

SELF- ACTUALIZATION IN THE MAIN CHARACTER

TICK, TICK... BOOM! FILM 2021

FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

To Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree

In English Language Education



Proposed by:

Muhammad Farid

30801800026

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2022

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

SELF- ACTUALIZATION IN THE MAIN CHARACTER

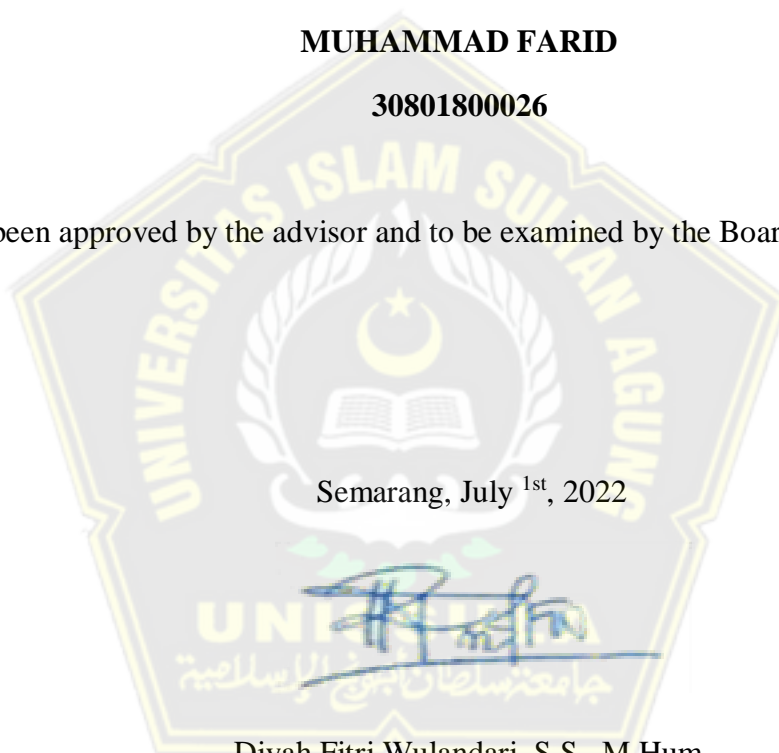
TICK, TICK... BOOM! FILM 2021

Prepared and Presented by:

MUHAMMAD FARID

30801800026

Has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



Semarang, July 1st, 2022

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

Advisor

PAGE OF VALIDATION
A Final Project on
SELF- ACTUALIZATION IN THE MAIN CHARACTER

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Prepared and Presented by:

MUHAMMAD FARID

30801800026

Defended before the Board of Examiners

on July 1st 2022

And Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners

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



Secretary: Riana Permatasari, MA., M.Pd



Secretary: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S.,M.A



Semarang, August 31 2022

Faculty of Language and Communication Science

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Dean



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

STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

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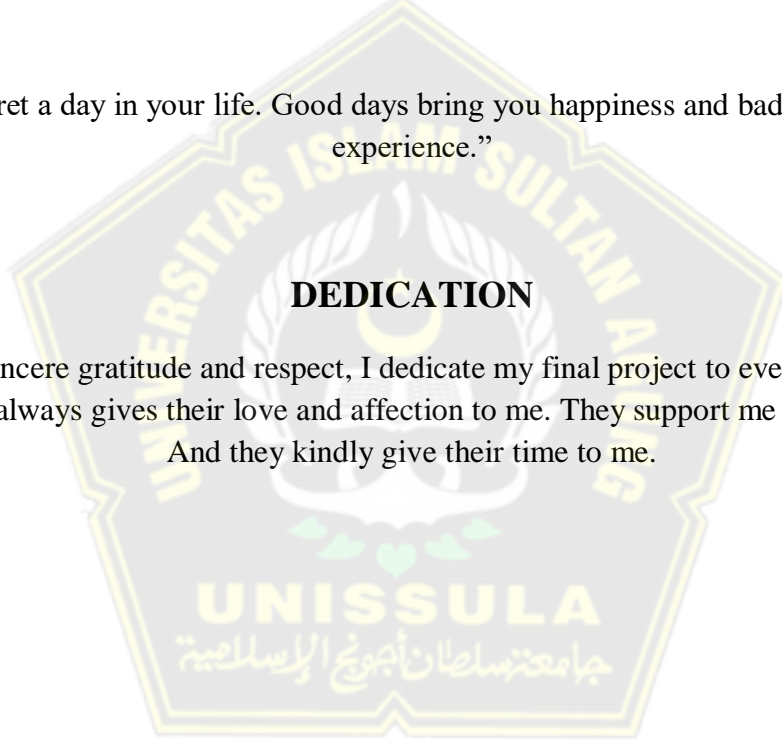
Muhammad Farid

MOTTO

“Never regret a day in your life. Good days bring you happiness and bad days give you experience.”

DEDICATION

With very sincere gratitude and respect, I dedicate my final project to every single lovely person who always gives their love and affection to me. They support me no matter what. And they kindly give their time to me.



ABSTRACT

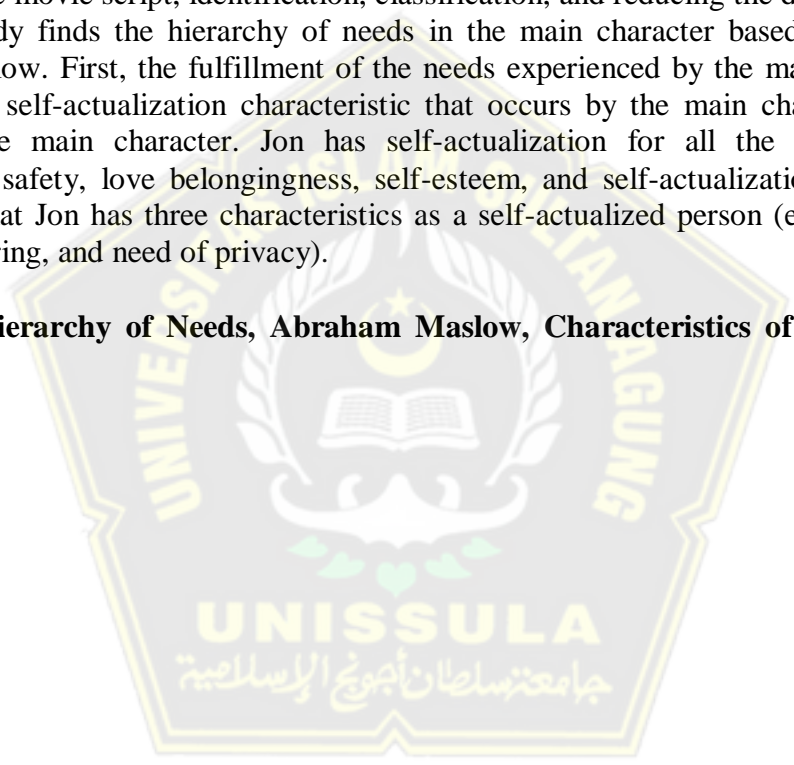
Farid, Muhammad. 30801800026. Self- Actualization In The Main Character *Tick, Tick... Boom!* Film 2021. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Diyah Fitri W., S.S., M.Hum.

This final project analyzes the needs satisfied by the main characters and the characteristics of self-actualization portrayed in Jonathan Larson in *Tick, Tick... Boom!* Film. The purpose of this final project is to explain and analyze how the hierarchy of human needs is satisfied by the main character.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from watching the film and reading the script. There were some steps in collecting the data such as watching and reading the movie script, identification, classification, and reducing the data.

This study finds the hierarchy of needs in the main character based on a theory by Abraham Maslow. First, the fulfillment of the needs experienced by the main character and second it is a self-actualization characteristic that occurs by the main character. Jonathan Larson, as the main character. Jon has self-actualization for all the five needs (i.e., physiological, safety, love belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization). Also in this study found that Jon has three characteristics as a self-actualized person (e.g., creativeness, problem centering, and need of privacy).

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Abraham Maslow, Characteristics of Self-Actualized Person.



INTISARI

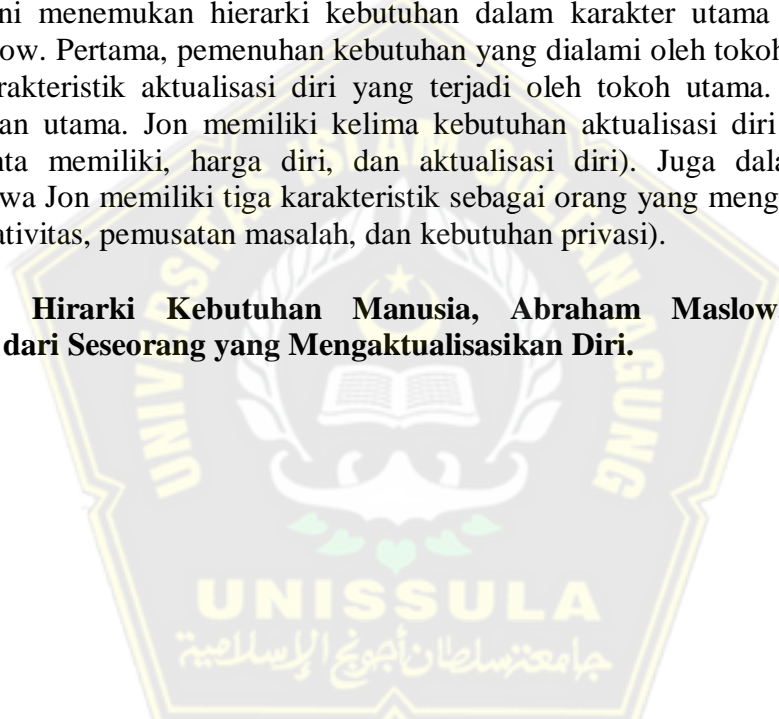
Farid, Muhammad. 30801800026. Aktualisasi Diri Pada Karakter Utama *Tick, Tick... Boom!* Film 2021. Tugas Akhir Ilmu Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Program Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing : Diyah Fitri W., S.S., M.Hum.

Tugas akhir ini menganalisis kebutuhan yang dipenuhi oleh karakter utama dan karakteristik aktualisasi diri yang digambarkan dalam Jonathan Larson di film *Tick, Tick... Boom!*. Tujuan dari tugas akhir ini adalah untuk menjelaskan dan menganalisis bagaimana hierarki kebutuhan manusia dipuaskan oleh tokoh utama.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diambil dari menonton film dan membaca skrip film. Ada beberapa langkah dalam pengumpulan data seperti menonton dan membaca skrip film, identifikasi, klasifikasi, dan reduksi data.

Studi ini menemukan hierarki kebutuhan dalam karakter utama berdasarkan teori Abraham Maslow. Pertama, pemenuhan kebutuhan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dan kedua merupakan karakteristik aktualisasi diri yang terjadi oleh tokoh utama. Jonathan Larson, sebagai pemeran utama. Jon memiliki kelima kebutuhan aktualisasi diri (yaitu, fisiologis, keamanan, cinta memiliki, harga diri, dan aktualisasi diri). Juga dalam penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa Jon memiliki tiga karakteristik sebagai orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri (misalnya, kreativitas, pemusatan masalah, dan kebutuhan privasi).

Kata Kunci: Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia, Abraham Maslow, Karakteristik-Karakteristik dari Seseorang yang Mengaktualisasikan Diri.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I would like to convey my deepest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who eases every difficulty and gives me incredible blessings so that I could accomplish this final project.

I realize that this final project could not be completed without getting motivation, advances, support, and guidance from many people. Therefore, I would like to convey my deepest gratitude the following people:

- 1) Dean of Language and Communication Science Faculty, Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd.,
- 2) Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.as my advisor who has given me support since the preliminary of this final project until the end for her support, help, and encouragement.
- 3) All lectures of the Language and Communication Science Faculty of Sultan Agung Islamic University have contributed and transferred their knowledge that is very helpful and useful.
- 4) all of my friends who support me to finish my final project and give support during the study.
- 5) Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, I wanna thank me for just being me at all times.

In the deepest heart, I realize that this study is imperfect and still needs suggestions and criticism. Despite its imperfection, I hope that this study will be useful for the

readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot mention one by one

Semarang, July 1th2022



Muhammad Farid

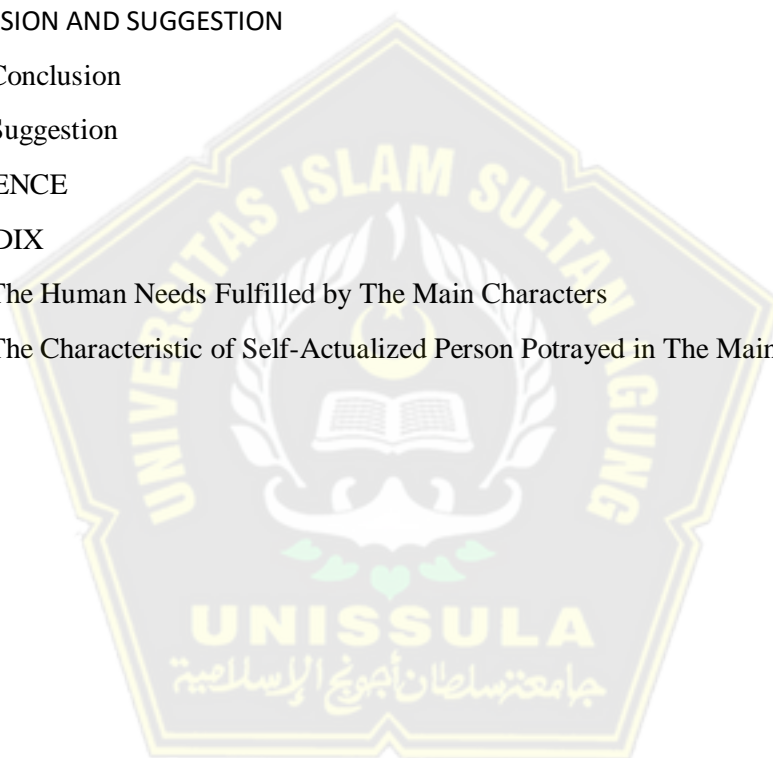


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Literary work is imaginative work that depicts human existence in society and may be enjoyed, understood, and used by society. The author will express his or her creativity through literary works. Drama, poem, short story, and book are examples of literary works (Olsen, 13). Through era of technology, work of literature ran into various forms like music and film. Film is the one way to practice our knowledge. Literature may teach a wide variety of subjects. “Diversity of notions and themes about feeling, tensions, motives, reactions, desires, and numerous related to man and existence”(Aras 8).

Furthermore, human and literature have connections in general, because literature is a representation of life and of humanity. Literature teaches a wide range of topics and ideas about human emotions, tension, worries, reasons, wants, and a variety of other events (Aras 8).

Biographical musical drama is one example that is related to human life, because biographical films are based on someone's life story. One of the films which are categorized into biographical films is *Tick, Tick... Boom!. Tick, Tick... Boom!*, story about Jonathan Larson. Lin-Manuel Miranda directed the film, which was written by Steven Levenson. The film was released on November 10 (limited theatrical release), and November 19, 2021 (global release on Netflix).

The story's title refers to Jon, an aspiring genius composer who resides in New York City in 1990. Jon faces a lot of problems that makes Jon worried that he should make a choice to lead by love or fear, beside two choices Jon still keeps going through until he finds what he wants. Jonathan's case is an example that relates to human life, that every human being will work on their best effort to earn a happy and complete life. Humans have many choices and can control their own choices by fully expressing who they are, without any fear and no doubt it is called Self-actualization.

According to Abraham Maslow, there are four lower levels that need to be satisfied before going to the next level. "At once other (and higher) needs emerge, and there, rather than physiological hunger, dominate the organism. And when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still higher) needs emerge, and so on. As one desire is satisfied, another pops up to take its place"(Maslow, in Griffin 2). Furthermore,

Abraham Maslow introduced the hierarchy of needs, which are five human requirements, they are; physiological, safety, love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Self-actualization is a phrase that is frequently used in psychology ideas about human existence. The phrase literally means "complete fulfillment of one's potential or genuine self."

According to the explanation above, the film's early identification displays a number of problems encountered by the main character. The major reason for the writer to examine this film is to demonstrate the fulfillment of Jonathan's demands as a writer, as well as the quality of his success as a human being. The writer intends to analyse the film using Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory by looking at the challenges encountered by the main character in this film. The discussion then moved on to the main character's trait of self-actualization.

B. Problem Formulation

The problem of the study that formulated into two question there are:

1. What are the five hierarchies of needs that take a part in Jonathan's life while achieving self-actualization?
2. What kind of characteristics of a self-actualized person that are described in Jonathan in *Tick, Tick Boom* film?

C. Objective of the study

From the problem formulation above, this study will be presented in the following objective:

1. The portrayal of the hierarchy of needs in the main characters
2. To describe the characteristics of a self-actualized person in the main characters.

D. Limitation of the study

This study has one important weakness that might be addressed in future research. The research focused on Jonathan's life, which depicted human wants according to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory.

E. Significance of the study

For general readers, this research provides:

Self-actualization interpretation in *Tick, Tick... Boom!*, which may extend readers' understanding of the idea. Furthermore, for English Department students, this research might be utilized as a reference for future studies on the same film or idea. This study also aimed to educate

participants on the notion of self-actualization, which is not often utilized.

F. Organization of the Study

This final project is divided into five chapters. The first is the Introduction, which includes the Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Organization of the Study. The second is the Methodology, which includes the Methodology, the Methodology, and the Methodology. The second chapter includes a film synopsis, a review of related studies, and related theory. The third chapter discusses the research technique, including the Type of Research, Data Collection, and Data Analysis. Findings and Discussion make up Chapter 4. The final chapter, chapter five, is divided into two parts: conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Tick, Tick... Boom! was taken in early 1990, at New York City. The story began with Jonathan Larson, an amateur composer who will turn 30 years old. Jonathan was one of the failed people who was born in this world. He dreamed that at 30 years old he would get a better life than before, like get a better job that he dreams of (become a professional composer and be famous). Jon's music was very unique from the tune and lyrics that he created into a song. That's why rare people like Jon's work. This made Jon get worried, but on the other hand Jon's anxiety gave an idea to write a song as a way to express his emotions.

Jonathan lives in a small boarding house. Jon loves to collect compact discs, cassette tapes, and novels by other people. Because it helps him to give some inspiration while he is creating lyrics. In the morning, while working in a cafe. Jon and his friends (Michael, Carolyn, and Freddy) were talking about his work named *The Superbia* that will presentate in front of people. This is a chance for Jon to show his talent and step forward to his dream.

On the other hand, Jon's life becomes more complicated when his lover, Susan dreams of living outside New York City and asks her to come along. As

time goes by, his best friend named Michael offers Jonathan to leave his passion for a high-paying job for a better life. He is in a complicated situation with his walking about of life working as a waiter but actually Jon dreams of becoming a famous American composer. That he should decide to fulfill his material or passion.

Moreover, Jon has also given the task of writing a new song for the musical project named Superbia. This troubled him because he didn't come up with an idea and the project was only a week away. Jon was confused that he faced many choices then he must choose them in a short time, like time was telling him to quickly decide what was best for his future.

B. Review Related Study

Based on a prior research conducted by Eka Sunu Pangastuti (2021), titled The Characteristic of a Self-Actualized Person in Actualizing the Hierarchy of Needs by the Main Character of Summer Finn in the Film 500 Days Summer. She picked 500 Days Summer as the subject of her research since it is exceptional in its level of realism. Because 500 Days Summer portrays its characters' struggles more realistically, particularly the main character on her road to self-actualization.

Summer Finn is the protagonist of 500 Days Summer. Since the beginning of the narrative, she has experienced the most favorable transformations that

have lead to self-actualization. There is also a supporting character that aids Summer Finn in her road to self-actualization.

Eka also examined the concept of Esther Greenwood's complete fulfillment of her potential or true self while reaching self-actualization and how it is depicted in the work. His study was done using a descriptive qualitative approach and utilizing Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory and employing psychoanalysis to describe the self-actualization of the main character via behavior and personality. According to the study findings, Summer's self-actualization is the outcome of her ability to complete her previous phases before reaching the self-actualization stage. Eka discovered four traits of self-actualized people in the main characters.

There are some differences and similarities between writer's study and Eka's study. The differences were in the case and problem that was experienced by the main character while achieving self-actualization level. The similarities are that both used the same main theory, that is, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Also both writers focused on only one character in a film.

C. Review Related Theory

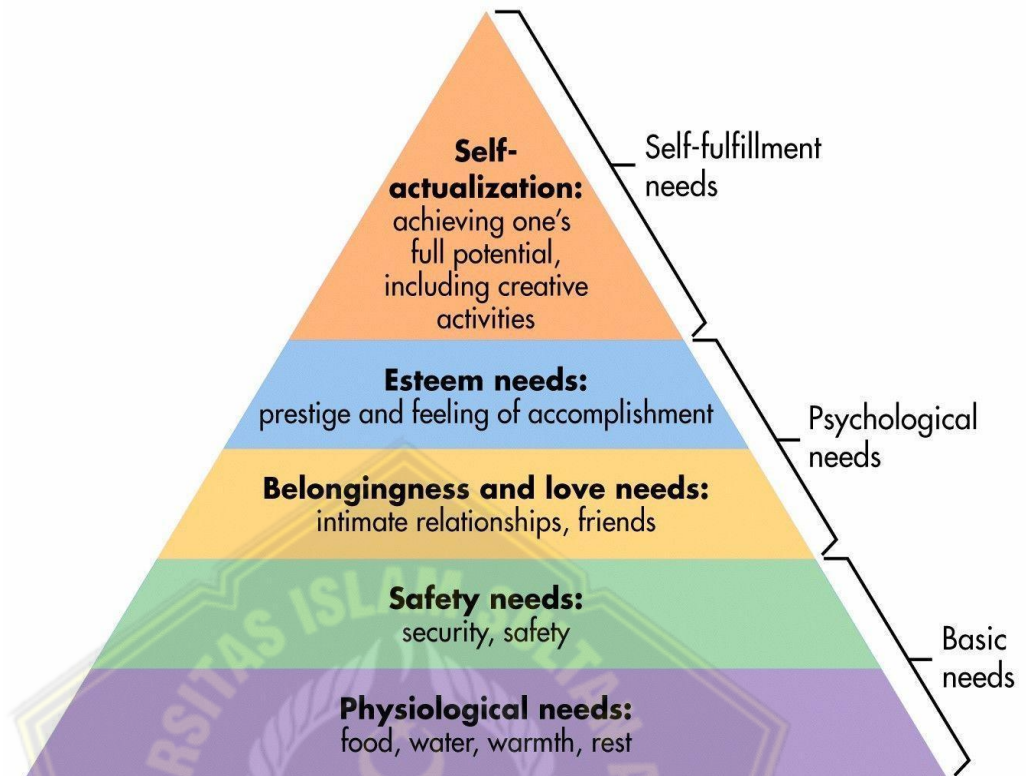
To help the writer in the way to solve the research problems. The writer applies some important theories related to the topic. Those theories are:

C.1 Hierarchy of Needs

A Theory of Human Motivation, a book written by Abraham Maslow. In his work, the father of human psychology analyzes human motivated behavior in terms of basic survival and growth requirements, which are grouped according to their relevance for survival and power to inspire an individual. According to Maslow's hierarchy, individuals must first satisfy their 'lower needs' before moving on to their 'higher needs.' Maslow organized human needs into a hierarchy or tiered structure to make it simpler to grasp the amount of need.

“When a person is satisfied with his or her existing requirements, new demands come up and must be satisfied” (Hjelle and Ziegler 368). “Humans always want something, and this has become a trait and characteristic of human life” (Hjelle and Ziegler 368). Based on the idea that individuals tend to meet their desires, each level of needs can be addressed only if the preceding levels have been met or are near to being reached.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes physiological requirements, safety needs, belongingness and love, esteem needs, and self-actualization (Schultz and Schultz 561). According to the explanations of numerous experts, human needs are split into five levels categories, as shown in the diagram below.



Source McLeod, S. A. (2020, Dec 29). *Maslow's hierarchy of needs*.

Simply Psychology. www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html

Maslow classified human needs into two categories: deficiency needs and growth needs. The first four levels are known as deficiency needs (D-needs), whereas the ultimate level (self-actualization) is known as growth or being needs (B-needs).

When people are dissatisfied, they are motivated by deficiency needs. Furthermore, the drive to meet such wants grows stronger the longer they are

ignored. The longer a person goes without eating, for example, the more hungry they will become.

"Individuals first should satisfy lower level deficiency requirements before moving on to higher level growth demands." He later emphasized, however, that satisfying a need is not a "all-or-nothing" phenomena, conceding that his prior words may have created "the misleading impression that a need must be met 100 percent before the next need occurs." (Maslow 69).

When our actions change and become habitual, it indicates that a deficit needs to be filled before we can go on to the next level of demands. These become the next level of requirements. However, these phenomena have an impact on the growth desires that wish to feel stronger once they are engaged.

C.1.1 Physiological Needs

According to Maslow, when humans are unsatisfied with their hunger, The rest will be considered insignificant. All freedom, love, communal feeling, respect, and philosophy will be rendered irrelevant and meaningless(Hjelle and Ziegler 369). Furthermore, "someone who is lacking such as food, safety, love and esteem is more likely to give priority to the feeling of hunger and needed food, physiological needs will be the main motivation rather than the needs of others"(Maslow 37).

According to the experts above, physiological needs are the most significant in Maslow's hierarchy, and they must be met first before moving on to the following phases of demands. To keep mankind alive in this planet.

C.1.2 Safety Needs

After physiological needs are met, the second level of Maslow's hierarchy is safety needs. The desire for safety is required to be free from fear and worry, to exist and to be safe from harm. "Physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disaster. The need for law, order, and structure are also safety needs"(Feist 279).

Moreover, safety needs are most easily noticed in newborns and young children. They are terrified when they hear loud noises since they are powerless and rely on people (Hjelle and Ziegler 370). Physiological and safety demands are fundamentally the need to live. Physiological needs are concerned with short-term survival, whereas security is concerned with long-term survival. "The needs for safety can be seen more efficiently in the infants or children rather than adults, by observation of their reaction when they feel unsafe. Infants and children can give the direct reaction rather than adults. When adults feel unsafe, they can cover up the feeling of unsafe (Maslow 39).

C.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs

Love and belonging needs are the next level hierarchy of needs, after the physiological and safety needs are satisfied. “Love and belonging are needed for having a relationship with other peoples, for a place in his or her family and groups' ' (Hjelle and Ziegler 371). These relationships consist of family members, friends, peers, classmates, teachers, and other people who accept and interact with the individual's existence (Maslow 43).

Furthermore, loneliness can be a factor in the emergence of the feeling of love and belonging after the physiological and security needs are relatively satisfied. Humans need to be part of the social group and love. People are very sensitive to loneliness, exile, rejection of the environment and the loss of a friend, or lost love. “Humans will feel lonely and need a friend, a wife, or children. Humans will hunger for relationships and will try more intensively to fulfill these needs”(Maslow 43). Giving and receiving love are the ways to heal loneliness and rejection. The need for love and belonging is not only talking about friends and people but also marrying someone and having a family.

C.1.4 Esteem Needs

Esteem is the third level of Maslow's hierarchy. After all the previous needs are satisfied, human desire moves to catching eyes by society. That

human needs to get noticed by others after what he or she did in the world as self appreciation, self respect. There are two kinds of self-esteem. Esteem needs are divided into two subsidiary sets, Self-Respect and Esteem from others. Self-respect is an individual desire for competence, confidence, personal strength, adequacy, achievement, independence, and freedom, and esteem from others includes prestige, recognition, acceptance, attention, status, fame, reputation, and appreciation (Hjelle and Ziegler 372).

“Humans in a society have a need or desire for self esteem needs and esteem of others. These needs have been classified into two subsidiary sets. The first is self-esteem needs such as strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, confidence, independence, and freedom. The second is esteem of others needs such as reputation, prestige, status, fame, and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation” (Maslow 45)

When the esteem needs are satisfied, people will be more confident to show themselves as being part of society and also being worthy as well. Unfortunately, when these needs are unsatisfied, people will feel worthless, and have no power in life. However, humans will feel confident, capable, and valuable If the self-esteem needs are satisfied. Otherwise, humans will fall into despair.

C.1.5 Self-actualization

The top level is self-actualization is the feeling of awareness of the potential that makes him or her worthy. “Self-actualization needed is the human desire to become more and more, and to become everything that he is capable of becoming” (Maslow 46).

After all, self-actualization is needed for somebody who wants to be something that the person is able to and to realize their full potential, through their talent. “Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one’s potential and desire to become creative in the full sense of the word” (Feist 283-284). All humans have talent but few of them can develop their talent. That’s why it's hard enough to discover the fully human, to obtain the satisfaction of the needs, even other people do not realize there is (needs) like that.

C.2 Characteristic Self-actualized Person

Humans will reach the top of Maslow’s hierarchy after satisfied physiological, safety, love and belongingness, and esteem needs. Rare humans can reach this level, but unconsciously they can be included even if they do not realize there are "needs" like that. That’s why Zimbardo classified into fifteen characteristics of self actualized people (Maslow 321). In the way, to make it easier to recognize. There are:

C.2.1 Perceive reality more efficiently

Self actualized people are realistic and logical. This characteristic can be the detection of truth. “Another major characteristic of self actualized people is a sense of realism. Rather than being fearful of things that are different or unknown, the self actualized individual is able to view life as it unfolds both logically and rationally” (Maslow 1954).

They have a sense of realism and acceptance. Because they habitually face the case, rather than ignore the problem, they solve it. That’s why self actualization people judge others accurately, tolerate the doubts, uncertainty, and accept the new and unfamiliar perceptions.

C.2.2 Acceptance (self, other, nature)

Self actualized people are accepted. They feel satisfied with themselves, because in their circle they accept what he/she (actualized people) has both physically, materially, mentally and vice versa.

“The self actualized people can accept their own human nature in the topic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling real concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self satisfied. What we must say rather is that they can take the frailties and sins, weakness, and evils of human nature in the same

unquestioning spirit which one accepts the characteristics of nature” (Maslow 157).

C.2.3 Spontaneity, Simplicity, Naturalness

Self-actualized people are more spontaneous, natural, and straight forward. They understand how to act in public. They don't have any made-up reactions since everything comes from their naturalness.

“Self actualized people's behavior is marked by simplicity and naturalness, and by lack of artificiality or straining for effect. His unconventionality is not superficial but essential or internal ... and he is perhaps more human, more revealing of the original nature of the species” (Maslow 157).

C.2.4 Problem Centering

The self actualized people know how to make a good decision to solve a problem. Because They know the situation well. Also, they like to help people to improve their own problem-solving skills. That's why self actualized people can control their ego.

“People with problem centering characteristics are interested in improving their life quality and living. They change the problem in their life into life's

missions. This is their purpose for living to spread the love to nature , people, relationships, and society” (feist 292).

C.2.5 The Quality of Detachment: Need for Privacy

Self-actualized individuals typically use their time in a closed relationship in their own unique way, which can heal their loneliness.

“Self actualized people do not need any excessive interpersonal needs to be surrounded by other people because they already satisfy the need for love and belongingness. They can make and get their own happiness to heal their anxieties and depressed feelings" (maslow 162). The need for privacy has been related to love and belongingness needs that have been satisfied.

C.2.6 Autonomy (independence of culture and environment)

Every self-actualized person has a strong perception that they can enjoy their lives in their own way finding happiness or pleasure, and do not care about people’s opinions, perceptions, and views.

“Self actualized people are not dependent for their main satisfactions on the real world, or other people or culture or means it ends or, in general, on extrinsic satisfaction. Rather they are dependent for their own development and continued growth of their own potentialities” (Maslow 162).

C.2.7 Continued freshness of Appreciation

Self-actualized individuals like feeling good about every simple thing they do, such as having a conversation, even if it's only small chat. "Self actualized people will appreciate their own lives. They see their life as something worthy and also, they will do it for other people" (Maslow & Lowry 189).

C.2.8 Peak/Mystic Experience

Self actualized people usually have peak experience, or the top level of happiness. Peak experience is supposed to provide energizing experiences such as inspiration, physical and mental vigour, and a fresh viewpoint. (Bukowski 120). When people get into situations that bring up feelings of happiness and they enjoy it, that's called peak experience. For example, when people get motivated, also give them inspiration and feel happy to hear that.

C.2.9 Social Interest

Self-actualizing people used to care about others as human beings. Because they have sentiments of affiliation, compassion, and affection despite the other people's wrath, irritation, or disdain. They can, however, regulate it since they all want to aid the human race as if they were all members of a

single family. (166). In addition, they face many social experiences in their life. That's why they master it.

C.2.10 Interpersonal Relation

Self actualizing people, they are only focusing on close relationships which give meaning to their lives and vice versa (167).

C.2.11 The Democratic Character Structure

Democratic attitudes can increase justice in societies, for themselves and others. Also, self actualized people respect the way societies contribute and gain knowledge (borkowski 135).

C.2.12 Discrimination Between Good and Evil

Self-actualized individual are good at knowing the good and bad, also do the right and do not do the wrong. That's why they have strongly ethical and definite moral standards (168-169).

C.2.13 Philosophical Unhostile Sense of Humor

Self actualized people care about others feelings. “They are able to enjoy the humor in situations and laugh at themselves, but they do not joke at the expense of another person’s feelings” (maslow 168).

C.2.14 Creativeness

Self actualized people are talented , even though their talent can not be seen yet. But their talent can be seen the way they do something unique or new.

“Each one shows in one way or another a special kind of creativeness or originality or inventiveness that has certain peculiar characteristics... which is a kind to the universal creativeness of unspoiled children” (maslow 170)

C.2.15 Imperfections

“Although self actualizing people can be seen as moving in the direction of a kind of human perfection, it must not be supposed that any of them is ever entirely without flaws or shortcomings. Even in those who are farthest along, there are residual imperfection” (borkowski 140).

Self actualized people have self-awareness, that they have limits(unable to fully master certain skills or aspects) and not fully right they can be wrong. Because they are other humans too.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research data

Qualitative method used in this paper, because this method will explain in specific and systematically about what is being analyzed. “Qualitative data is transcripts of individual interviews and focus groups or field notes, copies of documents, audio and video recordings from observation of certain activities. The data are related to concept, opinions, values and behaviors of people in a social context”(Sunday 12). In other words, the researcher chooses qualitative in purpose to describe clearly about what is being focused on and make it easy to understand the result of this research.

B. Research Approach

In this paper using the Social Psychology approach. “Social psychology is the scientific study of the way in which people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the real or imagined presence of other people”(Allport1-46). Furthermore, “social psychology is the scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and causes of individual behavior in social situations” (Baron 6). Social psychology that has been explained by those

experts, is to do with the way these feelings, thoughts, beliefs, intentions and goals are constructed and how such psychological factors, in turn influence our interactions with others. This approach has correlation with Maslow's theory about human motivation and behavior that can support the researcher to analyze the problem in the film.

C. Source of the Data

The research data comes from the film *Tick, Tick... Boom!*, directed by Lin-Manuel Miraanda. The data is in the form of words or entire utterances from transcripts. In addition, as data support, this study makes use of several online references such as journals or articles.

D. Method of Collecting Data

There are some steps of collecting the data of the study:

D.1 Watching the film and Reading the film script.

The researcher watching the film *Tick, Tick... Boom!* multiple times becomes the simplest approach to have a thorough comprehension of the narrative, characters, and environment.

D.2 Identifying the Data

Following the viewing of the film. The researcher recognizes the video segment by underlining, assigning codes, and emphasizing certain of the lines.

D.3 Classifying the Data

The next step was arranging data into groups. Then the data would be classified based on the answer of the problem. There were two problems that were solved in this study.

D.4 Reducing the data

The last was reducing unnecessary data. This way of minimizing the data from the general into specific data. This step was the effective way to answer the problems.

E. Type of Data

This study's data was separated into two types:

The main data are collected from the storyline of the film *Tick, Tick... Boom!*

Secondary data are gathered from journals, books, and articles relevant to this topic.

F. Analyzing the Data

Analyzing data is the final step of this study. This step the data were analyzed and reported. When analyzing the data, the researcher uses a qualitative method by watching the film. The researcher next applies the Hierarchy of Needs theory

to the data. The film data includes dialogue, storylines, and monologue. The analyzed data was reported in Chapter IV: Finding and Discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The result found that the main character has achieved a five level hierarchy of needs, and Jonathan Larson has three characteristics as a self-actualized person.

A. The Human Needs Fulfilled by The Main Characters

Abraham Maslow, a human-psychologist, identified five categories of human needs in the 1940s. These five categories of human needs were arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest. Maslow said in his book, every human needs to fulfill the needs at the lowest of the pyramid. The needs will move to a higher level once the basic need is already satisfied (Maslow 35). Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs are among them.

A.1. Physiological Needs

According to Maslow's hierarchy of requirements, physiological demands are the most fundamental needs for humans. Maslow states “physiological needs are the most basic needs are the most prepotent of all needs then any others, it can be hunger, sex, and thirst” (Reeve 36). According to Petri, "physiological demands might be oxygen needs and are strongly related to body temperature"(290). The physiological needs appear in a scene when Jonathan as narrator tells the setting:

JON (V.O.): “The setting: the barren, unfashionable no-man’s land between SoHo and Greenwich Village.”

JON (V.O.): “I have two keyboards... a Macintosh computer... a cat... an impressive collection of compact discs, cassettes, and records of other people’s music... ... bookshelves sagging under the weight of plays and novels I didn't write.

I have an original dystopian rock musical that I have spent the last eight years of my life writing...”

(Tick, Tick... Boom! 00:02:29-00:02:57)

Maslow defines physiological needs as food, water, sleep, shelter, and other related needs (Maslow, 36). It shows that Jonathan fulfilled physiological needs, that Jonathan has a place to hide from nature (i.e., shelter) which he lived

in a fair appartement. Also Jonathan has adequate equipment to support his work that shows in the film. As for physiological needs, Jon's needs are always fulfilled and adequate. For example, he has his own income from working in Moondance Dinner.



INT. MOONDANCE DINER - DAY – 1990

“Lunch at the diner, bustling with patrons, Jon behind the counter.

MICHAEL (30) hurries through the door.”

UNISSULA
جامعته الإسلامية (00:02:23-00:02:57)



INT. MOONDANCE DINER - DAY – 1990

“The madness of Sunday brunch in full bloom. The diner is now PACKED, with a line of PATRONS waiting at the door, and the PHONE behind the counter RINGING and RINGING. A SERIES OF QUICK SCENES –

Jon takes down an order at a two-top.”

(00:40:29-00:41:19)

Not only does he have a home, Jonathan also can satisfy his daily needs (e.g., has proper clothes to wear everyday and capable of buying some food and drink), because he has work to fulfill his daily needs. With all this, his physiological needs had already been met.

A.2. Safety Needs

In the hierarchy of needs, safety is came second. The feeling of safety is what people receive when they know they will not be physically harmed. When people's worries and anxieties are minimal, they have a sense of mental or

emotional security (Maslow,02). Safety needs shows in Jon's face and dialog between the main character below:



Smile shines in Jon's face

MICHAEL: “Jonathan Larson’s famous Moondance Diner mix tapes. Who doesn’t love show tunes with their French Toast?”

JON: “Actually, it’s not just show tunes. It’s a very eclectic mix.”

CAROLYN: “Someone’s very touchy about the mix tapes.”

MICHAEL: “Apparently.”

FREDDY: “I’m happy for you. I really am. I mean, I’m also extremely bitter and jealous and envious and hateful toward you right now, but...

(he smiles) You’re getting out.”

JON: “And you’re going to be next.”

FREDDY: “I got a callback last week.”

JON: “That’s great.”

FREDDY: “For a cruise.”

CAROLYN: “What’s wrong with a cruise?”

FREDDY: “Well it’s an Arctic cruise. So pretty much everything -- every single thing is wrong...”

JON: “How are you feeling?”

“Freddy takes a breath, chooses his words carefully, and doesn't want to be overly optimistic.”

FREDDY: “It’s been a really good week. T-Cell count is good. My doctor feels... cautiously optimistic.”

JON: “You look great.”

FREDDY: “Oh my God, thank you, I know.”

“They all laugh.”

(00:13:42-00:17:30)

As previously said, safety needs are met when they know they will not be physically harmed, fears and anxieties are low on a mental or emotional level. It shows a smile on Jon's face, Jonathan can still be happy chatting with others. The time he spent with his friends was enough for him. They share happiness with each other. Jon knows that this moment will lighten up his pressure, like Jon feels at peace from the trials of life. Also there other safety needs portrayed in dialogue below:

SUSAN: "You work a couple hours a week and then the rest of the time is yours. Free studio space whenever you want."

JON: "Hey, can we talk about how amazing you were tonight?"

SUSAN: "Thank you."

JON: "No, but truly, though."

SUSAN: "I was thinking of maybe applying. To the Jacob's Pillow job."

(off his confusion)

We went last summer, remember? We saw the new Mark Morris..."

JON: "The place in the Berkshires? You're going to move to the Berkshires?"

SUSAN: "And not have to work thirty hours a week doing word processing to pay the rent? Why not? I might actually be able to get back in shape..."

JON: “Okay. Great. Yeah. All right. Let’s do it. Let’s move.”

SUSAN: “I’m being serious.”

JON: “Hey, *I’m* being serious. We can live in a log cabin and gather acorns, hunt squirrels...”

(00:18:20-00:20:01)

Jon tells his dreams to Susan that have never been told to someone else. Because Jon knows that Jon can share whatever he wants because there is someone he trusts right beside him. It shows in the film that Jon is serious and safe, telling his dream in the future.

A.3. Love and Belongingness Needs

Following the satisfaction of physiological and safety needs, the next step is love and belongingness. “Love and belonging are needed for having a relationship with other peoples, for a place in his or her family and groups” (Hjelle and Ziegler 371). Moreover, The needs connected with love and belonging are represented on the third level of the pyramid. These requirements are addressed by satisfying connections with family members, friends, peers, students, instructors, and anyone with whom people engage. Acceptance from others is implied through satisfying partnerships. For example, that appear in dialogue below:

MICHAEL: “You know, for someone who’s broke, you could probably spend a little bit less on party planning.”

JON: “What’s the point of having money if you can’t spend it on the people you love?”

MICHAEL: “(laughing)

Yeah, except you don’t *have* any money.”

JON: “Oh, *right*...”

Michael sees a Con Edison bill on the table, picks it up.”

MICHAEL: “This has been sitting here for a week.”

JON: “I’m on it.”

MICHAEL: “Yes, you seem very on it.”

Jon’s lyrics a song BOHO DAYS

MORE LIKE A FAMILY

THAN A FAMILY, HEY THE TIME IS FLYING

AND EVERYTHING IS DYING I THOUGHT BY NOW

I'D HAVE A DOG, A KID, AND WIFE THE SHIP IS SORT OF SINKING

**SO LET'S START DRINKING BEFORE WE START THINKING IS THIS
A LIFE?**

THIS IS THE LIFE, BO BO, BO BO BO

(00:11:18-00:11:45)

Even though Jon did not have much money, he can afford a pretty festive party. Because Jon really loves his friends. That Jon is willing to spend the rest of his salary to make a pretty festive party even if he hasn't paid the apartment bill. For Jon, friends are like family. It shows in the lyrics BOHO DAYS.

JON: "Hey, can we talk about how amazing you were tonight?"

SUSAN: "Thank you."

JON: "No, but truly, though."

SUSAN: "I was thinking of maybe applying. To the Jacob's Pillow job.

(off his confusion)

We went last summer, remember? We saw the new Mark Morris..."

JON:"The place in the Berkshires? You're going to move to the Berkshires?"

SUSAN: "And not have to work thirty hours a week doing word processing to pay the rent? Why not? I might actually be able to get back in shape..."

JON: "Okay. Great. Yeah. All right. Let's do it. Let's move."

SUSAN: “I’m being serious.”

JON: “Hey, *I’m* being serious. We can live in a log cabin and gather acorns, hunt squirrels...”

SUSAN: “What are you even talking about? It’s the Berkshires. People have vacation houses there. You’ve *been* there.”

JON: “(they laugh)

Can we go inside now? I’m just, I’m sorry, I’m scared I’m beginning to lose sensation in my extremities.

Susan laughs, takes off her coat, revealing the green velvet dress she’s wearing underneath.”

SUSAN:”You are such a baby. Take this.

As Susan hands him the coat, he stops as he notices the dress.”

JON: “Hold on.”

SUSAN: “(feigns nonchalance) Oh. Do you like it?”

SUSAN (CONT’D): “I thought you were in such a hurry to get back...”

(00:18:10-00:20:10)

Love is the next level of belongingness, the way Jon gives compliments to Susan, also Jon and Susan give each other plans about future dreams more like friends (i.e., lover), Like Susan is special for Jon.

A.4. Self-Esteem Needs

Maslow's hierarchy of needs places esteem third. After all previous needs are met, human desire shifts to gaining the attention of society. As self-appreciation and self-respect, that individual wants to be appreciated by others after what he or she has done in the world. Furthermore, once all of the prior needs have been met, people must move on to self-esteem, self-appreciation, and self-respect. These requirements are divided into two groups. Strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery and competence, courage to confront the world, independence, and freedom all require the first categorization. The need for reputation or prestige, position, renown, glory, domination, recognition, attention, significance, dignity, or admiration is the second classification. (Cooper and Previn 176) it appear in a dialogue below:

WALTER BLOOM: “Okay. I’ll start: I’m lost. I don’t know what the show is. Is it social commentary? Is it science fiction? And the music... It’s the same

thing. Is it rock? Is it Broadway? Is it both? Neither? (turns to Sondheim)

Steve? What do you think?"

SONDHEIM: "I have to say, I disagree pretty strongly, Walter. I think this is a musical that knows exactly what it is."

WALTER BLOOM: "Yes. Of course. Yes. Absolutely."

SONDHEIM(to Jon): "The world you've created is really original. It's fascinating. The problem is that it's not terribly easy to follow the emotional thread. The details distract us from connecting with the characters. Does that make sense?"

"Walter nods, as though this is what he said, too."

WALTER BLOOM: "Yes, we're on the same page here. That's exactly how I felt. We're saying the same thing. Just differently. But the music... I'm sorry, the music just wasn't there."

SONDHEIM: "I actually thought the songs were good."

WALTER BLOOM: "As did I. The individual songs."

SONDHEIM: "I particularly liked the one the young man sings at the end of the first act. First-rate lyrics. And tune."

"The aspiring composers in the room share stupefied glances."

JON (V.O.): "First-rate lyric. And tune."

INT. THEATER - NIGHT - 1992

“Jon beams at the audience.”

JON: “Those five words were enough to keep me going for the next two years.”

(00:28:30-00:29:50)

This moment when Jon got presentate his music then got critics from the judges. Jon received a lot of critics, but when Sondheim appreciated Jon’s music because it's orisinil and First-rate lyric And tune. Those words give Jon strength and confidence to keep up making some art(e.i., song). There also shows second classification in main character below:

JON: “I don’t want a job in advertising.”

MICHAEL: “I don’t want you to have a job in advertising. But jingle-writing...

Jon is about to object, but Michael barrels over him.”

MICHAEL (CONT’D): “You come up with jingles all the time for fun, Jon. You make up songs about the cereal we’re eating. You could get paid for those.”

...(skip when Jon has come into the focus group and start doing debate)...

JUDY: “So why don’t we just start by throwing out some ideas that come to mind when I say the word “America”?”

PEGGY: “George Washington.”

JUDY: “Excellent.”

“Judy writes the ideas on the pad as they are called out.”

TODD: “Abraham Lincoln.”

JON (V.O.): “(in his head) Empire, racism, genocide, Vietnam... (out loud) Grover Cleveland.”

“A slight pause. Judy nods, writes this on the pad.”

KIM: “The Constitution?”

JUDY: “Yes.”

JON: “Magna Carta.”

“Another slight pause. Judy nods, writes down the suggestion. Jon suddenly realizes that he’s losing.”

PEGGY: “The Bill of Rights.”

TODD: “The right thing to do.”

KIM: “The right stuff.”

JON: “An open road at sunset. The wind in your hair. Nothing in your way but the horizon.”

“Judy turns to look at him. A beat. Unclear what she’s thinking. Finally –“

JUDY: “That is beautiful, Mr. Larson.”

“Jon can’t help but swell with the compliment. “

INT. CONFERENCE ROOM - MINUTES LATER – 1990

“A series of QUICK SHOTS of people at the table, one by one, as they give rapid-fire answers.”

PEGGY: “The sun.”

TODD: “Sunrise.”

JON: “The dawn of a new day.”

JUDY: “This is incredible”

PEGGY: “A window looking out on a field”

KIM: “Aww. I think of cute little bunnies and cute little squirrelys.”

JON: “The beating heart of the nation.”

JUDY: “(savoring this) Mmm. Absolutely.”

“Jon watches as Judy picks up her clipboard, circles his name.”

JON (V.O.): “I could get used to this.”

(00:21:45-00:22:54)

When Jon asks for a job Michael offers a job in advertising. Michael knows that Jon has experience in writing. When Jon makes up songs about the cereal. And then Jon takes the job because he needs money for his project. In the moment Jon attracts attention around him with his "unique" words and gets a compliment of wonderful words from Jon's mouth. This scene falls into the second classification, that Jon fulfilled his self-esteem needs by attention and appreciation.

A.5. Self-Actualization Needs

The highest level of self-actualization is the understanding of one's own potential, which makes one worthy. "Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of one's full potential, and the desire to become creative in the broadest sense" (Feist 283-284). The following exchange illustrates the self-actualization needs:

“Jon begins to daydream at the microphone.”

JON: “I could get paid for this. I could get health care, a 401K, a BMW, a luxury apartment on Central Park West -- no, no, no -- East. I could actually be rewarded for my creativity, instead of rejected and ignored.”

EXT. MIDTOWN STREET - NIGHT - 1990

“Michael and Jon walk down a busy sidewalk toward the subway, the street teeming with rush hour traffic, Michael furious.”

MICHAEL: “Chubstitute.”

JON: “It was a joke.”

MICHAEL: “It’s not funny.”

JON: “Maybe not to you...”

MICHAEL: “I recommended you, Jon. I put my name on the line for you.”

JON: “Tell them I had a stroke.”

MICHAEL: “(exploding) It isn’t funny.”

“Jon goes silent, surprised by his response, as Michael stops there on the sidewalk, turns to him.”

MICHAEL (CONT’D): “This is my life.”

JON: “It’s not your life. It’s advertising. It’s figuring out how to trick people into buying shit they don’t want.”

MICHAEL: “Actually, it’s a lot more complicated than that.”

JON: “I don’t understand how you can take any of this seriously.”

MICHAEL: “Because they pay me too.”

JON: “Money isn’t everything.”

MICHAEL: “Well, it doesn’t hurt.”

JON: “Are you sure about that?”

MICHAEL: “What are you doing with your life that’s so noble?”

JON: “Making art.”

MICHAEL: “Oh, that’s what the world needs. More art.”

JON: “Actually yes, and at least I’m not helping perpetuate a system that is destroying –“

MICHAEL: “Oh spare me the self-righteousness, Jon. You’re writing musicals in your living room, not saving the rainforest.”

JON: “Wow. I wish I could be more like you and spend my life caring about driving the right car and wearing the right suits and living in a doorman building...”

MICHAEL: “Why shouldn’t I care about those things? Not everyone has the options you do, Jon. All the things you take for granted.”

JON: “Like what?”

MICHAEL: “Like, a life with a person you love. Do you know what I would give to have that? And you turn your nose up at it.”

JON: “If that’s what you want, what’s stopping you?”

MICHAEL: “What’s stopping me? How about Jesse Helms and the Moral Majority? How about the people that run this country? I can’t get married. I can’t have kids. Half of our friends are dying, and the other half are scared to death they’re next. So, yes, I’m sorry for buying a nice car, Jon. I’m sorry for living in an apartment with central heating. I’m sorry for enjoying my life while I still have time.”

“(stops himself) I have to go.”

(01:04:02-01:07:30)

The moment Jon was in shadow, when he worried to decide, led by fear that he cannot be successful in the rest of life while doing work as writer, or by love when he finally finished what he started (e.i., superbia workshop), make a masterpiece and be famous. At the end, Jon decides to lead by love. Even though Jon can live happily from Michael's recommendation (e.i., work in advertising).

Jon instead chooses to be led by love. This scene shows that Jon has satisfied his basic needs and become more focused on his skill (e.i., writing some unique words).

With all of the explanations above, it shows that Jonathan Larson is the one self-actualized person based on the theory aboard by Abraham Maslow.

B. Characteristic of Self-Actualized Person Portrayed in The Main Character

When a person's physiological, safety, love and belongingness, and esteem needs are met, he or she will reach a higher degree of the hierarchy of needs, self-actualization. If a person is able to maximize his potential, he will achieve self-actualization.

After satisfying physiological, safety, love and belongingness, and esteem needs, humans will reach the summit of Maslow's hierarchy. Rare humans can reach this level, although they can be included involuntarily even if they are unaware of such "needs." That is why Zimbardo categorised self-actualized persons into fifteen traits (Maslow 321). There are three characteristics that Jon possesses:

B.1. Creativeness

There is a scene in the film where Jon gets critics and compliments. The judges said that Jon's song is great and unique. "Each one shows in one way or another a special kind of creativeness or originality or inventiveness that has certain peculiar characteristics... which is a kind to the universal creativeness of unspoiled children" (maslow 170)

Jon has finished his presentation and he gets criticism from the judges.

WALTER BLOOM: "Okay. I'll start: I'm lost. I don't know what the show is. Is it social commentary? Is it science fiction? And the music... It's the same thing. Is it rock? Is it Broadway? Is it both? Neither?"

(turns to Sondheim) Steve? What do you think?"

SONDHEIM: "I have to say, I disagree pretty strongly, Walter. I think this is a musical that knows exactly what it is."

WALTER BLOOM: "Yes. Of course. Yes. Absolutely."

SONDHEIM: "(to Jon) **The world you've created is really original.** It's fascinating. The problem is that it's not terribly easy to follow the emotional thread. The details distract us from connecting with the characters. Does that make sense?"

"Walter nods, as though this is what he said, too."

WALTER BLOOM: “Yes, we’re on the same page here. That’s exactly how I felt. We’re saying the same thing. Just differently. But the music... I’m sorry, the music just wasn’t there.”

SONDHEIM: “I actually thought the songs were good.”

WALTER BLOOM: “As did I. The individual songs.”

SONDHEIM: “I particularly liked the one the young man sings at the end of the first act. First-rate lyrics. And tune.”

“The aspiring composers in the room share stupefied glances.”

JON (V.O.): “First-rate lyric. And tune.”

(00:28:50-00:29:30)

Unlike the other songwriters, Jon is different. When Jon got critics on his song, Sondheim said that Jon’s song has originality and is unique.

That’s why just some of the audience can understand Jon’s lyrics and tune.

This shows that Jon is a Creative songwriter.

B.2. Problem centering

In the film Jon faces many problems while he wants to finish his work. Financial is one of Jon’s problems. Despite that, Jon does not give up to achieve his dream, he tries to find a part time job beside work at Moondance Dinner.

“People with problem centering characteristics are interested in improving their life quality and living. They change the problem in their life into life's missions. This is their purpose for living to spread the love to nature , people, relationships, and society” (feist 292). There are four scene that shows problem centering in Jon:

First Scene

IRA: “Jon. This is a reading. You’ll have a piano.”

JON: “**I wrote a rock score. At the very least, I need drums, a synth, guitar –**
“

IRA: “A great song should sound great without *any* instruments.”

JON: “You’re right. Let’s do it a cappella. Or, you know what? Let’s just skip the songs. We can get the audience in and out in half an hour.”

“Ira sighs -- things always escalate the same way with Jon.”

IRA: “**I will look at the budget and try to dig up money for another musician.**”

JON: “**Two more *and* piano is the absolute bare minimum for this.**”

IRA: “**Have you spoken to Rosa?**”

(00:30:18-00:30:49)

Second scene

IRA: “You told me you needed a drummer –“

JON: “No, I told you, I needed a band.”

IRA: “It’s a hundred dollars for every extra musician...”

JON: “And your annual operating budget is... half a million dollars?”

IRA: “So far we’re up to twelve RSVPs, Jon. You don’t need a band with an audience of twelve people -- you’ll outnumber them.”

(then)

“If you want more musicians, you’re going to have to find the money for it somewhere else. I’m sorry.”

JON: “Thank you for everything.”

(00:49:00-00:49:30)

Third scene

INT. STRAND BOOKSTORE - DUSK - 1990

“Jon stands at the counter, as a buyer, MOLLY (50s) goes through the milk crate of old books (Sontag, Neruda, Cage) and records (Dylan, Sex Pistols, *Carmina Burana*) that Jon has dumped there.”

MOLLY: “I can give you fifty for everything.”

JON: “You’re going to sell it for five times that.”

MOLLY: “Fifty’s the best I can do.”

JON: “(a beat, then) Cash?”

MOLLY: “Great.”

“She hands him the money. He stands there, staring at his things, conflicted, then grabs the *Godspell* LP and goes.”

(00:52:28-00:52:54)

Fourth scene

INT. JON’S APARTMENT / INT. MICHAEL’S APARTMENT - NIGHT - 1990

“Jon, barely listening, talks on the phone to Michael as he scribbles and erases rewrites in his script. Michael sits in his half-furnished apartment, surrounded by moving boxes.”

MICHAEL:” I’d love to take you to lunch, celebrate your birthday.”

JON: “I can’t this week.”

MICHAEL: “I could really use your advice on some things...”

“Jon isn’t listening at all.”

JON: “Can I call you back later? I’m right in the middle of something here...”

MICHAEL: “Oh, that focus group I mentioned. They’re still looking for one more person to sign up. It’s Thursday at eleven. I know money’s tight for you right now...”

“Jon begins to pay attention.”

MICHAEL (CONT’D): “You know what? Never mind –“

JON: “How much does it pay?”

MICHAEL: “It’s only seventy-five bucks, but...”

JON: “I’ll be there.”

(00:53:29-00:53:45)

At the first and second scene Jon asks Ira for more members and stuff to his group musical, but Ira cannot afford it. Because more stuff and members caused a lot of money to be spent. This shows that Jon has a problem in finance.

Because Jon focused on his work, Jon found a way to solve the problem with extra work from other places (e.g., Sell some albums, and work in

advertisements). That shows in the third and fourth scene. At the end Jon has characteristics problem centering as a self-actualized person.

B.3. Detachment: the need of privacy

Person with this characteristic is often displayed the need for freedom and privacy. "Self actualized people do not need any excessive interpersonal needs to be surrounded by other people because they already satisfied the need for love and belongingness. They can mate and get their own happiness to heal their anxieties and depressed feelings" (Maslow 162).

MICHAEL: "Did you crack it yet?"

JON: "I'm getting very close."

MICHAEL: "Call me if you need inspiration."

JON: "No. Don't go. Hang out. You can sleep in your old room."

MICHAEL: "Write the song, Boo Boo."

- "Jon, at the keyboard. Susan comes to kiss him goodnight."

SUSAN: "They want my answer by Wednesday. On the job? So if we could maybe talk about it before then..."

JON: “Can we talk about it tomorrow? I just really need to finish this song. Okay?”

SUSAN: “Sure.”

JON: “Are you sure you’re sure?”

SUSAN: “I’m sure.”

JON: “You don’t seem sure...”

SUSAN: “Goodnight, Jonathan.”

(00:55:50-00:07:30)

Susan comes to see Jon at the wrong time. Because Jon is under pressure, he needs to finish the song for the *Superbia workshop* and he hasn't come up with an idea for the song yet. It makes Jon need some time to focus on the song and come up with an idea as soon as possible. That's why when Job asks Susan to back and talk about this again (e.i., plan to move) tomorrow. This shows that Jon needs some privacy for him to focus on work.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This article's conclusion is based on the analysis in Chapter 4. Jonathan Larson wrote this article, TICK, TICK... Movie Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory has arrived. This article demonstrates that John had a human need. This essay also demonstrates the characteristics of a self-actualizer as embodied by Jonathan Larson.

A. Conclusion

The hierarchy of needs depicted in Jonathan Larson demonstrates at the start of the film that Jon has met all of his requirements and can maximize his potential for self-actualization. This need arises only when other wants, such as bodily, safety, belonging, and self-esteem, have been met. Jon can reach his full potential or actualization since he has been receiving all of his necessities, allowing Jonathan to meet his daily demands (e.g, has proper clothes to wear everyday and capable of buying some food and drink).

Because Jon works at Moondance Diner (a restaurant in Manhattan's SoHo district) and has his own apartment. As a result, Joncan is able to meet his physiological requirements.

The main character's safety needs are also satisfied well, as seen by Jon spending time with his friends by throwing a little party at his apartment, which was sufficient for him. Because they share their joy with one another. Jon is aware that this moment will relieve his stress. Susan is also the place to communicate a sentiment, such as Jon telling Susan about his fantasies that he has never told anybody else. Jon understands that he can discuss everything he wants since someone he trusts is standing alongside him. His safety is depending on his parents.

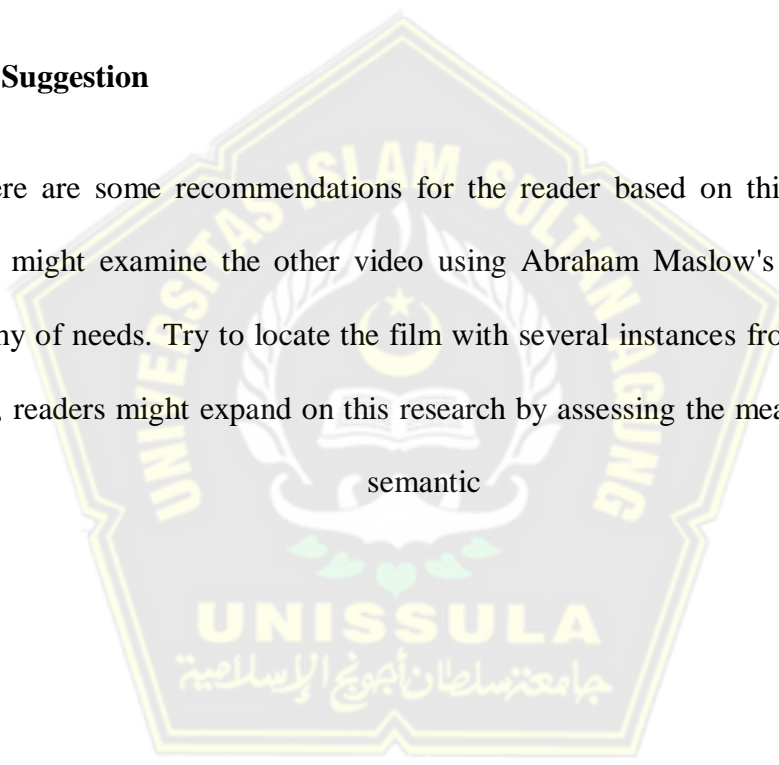
He adores his pals for helping him meet his wants for affection and belonging. That Jon is prepared to spend the remainder of his income to throw a really spectacular party even if it means going broke, since friends are more important to Jon than family. Love is the next level of belongingness, the way Jon gives compliments to Susan, also Jon and Susan give each other plans about future dreams more like friends (i.e., lover), Like Susan is special for Jon. Following the next level Jon has struggled to get his self-esteem, because his lyrics, words and tune is unique. That's why not all the audience can understand what John means. After all of needs have been fulfilled, Jon can maximize his work on writing. It shows Jon actualizing himself. That he chose making art while he can be prosperous by work in advertisement.

Based on the second problem formulation, Jon becomes a self-actualization person, with the characteristic are: The first characteristic is creativeness. Jon is a

very talented person, he can make tunes and lyrics become unique. The next characteristic is problem centering. Jon is a person who not only thinks about himself. His problem solving skill is good because he can solve his problem and not focus only on himself. The last, Detachment: the need of privacy. That Jon has to focus while writing a song and needs to spend time alone thinking about it.

B. Suggestion

There are some recommendations for the reader based on this study. First, readers might examine the other video using Abraham Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs. Try to locate the film with several instances from this article. Finally, readers might expand on this research by assessing the meaning of songs using semantic theory.





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