sense to help others solve a problem, find the most effective solution to a problem. This happens even though the problem occurs outside of themselves or their personal environment. The motivation for mutual help and social ethics is the basis of his desire.

The dishwasher opens with a WHOOSH of steam:

DOZENS OF RATS EMERGE, their fur clean and fluffy.

They disperse with Swat Team precision as Remy barks orders.

REMY: TEAM THREE WILL BE HANDLING FISH,

TEAM FOUR: ROASTED ITEMS, TEAM

FIVE: GRILL, TEAM SIX: SAUCES! GET

TO YOUR STATIONS! LET'S GO GO GO!

LINGUINI Emerges from his office and is astonished by the sight. Remy and the rats see this is suddenly PAUSE.

Linguini walks up to Remy, suddenly filled with purpose.

(01:33:28)

Linguini has trouble at his restaurant while Remy is not there. The restaurant was filled with diners. They ordered the best menu. Linguini felt unable to take care of their orders. He couldn't cook a delicious meal without Remy. Remy accidentally saw the mess in the kitchen. The rest of the restaurant staff felt helpless when Linguini brought Remy to the kitchen. Then they withdrew and left the kitchen. The only Colette returns to the kitchen and survives. The visitors are waiting too long for their orders to be served on the table.

Remy approaches his colony outside the kitchen. He asks his father for help, then he sends his colony to help Remy. Linguini is surprised by their arrival. He is confused and does not know what they are going to do. Then Remy handles the colony to clean their bodies first. He solves the confusion, he divided the group for them. Each group was given the task of handling fish, roasting, grilling, and pouring sauce. Remy is in charge of cooking and also giving orders to all of them. On the other hand, it was Colette who helped Remy to cook the dishes and Linguini acted as the waitress. They do it as a solid team work. After all the dishes are served, customers are satisfied and amazed with the dishes. The hard work of Remy and the team finally paid off. This is an indication that

Remy has a problem centering character who is able to solve and resolve problems well.

7. Creativity

Self-actualizing people are extremely creative and show inventiveness and originality in their work and other aspects of their lives. Self actualizing people are flexible, spontaneous, and willing to form mistakes and learn from them (Schultz p. 258). This refers to creativity as another characteristic possessed by self-actualizing people. This creativity exists in the individual without any tendency or influence. Creativity is manifested in its ability to make spontaneous, original innovations, and neither the environment nor other people can limit it. This characteristic is reflected in Remy, as shown in the following quote:

Remy has skewered the mushroom and cheese onto part of the TV antennae, which he has bent over the smoking chimney top, hand turning it like a rotisserie.

REMY: The key is to keep turning it, get the smoky flavor nice and even...(00:06:33)

Remy has creativity in utilizing an object is around him to be used as a cooking tool. In the scene Remy and Emile get several kinds of food such as fresh mushrooms and cheese around the farmer's house. Remy does not want to eat these foods directly without cooking. Even though they can just eat it without cooking

though. Remy's habit of relying on his sense of smell to find ingredients and his hobby is processing food like a chef. This is the reason Remy looks for cooking utensils to be able to cook the ingredients he gets.

There is no grill and no embers, Remy looks around and thinks about another tool that can be used as a grill. The two items are not found at that time. A few minutes later, Remy sees the chimney of the farmer's house. He and his brother climbed up to the chimney on the rooftop. Remy has a very creative idea for using the chimney. He used it to grill the mushrooms and cheese he gets. They succeed and eat it after the lightning struck. Remy reveals the results of the roast like a rotisserie.

In another, Remy creates innovation through a taste in the dishes, this is shown in the following quote:

Then, filled with purpose, he jumps to the stove top, turns the burner down, hops up to the spigot to add water to the soup. Quickly losing himself, Remy proceeds to remake the soup, alternately smelling, tasting and adding ingredients to it. He grabs a pawful of spices to toss in. (00:24:12)

The scene shows Remy accidentally entering the restaurant kitchen. He sees all the chefs cooking a dish there. He pays close attention to every dish they make. He wants to be longer but he couldn't stay in the kitchen for long or he will be arrested. Remy

runs to the open window trying to get out of there. Halfway through his stride, he passes a large pot of soup. His feet stop in front of the cauldron. He begins to smell a strange aroma in the soup.

Unknowingly, he immediately pours the spices into the soup. Then he continues his footsteps. He feels called to remake the soup. The soup is made by Linguini carelessly. Remy identifies the various spices and ingredients before they are added to the soup. He is free and confident in adding other ingredients to the soup. He tastes it, then pours the spices into the cauldron. The soup has a much better aroma than before. Linguini sees Remy's hard work in his soup remake. He tastes it and his eyes widened in amazement. The soup is successful, it tasted very delicious and is liked by visitors. According to the characteristic, Remy is creative through ingredients and seasonings in a soup. He re-cooked the worst soup made by Linguini.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

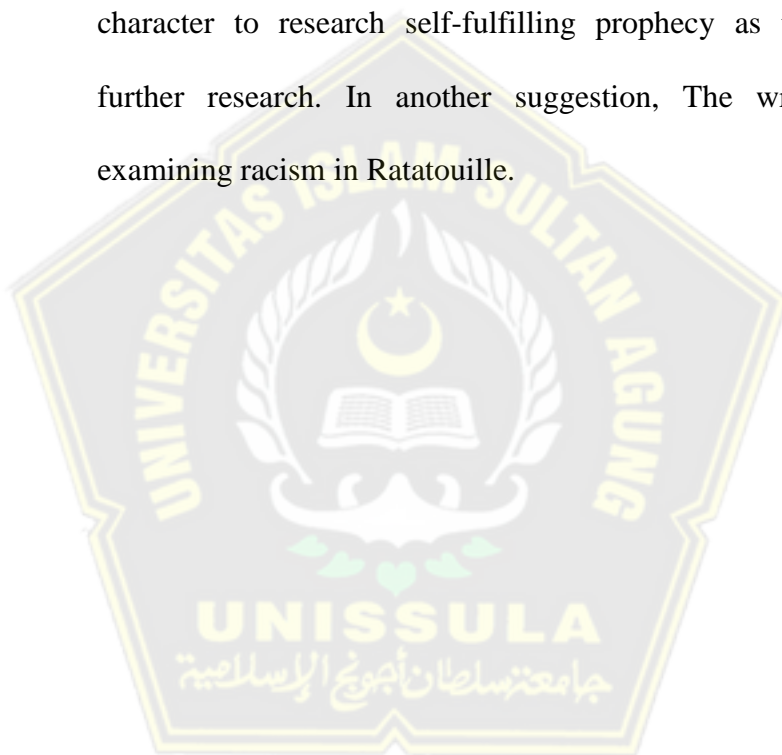
A. Conclusion

The hierarchy of human needs potray in the main character Remy based on Abraham H. Maslow theory. The hierarchy of needs is depicted in the form of a pyramid diagram. Abraham Maslow explains how human needs are arranged hierarchically from the bottom level to the top. The first need is a physiological need, the character has been satisfied which Remy actually has no difficulty in obtaining food, Remy's need for breath and feel the air as a good temperature has been fulfilled, and has no barriers to sleep. The second level need is safety/security. The Security need has been met which Remy is safe against a disease, freedom from fear, and ensuring a proper place to live from outside disturbances. The next level of human need is Love/belonging, seen from Remy who meet his love needs come from his family. His father cares about his condition while Remy cares about the health of his brother and his family. The fourth need is self-esteem as seen from Remy has confidence in his ability to make the best dishes and he gets appreciation from the recipes he makes by restaurant diners. The last is self actualization, Remy actualized himself as a chef by utilizing his cooking skills to make Ratatouille and the menu became very famous.

Based on the fulfillment of the level of needs that have been met, Remy becomes a person who actualizes, thus achieving the following characteristics: The first characteristic is Realistic, Remy has a logical point of view in choosing food and he is able to critically, logically, and deeply analyze phenomena and people. The second characteristic is acceptance. It refers to acceptance of himself and others around him. Remy accepts himself as a minority and realizes the living conditions of his colony seem more difficult than humans. The third is Spontaneous. Remy naturally believed that she would be able to change nature based on her abilities and this also referred to changing the wider world with her own accomplishments. The next characteristic is interpersonal relationship. Remy establishes a close friendship with Linguini. The fifth characteristic is Autonomous. Remy is able to follow his own desires as evidenced by his desire to change the world with his decisions without any coercion from others. The sixth is problem centering. Remy solves and resolve the problem well that happened in the restaurant. The last characteristic is creativity. Remy has creativity in using objects around him to be used as cooking tools and he creates innovations through the taste of a dish

B. Suggestion

The writer uses the main character Remy to show the basic human needs and characteristic of self-actualization in Ratatouille film based on Abraham Maslow's needs theory. This film has a lot of aspects relate to other literary theories. Based on the data that the researcher examines, there are several interesting issues for further analysis in the film. The writer suggests analyzing another character to research self-fulfilling prophecy as the object of further research. In another suggestion, The writer suggests examining racism in Ratatouille.



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