

**THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS OF IAN LIGHTFOOT AS
THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *ONWARD* (2020) MOVIE**

FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement
to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature**



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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

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Semarang, January 28th 2022



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on January 31th 2022

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Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations 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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Rika Novilia



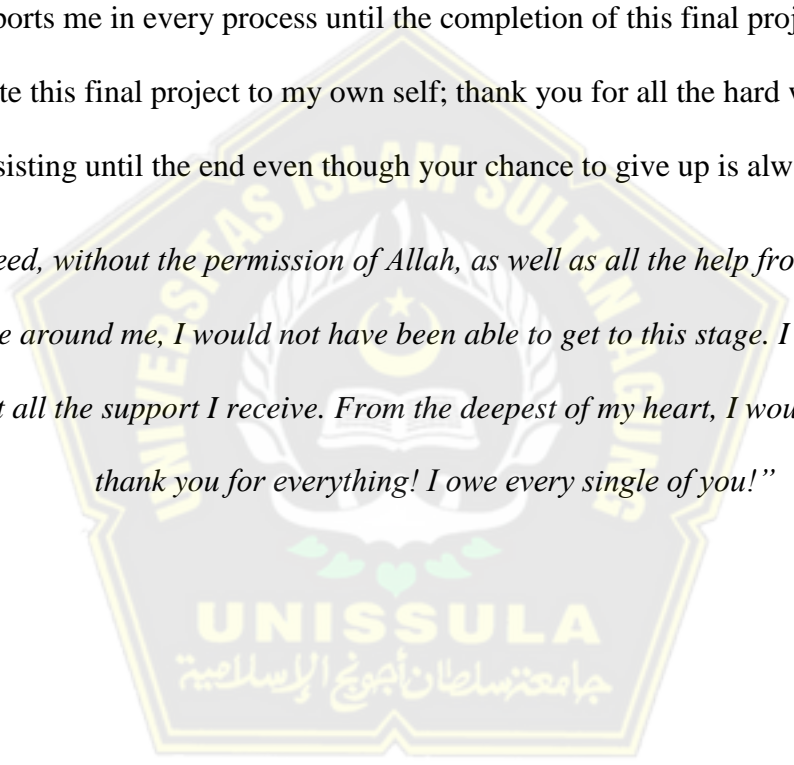
MOTTO:

“No matter how hard your problem is, it will surely pass. Time will heal you, while your struggles and prayers will never betray you.”

DEDICATION:

I dedicate this final project to every beautiful soul who always loves, believes, and supports me in every process until the completion of this final project. I also dedicate this final project to my own self; thank you for all the hard work and for persisting until the end even though your chance to give up is always there.

“Indeed, without the permission of Allah, as well as all the help from the good people around me, I would not have been able to get to this stage. I am nothing without all the support I receive. From the deepest of my heart, I would like to say thank you for everything! I owe every single of you!”



ABSTRACT

Novilia, Rika. 30801800039. The Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of Ian Lightfoot As The Main Character In *Onward* (2020) Movie. Final Project of Language and Communication Science Faculty. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Onward (2020) movie by Dan Scanlon is the object of analysis in this study. This study aims to analyze the needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie as well as to explain the characteristics of self-actualizing person depicted in Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Descriptive qualitative is the method used to analyze this study. The data are taken from the movie, such as dialogues, narratives, and monologues. There are several steps taken to collect the data, such as watching the movie and reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

There are two results found in this study. First, Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie has completed all the needs—physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs—in the hierarchy. Second, Ian Lightfoot has six characteristics of a self-actualized person, the characteristics are: More Efficient Perception of Reality, A Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness, Problem Centering, Social Interest, The Democratic Character Structure, and Creativeness.

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Self-Actualization, Characteristics of Self-Actualizing Person, Abraham Maslow, Onward.

INTISARI

Novilia, Rika. 30801800039. Analisis Hierarki Kebutuhan dari Ian Lightfoot Sebagai Tokoh Utama dalam Film *Onward* (2020). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Film *Onward* (2020) karya Dan Scanlon adalah objek analisis dari penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang dialami oleh Ian Lightfoot sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *Onward* (2020) sekaligus untuk menjelaskan karakteristik-karakteristik dari orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang ditunjukkan oleh Ian Lightfoot sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *Onward* (2020) dengan menggunakan teori hierarki kebutuhan manusia Abraham Maslow.

Deskriptif kualitatif merupakan metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis penelitian ini. Data-data diambil dari film seperti dialog, narasi, dan monolog. Ada beberapa langkah yang dilakukan untuk mengumpulkan data seperti menonton film dan membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengelompokkan data, dan mengurangi data.

Ada dua hasil yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, Ian Lightfoot sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *Onward* (2020) telah memenuhi semua kebutuhan yang terdapat dalam hierarki-kebutuhan akan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan keamanan, kebutuhan akan cinta dan rasa memiliki, kebutuhan akan penghargaan, dan kebutuhan akan aktualisasi diri. Kedua, Ian Lightfoot memiliki enam karakteristik aktualisasi diri, karakteristik-karakteristik tersebut yaitu Mengamati Realitas Secara Lebih Efisien, Spontanitas, Kesederhanaan, dan Kealamian, Terpusat Pada Masalah, Ketertarikan Sosial, Berkarakter Demokratis, dan Mempunyai Kreatifitas.

Kata kunci: Hirarki Kebutuhan Manusia, Aktualisasi Diri, Karakteristik-karakteristik dari Orang yang Mengaktualisasikan diri, Abraham Maslow, Onward.

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First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala*, the Lord of the Universe, who has always given me extraordinary grace and blessing so that I could complete this final project. Second, *shalawat* and *salam* are always conveyed to our prophet Muhammad *Shallallaahu 'Alaihi wa Sallam*, who saved us from the darkness and guided us to the right path named Islam.

Moreover, I realize this final project would never have been completed without the help, guidance, and support of several parties involved. Therefore, through this opportunity, I would like to say a million thanks to the following people who are always there in every process that I go through:

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I do realize this final project is way far from perfection. Thus, any suggestions and criticisms will be very meaningful for this final project. Lastly, I hope that this final project could still provide enlightenment or benefit to anyone who reads it.

Semarang, January 28th 2022



Rika Novilia

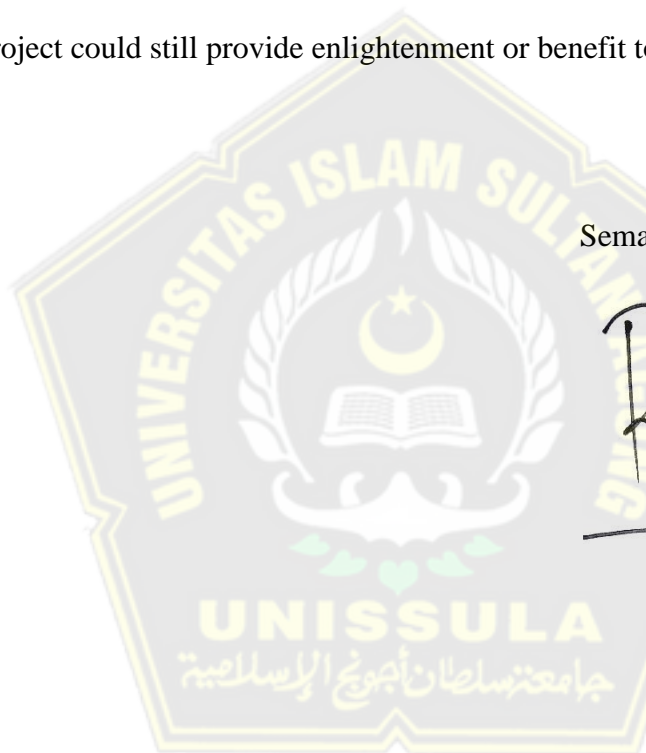


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As widely known, literature and human life are interrelated. Both of them cannot be separated because most of literature is a reflection or imitation of human life. Literature portrays what human think, say, and do in society. It is in accordance with what Duhan said in their journal, literature is indeed a mirror of society and we all know about it. Everything that happens in society is reflected in various genres of literature (197). Besides, literature is an expression of human thought and idea in the written form. It has been naturally applied in different kinds of literary works such as prose, drama, fiction, etc. (Nurdayanti et al 82). Usually, the author makes their works based on human nature and attitudes in life which are inspired by personal experiences or the society around them. Similarly, literature portrays human life in society also states by Bahuwa in her journal, “Literature is a true picture or reflection of human life. It describes what and how human life is and it usually reflects the events that happen in a society” (110).

Furthermore, literature is one of the most fundamental way to understand human life and nature. According to Aras in their journal, various themes and notions about feelings, reactions, tensions, anxieties, motives, desires and various occasions, related to man and existence are taught in literature (256). Literature is indeed useful for human life. Thus, its function is not only to entertain but also provides knowledge to give better understanding about human life. Literature

created by the author can help people to find the meaning of life and existence as well as enable people to find out about each other's identity more deeply by increasing consciousness and awareness. As once researcher named Aras says:

An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence. Clearly, literature enables individuals to know and question their identities by raising consciousness and awareness (251).

Unfortunately, to understand human and all their complexities reflected in literature is not easy. It takes a certain theory to help understand and examine literature and all its complexities in more depth. Besides, the progress of human civilization already develops various kinds of scientific disciplines to explore literature that is connected in many fields such as sociology, history, economy, philosophy, psychology and so on. Among these various fields, psychology is the theory that can be used to help people study literature and human life in depth.

As long as human experiences are the main aspects to be explored in literature, the use of psychology as a means to study literature in depth will be the wise decision. As states by Moghaddam in his journal, "The human experiences explored in literature, and the aspects of lives described, are often very similar to those that are of central concern for psychologists" (507). Both psychology and

literature focus on all issues related to human experiences in order to offer various interpretations and perspectives. Besides, Moghaddam through his journal also argued if there is no doubt about the relationship between psychology and literature. There is a relationship found between the two in terms of the use of psychology as a means of interpreting literature (512). Likewise, the close relationship between literature and psychology also states by Aras in her journal. According to Aras, although there are differences in concepts, methods, and approaches, literature and psychology clearly show a very strong correlation because both are related to various things about humans and their lives, such as reactions, miseries, desires, also individual and social concerns (250). In other words, the source of experiences and individual reality needed in the field of psychology are abundantly available in literature, and they both need each other to offer more interpretations and perspectives about human nature and existence.

God created human into the world equipped with perfect limbs as well extraordinary sense and mind. Those make human as the most perfect creature among other creatures in the world. Besides blessing human with extraordinary graces, God also created human with all the needs that must be met as long as they live. Needs arise as human efforts to maintain their life. Human needs are different from one another because each person comes from a different background. Nevertheless, all the needs that exist in an individual cannot be fulfilled only by himself but also needs other's help. Therefore, God created human as social being who will always seek for help from others to fulfill all their needs or achieve their life goals. In addition, human needs itself has been

formulated by a famous American psychologist named Abraham Harold Maslow. Maslow has made a major contribution to the world of humanistic psychology through one of his works that is the hierarchy of human needs theory to explain human motivation. Maslow believed that an individual is born with a desire to reach his/her highest potential or to achieve a goal that he/she desires the most, and Maslow referred to this term as self-actualization.

Human unconsciously fulfill their needs because they are motivated by something that makes them take action to meet those needs. There are five levels of human needs namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Maslow in Ronie and Hellystia 147). Physiological needs are basic needs that essential for survival such as water, food, air, sleep, shelter, etc. When the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, human become motivated by safety and security needs against various incidents. Then, if physiological and safety needs already satisfied, the next level of needs will start to emerge namely the love and belongingness needs. After that, human needs will move to the fourth level needs which are self-esteem needs. Self-esteem needs include the needs for self-respect, competence, and the perceived esteem from others. Then, the peak or the highest needs is self-actualization. According to Baroroh, those human needs are often portrayed as a five levels pyramid. By *de facto* way, the pyramid represents the hierarchy with the bottom pyramid as the basic and the most fundamental human needs, and the top pyramid shows self-actualization as the highest needs (1). Among all five needs in the hierarchy, lower basic needs must be met first before moving on to

other higher needs. Once those needs are sufficiently met, then self-actualization as the highest need will also be very likely to be fulfilled (Yahaya 3).

In fact, hierarchy of needs also emerge in literature through the characters made by the author that can be regarded as human being in real life. Literature is very diverse, it has some genres such as poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama. Meanwhile those that included in fiction are novel, short stories, movie, etc. (Sari et al, C-7). One of the movies that can be analyzed with Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is *Onward*. It is a 2020 American computer-animated urban fantasy movie about adventure which produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. Set in a suburban fantasy world, *Onward* tells the story of two teenage elf brothers named Ian Lightfoot and his older brother, Barley Lightfoot. They go on a quest filled with magical wonders to find the phoenix gem that can temporarily bring back their deceased father. Like any adventure, Ian and Barley must overcome various obstacles that eventually lead them on an unexpected journey.

Onward has an issue that portrays the motivation of the main character to fulfill his needs. The movie well-describes human needs, either directly or indirectly. Thus, this study aims to analyze human needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie according to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs theory. Besides, the characteristics of a self-actualizing person will also be provided to convince the finding of Ian Lightfoot's needs.

B. Problem Formulations

Based on the background of the study, the problem formulations are:

1. What are the needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot in *Onward* (2020) movie?
2. How are the characteristics of self-actualization person portrayed in the character of Ian Lightfoot in *Onward* (2020) movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem formulations, the objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie.
2. To explain the characteristics of self-actualizing person depicted in Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie.

D. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on how human needs are portrayed in Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie as well as to explain the self-actualization characteristics of Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie according to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs theory.

E. Significances of the Study

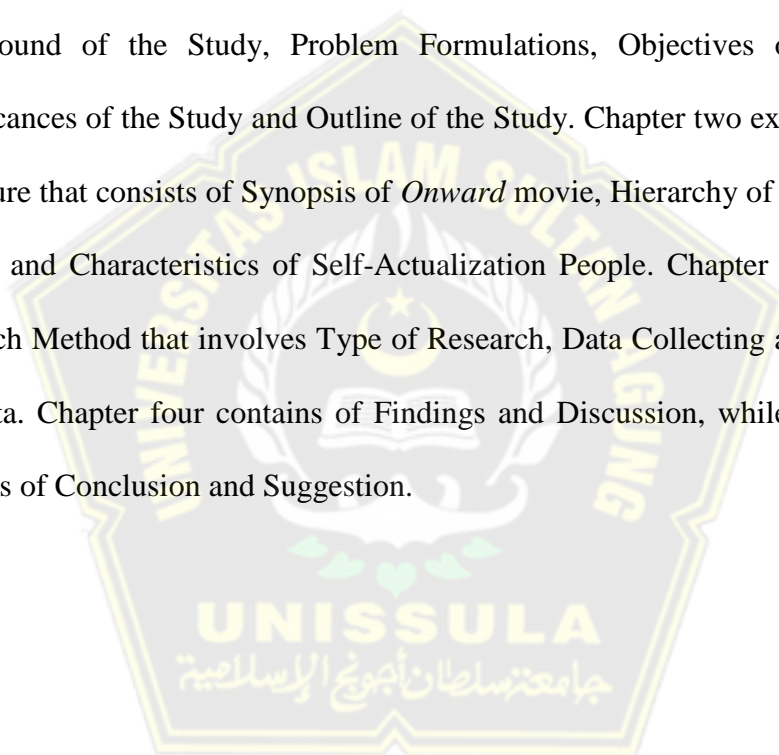
The result of this study is expected to be useful:

1. It hopefully can help students to deeply understand of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory.

2. It hopefully can be used as references to English Literature students of Language and Communication Science Faculty in Sultan Agung Islamic University for analyzing literary works that are related to hierarchy of needs.

F. Outline of the Study

This final project is divided into five chapters. Chapter one provides Background of the Study, Problem Formulations, Objectives of the Study, Significances of the Study and Outline of the Study. Chapter two explains Review Literature that consists of Synopsis of *Onward* movie, Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory and Characteristics of Self-Actualization People. Chapter three explains Research Method that involves Type of Research, Data Collecting and Analyzing the Data. Chapter four contains of Findings and Discussion, while Chapter five contains of Conclusion and Suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Onward* (2020) Movie

A long time ago, the world was full of wonder. Many kinds of fantasy creatures lived there, and best of all, there was magic. Unfortunately, as technology developed, magic began to fade and be forgotten. Years later, as the world became more modern, there lived a high school elf named Ian Lightfoot. Ian lived with his mother, Laurel Lightfoot, and an older brother named Barley Lightfoot in New Mushroomton city. Wilden Lightfoot, their father, had died due to illness long before Ian was even born. Meanwhile, their mother had a new boyfriend—a centaur who worked as a police officer named Colt Bronco.

Ian, who had no memories of his father, loved his father very much. One of the little things that shown how much Ian loved his father was when Ian loved to wear and care for the old sweater left by his father with all his heart. Besides, Ian was also very proud of his father. He even wanted to be someone like his father one day. In addition, Ian also hoped to meet his father and spend time together, even if only for a day.

Ian had grown up into an adult man. He was 16 years old already. Sadly, Ian grew up to be a quiet person, shy, and lacking in self-confidence. He found it difficult to talk and make friends with other people. In his sixteen birthday, Ian was even extraordinarily nervous about inviting his schoolmates to his house.

Thus, Ian chose to go home with Barley and canceled his intention to invite his schoolmates to his house.

Then when they got home, Laurel—their mother— gave Ian and Barley something unexpected that their father left behind. It was a special gift from their father that could only be given when Ian and Barley were 16 years old. Therefore, Laurel could only give the gift now when Ian was 16 years old. Wilden Lightfoot—their father— gave them a magic wand accompanied by a gemstone and a letter. There was a magic spell in that letter which Barley believed would revive their father back for 24 hours. Thus, Ian and Barley would have a chance to meet their father again. After that, Barley—who was a fan of the wizarding world— tried to recite the spell. Unfortunately, no matter how much Barley tried, the spell still did not work.

Then, when Ian was in his room and contemplating the event earlier, Ian accidentally recited the spell, and it worked. The magic wand slowly began to work wonders. Shoes, feet, to the waist of Ian and Barley's father were formed. In the middle of the process, Barley suddenly came into Ian's room and interrupted Ian's focus. The gemstone they used was broken and made their father's upper body to the head failed to form. To solve the problem, Barley said that they should go on a quest to find the phoenix gem so that their father's body could be fully formed. By using Barley's old van—Guinevere— along with the magic wand and knowledge of various magic spells from Barley's game, Ian, Barley, and their father's half body embarked on an adventure to complete a mission in reviving their father as well as rediscovering the remnants of the magic that once existed.

Their first destination was the Manticore's Tavern—a family restaurant owned by a female dragon named Manticore Corey— to find a map where the phoenix gem was stored. Besides, although they were still at the beginning of the journey, they should pass through various obstacles that were quite tiring. Even so, there was a positive thing that happened when eventually Ian Lightfoot managed to drive a car and beat his fears. When they arrived at Manticore's Tavern, Ian and Barley tried to find the map where the phoenix gem was stored from Corey, but they failed. Corey said that what Ian and Barley were looking for was not exist.

Ian did not believe Corey's words. He decided to talk about something that could influence Corey's decision. Ian's words then succeeded in awakening Corey to her true identity. She was angry and suddenly spouted fire that burned the entire restaurant, including the map that Ian and Barley were looking for. The only clue to find the phoenix gem they had was a children's menu left that showing "Raven's Point" on a nearby mountain.

On the other hand, Ian and Barley's mother were so worried when she found that her children were not in the room. Laurel Lightfoot then decided to look for Ian and Barley. After knowing that Ian and Barley went to Manticore's Tavern, Laurel immediately followed them. There, Laurel failed to find Ian and Barley. But Laurel managed to meet Corey, and they eventually became friends. From Corey, Laurel knew that Ian and Barley were in danger. There was a great curse accompanying the phoenix gem that Ian and Barley were looking for. Thus Ian and Barley's safety was being threatened. Laurel then asked Corey to save Ian and

Barley together by using Corey's The Crush Crusher sword that they took from the pawnshop.

Meanwhile, according to the instructions in Raven's Point, Ian, Barley, along with their father's half body must continue their quest to the nearest mountain. Their journey was not easy. They had to face obstacles that were more difficult than before. On their way to the nearest mountain, Ian and Barley must save themselves from the pursuit of raging sprites and several police officers who stopped their car. As if that was not enough, the three of them also had to face various other obstacles such as crossing an endless abyss, finding a way to pass through a long dark tunnel, avoiding various deadly traps in the tunnel, avoiding the pursuit of gelatinous cube, saving themselves from the whirlpool that drowned them, and so on. Besides, Ian and Barley's brotherhood was also tested because Ian's rationalist thinking made him underestimated Barley's decision. Even so, their journey brought so many lessons. Everything they went through made their brotherhood closer than before without them realizing it. With Barley, Ian became more mature and confident. Moreover, Ian's magical ability also improved greatly and became very reliable.

Ian and Barley worked together to find ways to get to the place where the phoenix gem was so they could revive their father back. Unfortunately, when they finished following the map, instead of finding the phoenix gem they were looking for, they were taken to Ian's school instead. Their brotherhood was again put to the test. Ian was so angry because he regretted that he had believed in Barley's decision which turned out to be useless. Disappointed, Ian then left Barley alone.

Ian decided to spend the remaining time together with his father's half body who could not speak.

Barley felt very sorry for Ian. However, Barley was still very sure that the phoenix gem was stored somewhere around Ian's school. Therefore, he decided to keep looking for the whereabouts of the phoenix gem. Moments later, Barley found the phoenix gem in a fountain around the school. Besides, the curse that accompanied the phoenix gem then really appeared, but Barley had not noticed it yet. A terrifying dragon appeared afterwards. Seeing that, Ian returned and faced the dragon with his magic wand. Ian also told Barley to save himself immediately because there was a terrible dragon chasing him behind.

In the middle of the war, Ian's magic wand was thrown into the sea. Ian then renewed it from the fiber of the wand that pierced his hand and continued the fight. At the same time, Corey flew up carrying Laurel and stabbed her Crusher Crusher sword into the dragon's heart. Corey and Laurel tried to give Ian time to cast the magic spell so he could perfect his father's body and spent the rest of the time together. The dragon that Laurel stabbed with Corey's sword managed to fall for a while. Even though, the dragon immediately got up and was even more furious because Ian and Barley took the phoenix gem.

Meanwhile, the sun was almost setting and Ian had less time to revive his father. Ian quickly tried to cast a spell that could bring his father back to life on the hill accompanied by Barley. Ian succeeded, their father's body began to slowly form. But, Ian gave the only chance he had to meet their father to Barley. Ian had

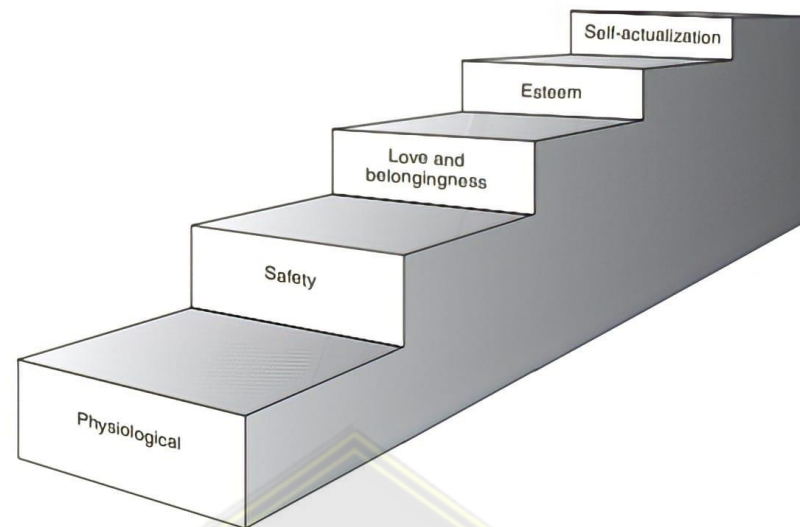
just realized that all this time he has had a figure who had always been in his life and spent many of the moments he had made, the figure was Barley—his older brother who had always accompanied him since he was a little. Therefore, Ian gave his last chance to Barley and preferred to defeat the dragon because Ian knew that only himself who could defeat the dragon.

With the help of Corey's Crush Crusher sword, Ian finally managed to kill the dragon. In the remaining time, Ian could only see their father with Barley from a distance. After Wilden, their father, disappeared, Barley told Ian about his chat with their father and said that their father was proud of Ian. Ian was very moved and happy. After that, Ian and Barley hugged each other. Lightfoot family then lived happily with new beginnings. Ian managed to socialize with other people confidently, and his ability to magic was also very increasing. At the end of the story, Ian gave Barley a new van that Ian made with his magic power to replace Barley's previous van that had been destroyed. They then named the new van "Guinevere the Second". Moreover, their world had also changed. The fantasy creature's belief in magic reemerged and they lived according to their true identities as before, which was full of magic. Ian and Barley's success in finding remnants of the magic that once existed in the end turned their world back to how it was before.

B. Related Literature

B.1 Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory

One of the famous American psychologists who was also one of the pioneers of the study of psychology and human motivation named Abraham Maslow managed to develop a study about the hierarchy of human needs that is still used by many people today. In his work, Maslow categorized human needs into two categories; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and self-esteem needs as basic needs, while self-actualization needs as growth needs. All of these needs are displayed as a staircase or pyramid where the bottom shows the basic needs and the top or peak shows self-actualization as the highest needs (Al Baroroh 1-2). According to Maslow (1970), these needs are connotative needs which means that these needs have a striving or motivational character (Feist and Feist 286). Lower basic needs must be met by a person first before proceeding to the next higher needs. Then if all these needs are relatively met, self-actualization as the highest needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs will also be very likely to be achieved. In short, the list of human needs according to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist is physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (286).



Picture B.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs' Staircase (Feist and Feist 286).

B.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the very first level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. These needs are the main and most basic needs of every individual which are also referred to as the primary needs. Food, water, air, sleep or other basic needs that are crucial for survival are included in physiological needs (Maslow in Al Baroroh 2). Moreover, Maslow in Aruma and Hanachor states that physiological needs are basic human needs that are very essential in human life which include the need for drink, food, sleep, clothes, shelter (accommodation or housing), and procreation (19).

Undoubtedly, physiological needs are the most preeminent of all the needs in the hierarchy. Maslow states in his book called *Motivation and Personality*, for humans, physiological needs will likely remain the most major motivation among other needs, including for those who have lost everything in their lives

in extreme fashions. If people lacks food, safety, love, and esteem, they are more likely to look for food first to satisfy their hunger than any other needs (36-37).

In short, if physiological needs are not satisfied, a person will live especially for physiological needs and continue to strive to fulfill these needs. All other needs will become secondary before these needs are successfully met. Therefore, physiological needs must be satisfied first before aiming to the next higher needs in the hierarchy.

B.1.2 Safety Needs

When physiological needs are well-satisfied, then the needs of safety will emerge. Safety needs are the second level of needs after physiological needs in the pyramid. Although safety needs are essential for survival, these needs are not as necessary as the physiological needs. These needs are the need for safety and security from various incidents. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states that physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces—war, terrorism, disease, fear, anxiety, danger, criminal, chaos, wild animal, natural disasters—, as well as the needs for law, order, structure, etc. are examples of safety needs that human needed (287). In conclusion, these needs are something in which we feel no fear or anxiety, as well as to exist and be safe from all harm.

B.1.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

Once the physiological and safety needs are mostly satisfied, the third level of needs will start to emerge. Humans will look for love and belongingness needs afterward. Basically, humans are social creatures, they cannot live alone. Sometimes people will be more afraid if they are alone in this world, it will make them lonely and have no one to depend on. Thus, it is not surprising that humans need reciprocal relationships with others in living their life. Being part of many kinds of relationships ranging from families, romantic attachments with the loved one, friendships, or other involvements in society can help to fulfill these needs (Al Baroroh 3). As Maslow (1970) states in Feist and Feist, the need to be part of a family, the desire to have a partner or children, the need to have a friendship, the desire to be part of a club, a neighborhood, or a nation are included in love and belongingness needs. Human contact, sex, affection, or the need to love and be loved are part of these needs as well (287-289).

B.1.4 Self-Esteem Needs

A person can move to esteem needs after all the previous lower basic needs have been satisfied. These needs include the desire to have stable, strong, and high self-evaluation, the desire to gain self-respect or self-esteem, as well as acknowledgment from others. According to Maslow in his book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, there are two categories of esteem needs. The first one is about self-respect that includes the need for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, self-confidence, independence, and freedom. Then

the last one is about esteem from others, such as the need for prestige, respect from others, status, fame, dominance, being important, honor, acceptance, as well as appreciation (45). In other words, these needs include everything related to self-esteem, personal growth, and social recognition which can ultimately make the individual gain adequacy, competence, and confidence (Al Baroroh 3). People who are able to meet these needs tend to feel confident in their abilities, which then makes them have good self-esteem as well as get respect from others. Meanwhile, feelings of helplessness and inferiority are the results if a person fails to meet these needs (Citra et al. 388). If these needs are successfully satisfied, then an individual is ready to step up to the highest needs—self-actualization.

B.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

The highest or peak level of needs of human life in the pyramid according to Maslow is self-actualization. According to Maslow in his book called *Motivation and Personality*:

“A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself.

What a man *can* be, he *must* be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization” (46).

Self-actualization is like the goal, the main thing of how someone is good at something and what they are looking for is finally achieved, satisfied, and found (Yunadi et al. 137). These needs are the needs for self-actualizers to

have capability to reach the dream, potential, and or could develop both of the dream and potential well. As Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states, self-realization, awareness of one's greatest potential, and the ability to be highly creative in all aspects are part of self-actualization (290). Self-actualization is the highest needs where people who can fulfill it are considered to have succeeded in achieving what they really want or aim for in life. Usually, people will face many obstacles and difficulties first before they reach self-actualization needs. Besides, when the person fails to meet self-actualization needs, the person will feel restless, frustrated, and discontent. Therefore, people will do everything they can to fulfill all the needs that exist in the pyramid until they can meet these needs.

B.2 Characteristics of Self-Actualizing People

Self-actualization is the final, the highest, as well as the peak level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. To achieve these needs, people need to fulfill all the basic or lower needs—physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and self-esteem needs—listed in hierarchy first. People will be easily satisfied these needs, if they are able to reach their highest potential. Furthermore, people who succeed in achieving self-actualization needs are called self-actualizing people. Self-actualizing people have several specific characteristics that distinguish them from others. There are many versions that explain the characteristics of self-actualizing people.

According to Maslow in Boeree, self-actualizing people have 17 characteristics, namely Reality-Centered, Problem Centered, Different Perception

of Means and Ends, Solitude, Deeper Personal Relations, Autonomy, Resisted Enculturation, Unhostile Sense of Humor, Acceptance of Self and Others, Spontaneity and Simplicity, Humility and Respect Towards Others, Human Kinship or *Gemeinschaftsgefühl*, Strong Ethics, Freshness Appreciation, Creative, Peak experiences, and Imperfections (7;11). Furthermore, Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz states there are 12 characteristics possessed by self-actualizing people such as An Efficient Perception of Reality, An Acceptance of themselves, others, and nature, A Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness, A Focus on Problems Outside Themselves, A Sense of Detachment and the Need for Privacy, A Freshness of Appreciation, Mystical or Peak Experiences, Social Interest, Profound Interpersonal Relations, A Democratic Character Structure, Creativeness, and Resistance to Enculturation (317-321). Meanwhile, based on Maslow (1962, 1971) in Kalat (551), there are only 6 characteristics shown by self-actualizing people, namely An Accurate Perception of Reality, Independence, creativity, and spontaneity, Acceptance of Themselves and Others, A Problem-centered Outlook rather than a centered outlook, Enjoyment of life, and A Good Sense of Humor (Rudianto 36). Besides, Maslow (1970b, 1971) revealed that not all of those characteristics are owned by self-actualizing people. The characteristics found were also different, but at least Maslow concluded that they shared certain characteristics (Schultz and Schultz 317).

Based on Rahayuningsih et al. in their journal entitled *Analyzing Self-Actualization of Jonas Character in The Giver Novel*, from those various characteristics of self-actualizing people, Jonas character they analyzed has 11

characteristics that describe him as a self-actualizing person (371). Meanwhile, according to Rudianto in his journal entitled *The Self-Actualization of the Main Character "In The Pelican Brief" Film Directed by Alan J. Pakula, Derby Shaw*—the main character he analyzed—, only showed 6 characteristics as a self-actualizing person (43). Therefore, it can be concluded that each self-actualizing person has various different characteristics. Not all self-actualization characteristics must be owned or fulfilled by every self-actualizing person. However, according to Feist and Feist, there are at least 15 tentative qualities that characterize self-actualizing people formulated by Maslow (297). They are:

B.2.1 More Efficient Perception of Reality

More efficient perception of reality is one of the characteristics of self-actualizing people. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizers can distinguish others' falsity or dishonesty. They can detect the fake and genuine things in various aspects of life easily. They also know others' positive and negative traits that most people don't easily notice. Self-actualizing people do not rely on prejudice but see the world realistically as it really is. Besides, self-actualizers also enjoy the process that is not always easy and full of uncertainty which makes them very suitable to be explorers, philosophers, or even scientists (297).

In other words, this characteristic includes the ability to judge things correctly and honestly as well as about acceptance. Self-actualizers see people or any other things in the world clearly and objectively as it should be. Self-actualizers perceive the world logically and rationally, they perceive the world

in the sense of realism. Besides, self-actualizers tolerate uncertainties as well as accept the new or unused perceptions.

B.2.2 Acceptance of Self, Others, and Nature``

The second characteristic of self-actualizing people is acceptance. Self-actualizers have a wide acceptance of themselves, others, and nature (Rahayuningsih et al. 364). According to Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz, self-actualizing people accept their strengths and weaknesses without trying to fake their dignity as well as always accept their failures gracefully. In addition, they generally also tolerate the shortcomings of others and society as well (317).

In conclusion, self-actualizers receive themselves as well as others as they are. Self-actualizing people do not feel guilty or ashamed of all their shortcomings and imperfections. They respect themselves as well as others without expecting perfection. In addition, they also accept, tolerate and do not feel jealous or threatened by others' strength.

B.2.3 Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

The next characteristic of self-actualizers is spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness. Their behavior is spontaneous, simple, and natural (Rahayuningsih et al. 364). Instead of hiding their feelings or emotions to satisfy society, self-actualizing people prefer to show their feelings or emotions honestly. As Maslow (1970b, 1971) states in Schultz and Schultz, self-actualizers' behavior is open, direct, and natural. Although self-actualizing

people keep their words from hurting others, they still won't hide their feelings or emotions just to satisfy society. Self-actualizing people feel secure enough with who they are without being overly assertive (317). They prefer to be themselves rather than care about what other people want. Self-actualizers are brave and not reluctant to express delight, excitement, wonder, anger, sorrow, pain or any other feelings they have.

B.2.4 Problem-Centering

Self-actualizing people is problem centered. Self-actualizing people do not only focus and interest about their own problems but also others' problems as well. They are task-oriented but not egocentric. They consider social problems as a life mission to which they must dedicate. With their ability to perceive reality more efficiently, self-actualizing people can easily separate which issues should be prioritized and which are not (Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist 298). If non-self-actualizing people do not care about other's problems and only tend to think about problems related to themselves, self-actualizing people actually care and are interested in both. Self-actualizing people care and like to help various social problems outside of their life. In fact, they often consider the various social problems they encounter as a life mission that must be solved. They don't care about trivial things because they have the ability to differentiate among important and non-important problems. With their ability, self-actualizers are able to overcome any problems or difficulties they find that could interfere with their activities.

B.2.5 The Need for Privacy

Self-actualizers need privacy in their life. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizing people have their own way of spending their time without feeling lonely. They remain comfortable and relaxed whether they are alone or with other people. Self-actualizing people never feel pressured to be surrounded by others because their needs for love and belongingness have been met. In solitude and privacy, they can find enjoyment (298). Although self-actualizing people have no problem with their relationship with others, they enjoy solitude and are comfortable being alone. Self-actualizing people still find pleasure, peace, and happiness in the midst of their private time.

B.2.6 Autonomy (Independence of Culture and Environment)

Autonomy is the sixth characteristic of self-actualizers. According to Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz, for their satisfactions, self-actualizing people never depend on others. They fully rely on themselves. They are so much more autonomous than other people that they never lust after social support. Besides, self-actualizers independence makes them appear aloof and is often considered an unfriendly person (319). Self-actualizers can fulfill all their needs independently. They are autonomous and only focus on their own growth and abilities. Besides, self-actualizing people do not live to meet social demands and expectations. They do not care about other people's views and opinions about themselves.

B.2.7 Continued Freshness of Appreciation

The next characteristic of self-actualizers is continued freshness of appreciation. They are able to see, understand, and sense their surroundings with freshness, admiration or awe. An experience may be faded for the non-self-actualizing person, but for self-actualizing people, they will always enjoy each repetition of the experience as if it were the first time they had it (Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz 319). In other words, self-actualizing people perceive every little thing full of wonders. They never underestimate, are always grateful and appreciate everything they have and meet.

B.2.8 The Peak or Mystical Experience

The eighth characteristic of self-actualizing people is peak/mystical experience. Maslow believes that everyone is capable of experiencing peak experience, but self-actualizing people have a greater chance of experiencing it than non-self-actualizing people. As states by Barkowski in his journal, peak or mystical experience is the most popular characteristics of self-actualizers. Most self-actualizers experience peak experiences, moments of intense ecstasy, wonder, or awe in which their self-sense is transcended. The peak experience considered to produce refreshing feeling as inspiration, physical and mental vitality, as well as renewed sense of perspective (120). In other words, peak experience is an experience that is often described as a transcendent moment of great joy and excitement. This event will be an irreplaceable moment and people often equate it with a mystical experience.

Basically, the peak experience is similar to mystical experience. Mystical experience does not speak of a religious sense but speaks of a joyful psychological experience.

B.2.9 Social Interest

Self-actualizing people have a deep social interest with others. This characteristic was adopted by Maslow from Alfred Adler's concept of social interest which aims to display self-actualizing people's sympathy and empathy to fellow human beings. According to Maslow in his book entitled *Human Motivation and Personality*, although the behavior of others often makes them hurt, disappointed, sad, angry, disgusted, impatient, etc., self-actualizing people generally still have deep feelings of identification, sympathy, and great affection for others. They have a genuine desire to help humankind in general (165).

In other words, self-actualizers possess a great concern for social interests. Self-actualizers still have great feelings of empathy, deep compassion, and a strong desire to help their fellow human beings, although they often get hurt by other's behavior. There is a feeling of kinship between humans that makes them have a great desire to help others.

B.2.10 Profound Interpersonal Relations

The next characteristic of self-actualizing people is interpersonal relations. Comparing to others, self-actualizers have more deep and intense interpersonal relationships (Maslow 166). They are able to have stronger and

deeper relationships with others because they are able to love, identify, as well as eliminate ego boundaries more than anyone else.

Furthermore, according to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizers are only close friends with a few people, but they have nurturing feelings for others in general. Self-actualizers are not in a situation that requires themselves to be friends with every people because they have important interpersonal relationships that are quite deep and intense. In addition, although self-actualizing people have great empathy for others, they still tend to be picky in their friendships. That's because they want to build healthy friendships and avoid toxic people (300). Self-actualizing people tend to be picky in determining their circle of friends. The close friendships they have with others are very small and limited. However, self-actualizing people do not have a strong desire to be friends with many people because they already have important interpersonal relationships that are quite deep and intense.

B.2.11 The Democratic Character Structure

According to Maslow, self-actualizers have democratic values. They are tolerant and accept the behavior and personality of others regardless of race, religion, social prejudice, etc. (Schultz and Schultz 320). Self-actualizing people believe that everyone deserves equal treatment regardless of religion, race, social prejudice, and others. They have a democratic attitude, respect, and genuine acceptance of all people regardless of their status. Self-actualizing

people provide equal opportunities for themselves and others to get to know each other.

In a learning situation, self-actualizing people realize their shortcomings and are willing to learn from others who know better than themselves (Feist and Feist 300). Self-actualizing people accept suggestions and corrections from others who are more capable. They also do not look down on other people and realize their shortcomings as well as their position among others.

B.2.12 Discrimination Between Good and Evil

The next characterization of self-actualizing people is discrimination between good and evil. According to Maslow in his book called *Motivation and Personality*, self-actualizing people always behave well and do no evil. That's because they are very ethical and are guided by high moral standards. Their ability to differentiate between good and evil is unquestionable (168). Self-actualizing people know whether what they are doing is right or wrong. They have appropriate moral standards, and they always try their best to do things right. Their knowledge in distinguishing good and evil cannot be doubted. Thus, self-actualizers are not easily swayed by confusing situations that might distract them when making a decision.

B.2.13 Philosophical Sense of Humor

Philosophical sense of humor is the thirteenth characteristic of self-actualizing people. Self-actualizers' sense of humor is not as ordinary as other people's. What others find funny may not necessarily be funny to them. They

prefer unhostile philosophical humor characters so that they never use other people's feelings as a joke (Maslow 169-170). Self-actualizing people never laugh at hostile humor (humor that hurts other people's feelings), superiority humor (laughs at the inferiority of others), or other jokes that are unfunny, smutty, and so on. The humor they speak or laugh at is more like a thoughtful philosophy adapted to the situation at hand and is more likely to make other people smile than laugh out loud. Besides, their humor is created spontaneously and unplanned so that it cannot be repeated.

B.2.14 Creativeness

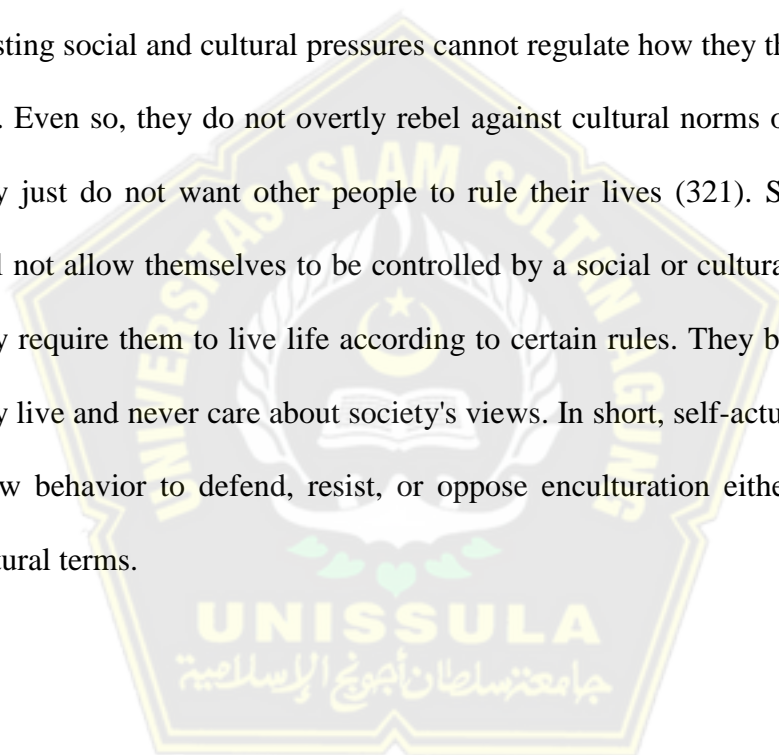
Self-actualizers' characteristic is creative. In some aspects, all self-actualizers are creative. Creativity is not always about art, creativity can emerge from any situation and condition (Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist 301). In this case, creative is not always about art or being an artist, a creative person can find a way from anywhere and to make anything. Their instincts are sharp in seeing the truth and beauty that emanates from something so as to produce true creativity.

Besides having a high sense of creativity, self-actualizing people also prioritize the authenticity of something in making work or other things in their life. In addition, they are also spontaneous, flexible, make mistakes, and improve themselves by learning from experience (Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz 320). Self-actualizing people are creative in their own way and have originality in their creativity. Besides, they are also

spontaneous, open, humble, make mistakes, even possibly do something foolish then learn from those.

B.2.15 Resistance to Enculturation

The last or final characteristic of self-actualizers is resistance to enculturation. According to Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz, self-actualized people are autonomous, independent, and self-sufficient. The existing social and cultural pressures cannot regulate how they think and act in life. Even so, they do not overtly rebel against cultural norms or social rules; they just do not want other people to rule their lives (321). Self-actualizers will not allow themselves to be controlled by a social or cultural demand that may require them to live life according to certain rules. They believe in what they live and never care about society's views. In short, self-actualizing people show behavior to defend, resist, or oppose enculturation either in social or cultural terms.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

The type of research for this study is qualitative. Qualitative research focuses on collecting non-numeric data through observation. This means, the analysis will focus on the discovery of the content, meaning, structure, and discourse of a text. On the other hand, all matters relating to the concepts, opinions, values, and behavior of people in a social context in the form of transcripts of individual interviews and focus groups or field notes, copies of documents, as well as audio and video recordings obtained by observing certain activities are part of qualitative data (Sunday 12).

Moreover, the data to be studied in this study will be interpreted using a descriptive method. The data are not presented in statistical analysis methods such as numbers, but in the form of words, phrases or sentences, prologues, dialogues, or monologues, quotations or paraphrasing.

B. Data Collecting

B.1 Data Collecting Method

These are the stages of collecting the data of the study:

B.1.1 Watching the Movie and Reading the Movie Script

The first stage of the data collecting method is watching the movie and reading the movie script several times. The first watching and reading process is quick watching and reading. At this step, the main purpose of quick watching the

movie and reading the movie script is to obtain general knowledge such as identifying the characters, understanding the theme, conflict, and plot. The next step is pleasure watching and reading, which aims to enjoy the author's style, feel the emotion, as well as grasp the most interesting issue or aspect of the movie. Then, the last step in this stage is close watching and reading, which involves analytical watching and reading. This last step aims to: 1) develop a sense of connectedness between the movie and its background context; and 2) watch the movie and read the movie script critically in order to present a more objective perspective.

B.1.2 Identifying the Data

After watching the movie and reading the movie script several times, identifying the potential data in a sequential order becomes the necessary stage in this study. This stage specifically pays attention to dialogues, descriptions, and expositions related to the problem formulations. Sentences that are suspected as potential data are then underlined to facilitate the identification of data at a later stage. This stage aims to separate the data and non-data. Clearly, only potential data related to the two problem formulations will be considered in this process.

B.1.3 Classifying the Data

The next stage of the data collecting method is data classification. Classification is conducted by grouping the data based on the corresponding problem formulations. After the data are arranged, the data will be listed into a table. Given that there are two problem formulations being addressed in this study, so there will be two tables of classified data. The table is known as an

appendix which contains columns of numbers, quotes from the movie script, page, and type of analysis, type of data, comment, and reference.

B.1.4 Reducing the Data

This stage aims to finalize classified data through elimination and selection methods. This means, similar or weak data is eliminated to refine and simplify the data. In this stage, only strong and the most relevant data are used to answer the problem formulations. The final data supporting each problem formulation are stored in the table of finalized data and will be used to support the analysis in Chapter IV.

B.2 Type of Data

The data of this study is divided into two types:

1. The primary data is taken from *Onward* (2020) movie script.
2. The secondary data are taken from journals, books, articles which are related to this study.

C. Analyzing the Data

The last stage of this study is analyzing finalized data and reporting the data analysis. This study uses descriptive qualitative analysis as the method to analyze the data. Besides, this study will also use Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze the data. The data are taken from the movie such as dialogues, narratives, and monologues. Analysis and findings are then reported in Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the answers to the two problem formulations that have been stated in chapter one. It will show what needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie, as well as the characteristics of self-actualizing people portrayed in Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie.

A. The Needs Experienced by Ian Lightfoot as The Main Character in *Onward* (2020) Movie

A famous American psychologist who was also one of the pioneers of the study of psychology and human motivation named Abraham Harold Maslow identified five categories of human needs. The needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. These five needs were arranged hierarchically as a pyramid or a staircase from the lowest to the highest needs. According to Maslow in Bahuwa, among these needs, the most basic or lower needs must be satisfied by individual first before they move to the next level or even the highest needs. The individual cannot fulfill their hierarchy of needs if the individual cannot fulfill their basic needs first (111).

A.1. Physiological Needs

The very first level of the hierarchy of needs according to Maslow is physiological needs. These needs are the main and most basic needs of every individual which are also referred to as the primary needs. Based on Maslow in Al Baroroh, food, water, air, sleep or other basic needs that are crucial for survival are included in physiological needs (2). Maslow in Aruma and Hanachor also states that physiological needs are basic human needs that are very essential in human life which include the need for drink, food, sleep, clothes, shelter (accommodation or housing), and procreation (19). Ian Lightfoot's physiological needs can be seen through the narrative and dialogue below:

Ian: “You know what, **I’m just gonna get some food on the way to school**” (*Onward* 06:44-06:47).

....

INT. BURGERSHIRE RESTAURANT - DAY

A cash register runs up an order. **Ian takes his receipt and sits** (*Onward* 07:10).



Picture 4.1 Ian sitting in the park with his bag of food containing a burger and a drink beside him (*Onward* 08:20).



Picture 4.2 Ian drinking his drink (*Onward* 08:16).

As the first level of the hierarchy of needs, the needs for food or drink are the most prepotent needs. If these needs do not satisfied, people will look for or find something to satisfy these needs. Therefore, Ian needs to get some foods outside to satisfy these needs. Previously, Ian has made breakfast with a bowl of cereal and milk, then a toast. But, Barley, his older brother, ruined his breakfast by spilling and eating Ian's food. So to fulfill these needs, Ian decides to look for food on his way to school. Ian already satisfied his physiological needs by buying a bag of food that contains a burger along with a drink from a Burgershire Restaurant then enjoying it in the park in front of his school.

Furthermore, another proof of the physiological needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot in *Onward* (2020) movie can be seen from the quotes below:

A bump jostles Ian awake in back. Dad also wakes up in a panic. He taps Ian's foot.

Ian: “Yeah, we’re still here.”

Dad goes to the front and taps his foot against Barley.

Barley: “**Well, good morning to thee, dear Lightfoot men!** Welcome to the Path of Peril!” (*Onward* 57:41-57:55).

Besides food and drink, the other most basic need that must be met in life is sleep. As the explanation about the physiological needs, the needs also contain sleep. Just like the quotes above, Barley gives a morning greeting to Ian and their father, who woke up because of the bump in their van. Barley's greeting to Ian and their father indicates that Ian had fallen asleep with Dad last night. Moreover, the narrative "A bump jostles Ian awake in back. Dad also wakes up in a panic. He taps Ian's foot." also clearly shows that last night Ian slept in the backseat of the van with Dad before the bump jostle waking them up. Thus, Ian's other physiological needs, namely sleep, have been met.

Another proof of the physiological needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot in *Onward* (2020) movie is also described as below:

INT. VAN - CONTINUOUS

A pile of parking tickets clutter the passenger seat.

Barley: “Ooh, whoops! Sorry! Let me just file those.”

Barley shoves the parking tickets into the glove box, then notices the smeared letters on Ian’s forehead.

Barley: “Hey! Did those kids write on your face?”

Barley licks his thumb and starts to rub Ian’s forehead.

Barley: “Here, I’ll get it.”

Ian pushes Barley’s hand away.

Ian: “Can we please just go home?”

Barley: “Okay, we’ll perform your birthday ceremony later. Then you’ll be ready for adulthood and it’s gauntlet of challenges! You know in ancient times, you celebrated your day of birth with a solemn quest.”

Ian looks at the cartoon dragon on the side of the gym, giving an exaggerated thumbs up. Ian slumps in his seat.

INT. LIGHTFOOT HOUSE - DAY

Ian enters the house, defeated.

Ian: “Mom?”

No answer (*Onward* 12:15-12:49).



Picture 4.3 Lightfoot family's house (*Onward* 02:40).

Not only food, drink, nor sleep, living things also need a place to live, a place to shelter, to rest, or as an accommodation to do something. It is included as one of the other basic human needs which are incorporated in physiological needs. From the quotes, it is told that Ian asks Barley to just go home instead of discussing his failed birthday party. Furthermore, from the sentence "Ian enters the house, defeated." also clearly shows that Ian has returned to their house—the pink house looks like a mushroom where the Lightfoot family lives in as shown in the picture above. It means Ian's physiological needs which is a shelter or a house as a place to live as well as carry out some activities has been fulfilled.

A.2. Safety Needs

When physiological needs are well-satisfied, we become motivated by safety and security needs against various incidents. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states that physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces—war, terrorism, disease, fear, anxiety, danger, criminal, chaos, wild animal, natural disasters—, as well as the needs for law, order, structure, etc. are examples of safety needs that human needed (287). Moreover, according to Maslow in Truman the needs to feel free from fear and anxiety, as well as to exist and be safe from danger are the part of safety needs (Truman et al. 45). The safety needs of Ian Lightfoot can be seen from the dialogue and narrative below:

Ian: "Bridgrigar Invisia!"

The staff glows. Ian looks at the chasm, then back at Barley.

Barley: “Hey. You can do this.”

He steps off the edge. But this time his foot stops mid-air, planted on a glowing platform of light.

Barley: “Ha-ha!”

Ian: “Yeah!”

Barley: “THERE YOU GO!”

Ian stands there for a moment, one-legged, then plants his other foot. But this foot doesn't land on anything. Barley gives a tug on the rope and pulls him back.

Barley: “Believe with every step!”

Ian closes his eyes, concentrates, then lands it on another platform of light.

Barley: “Oh yeah!”

Ian takes another step. It lands, solid. He takes another few steps and calls back to Barley.

Ian: “You've got me, right?”

Ian takes one step after another to the center of the chasm. But the knot in the rope loosens. Barley's eyes go wide.

Ian: “This is amazing!”

The rope loosens more and more, until it falls free, dropping into the chasm.

Barley: “(covering panic) Yeah, but just keep going! Don’t look back! Just straight ahead!”

Ian: “(laughing) You’ve still got the rope, right?”

Barley looks at the useless rope in his hands.

Barley: “YEAH! I GOT IT!”

Ian: “AM NOT AFRAID! (beat) Oh man, I could stay out here all day!”

Ian playfully steps from side to side.

Barley: “OKAY, BUT KEEP MOVING! WE’VE GOTTA SEE DAD, REMEMBER?!”

Ian: “HEY DAD, THIS LAST STEP IS FOR YOU!”

Ian turns to look at Barley and Dad. When he does, he sees the rope isn’t attached to him anymore. As soon as he sees this, he FALLS. **But just catches himself on the lip of the chasm. He pulls himself up, terrified, and leans against the bridge lever. The bridge lowers, loud and creaky.**

Barley: “Ha-ha! He did it, Dad!”

Barley drives across the bridge and gets out to hug Ian

(Onward 1:00:26-1:01:50).

Safety needs also include the needs to be free from fear or anxiety. After Ian experienced several incidents, such as himself feeling afraid, the protective rope he was using fell into the chasm, and also almost fell into the chasm several times, Ian has now managed to escape from a dangerous situation that threatens his safety. With the support of Barley and the extraordinary effort Ian puts in, he is finally free from a dangerous situation after overcoming his fear of crossing the deep chasm. It means Ian's struggle against his fear as he crosses the deep chasm brings Ian to reach his needs for safety.

Another proof of safety needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot in *Onward* (2020) movie can be seen from the narrative and dialogue below:

A giant gelatinous cube filled with skeletons drops from a hole in the ceiling, closing them off from the way they came.

Barley: “A GELATINOUS CUBE!”

The cube moves toward them. As it does, it runs over Dad’s dismembered torso. The torso immediately dissolves.

They look to the other end of the tunnel and see a door slowly lowering from above, about to close them off inside the chamber with the gelatinous cube.

Barley: “Run!”

Ian sees there are shapes and symbols on the path stones.

Ian: “Whoa, wait! It’s some kind of puzzle. We gotta figure it out before—“

Barley: “No time. Grab a shield.”

Barley and Ian grab shields from skeletons and run.

As they step on path stones, arrows release from the walls and strike the shields. At the other side, they STOP in front of a wide chasm with spikes at the bottom.

Ian: “Jump!”

Barley: “What?”

Ian: “Trust me.”

Barley jumps and begins to fall toward the spikes.

Ian: “Aloft Elevar!”

Ian catches Barley in mid-air with a levitation spell.

Barley: “Ha-ha!”

Ian and Dad leap off the edge, using Barley as a stepping stone to bound to the other side. Ian lands on the other side and looks back.

Barley: “Ian...”

The cube is closing in on Barley, who floats over the chasm. Ian uses magic to lift Barley to safety, just barely sliding him up between the gelatinous cube and the ledge.

Ian and Barley slide under the closing door, then notice Dad is still on the other side. Ian grabs his leash and tugs him under the door just as it closes (*Onward* 1:13:29-1:14:25).

Everyone certainly wants the needs for safety, both physical security and safety from any dangerous situations. As previously explained, all of these needs are part of the safety needs. Ian, Barley, and their Dad are caught in a dangerous situation where they must save themselves from the pursuit of a gelatinous cube. With Ian’s ability to solve the puzzle, he manages to escape from the pursuit of a gelatinous cube. Ian makes a gelatinous cube that was previously chasing them, falls into the chasm. Meanwhile, Ian successfully crosses the chasm using Barley's body. Besides, Ian also manages to save Barley as well as their Dad with his levitation spell. Thus, it shows that Ian manages to reach his safety needs; by making that gelatinous cube falls into the chasm, that monstrous thing no longer pursued Ian and others.

Moreover, another proof of Ian's safety needs can also be seen below:

The dragon whips its tail, sending Ian and the staff soaring. Ian crashes to the ground, watching helplessly as the staff splashes into the ocean. Ian searches for a way.

Ian: "No!"

The dragon marches straight towards Barley and Dad.

Ian: "No. No. No—No!"

Laurel gets her fingertips on the sword. It's precariously perched, slipping toward a deeper fall. Ian searches for a way.

Ian: "Use what I have. Uh, what do I have? I have nothing!"

He looks at his empty hands.

Ian: "Splinter..."

Ian sees a splinter from the staff in his hand.

Ian: "Magic in every fiber."

Ian bites out the splinter and holds it out in his hand.

Ian: "Magnora Gantuan!"

The splinter grows into a full-size staff. Ian sees the beast closing in on Barley and Dad.

Ian: “NO!”

Ian points the staff and yells.

Ian: “Voltar Thundasir!”

A colossal bolt of lightning shoots from his staff and blasts most of the armor off the dragon. It keeps advancing, still dragon-shaped, but with its core clearly exposed. The Curse Crusher begins to fall, but Laurel just grabs it by the tip of its blade. She stands and calls out to Ian.

Laurel: “Ian!”

She hurls the sword toward Ian with all her might.

Ian: "Accelior!"

Ian rushes the sword mid-air with the velocity spell and plunges it straight into the core of the curse. It billows into the air as a red cloud, then dissipates into nothing (Onward 1:26:04-1:27:10).

Everyone needs the needs of safety to be free from all threaten things including the disturbance of wild animals or even a war. As explained earlier, these needs are called safety needs. Like Ian, he must fight against a beast, a dragon that is formed from the curse contains in the phoenix gem that Barley took to revive their Dad. The dragon is aiming for the gem that Barley has brought with him. Besides, that beast also causes damage to the surrounding area. With his magical ability as

well as The Crush Crusher sword given by his mother, Ian fights to defeat the dragon alone. With ups and downs, Ian finally wins the battle and kills the dragon. Ian's success in defeating the dragon shows that he has achieved his safety needs.

A.3. Love and Belongingness Needs

The third level of needs will start to emerge after the physiological needs as well as the safety needs are mostly satisfied. People will look for the love and belongingness needs afterwards. Based on Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, the need to be part of a family, the desire to have a partner or children, the need to have a friendship, the desire to be part of a club, a neighborhood, or a nation are included in love and belongingness needs. Human contact, sex, affection, or the need to love and be loved are part of these needs as well (287-289). Ian Lightfoot's love and belongingness needs in *Onward* (2020) movie can be seen from the proof below:

Ian: “Morning, Mom!”

A scaly Labrador-sized dragon, BLAZEY, races into the room and tackles Ian to the ground.

Ian: “Aahh!”

Ian is trapped as the dragon happily licks his face.

Ian: “Shh! Down girl! Please!”

Laurel: (noticing) Oh--! Blazey, down!

Laurel races over, squirting the dragon with a spray bottle.

Ian: “Ah! Stop, girl, stop!”

Laurel: “Bad dragon! Back to your lair!”

Blazey blows a small puff of fire at Laurel and runs off.

Ian stands and is attacked with Mom kisses.

Laurel: “Happy Birthday, mister adult man!”

Ian: “(struggling/laughing) Ugh, no, Mom! Ah! Gross.”

Laurel: “Hey, buddy, don’t wipe off my kisses!”

Laurel looks at Ian, touched.

Ian: “What?”

Laurel: “You’re wearing your Dad’s sweatshirt”

Ian: “Oh, you know. Finally fits.”

Laurel: “Oh, my little chubby cheeks is all grown up!”

Ian: “Okay, okay, Mom! I gotta eat something before school (*Onward* 03:20-03:44).

....

Ian walks in the front door, smiling.

Ian: “Mom!”

Blazey barrels around the corner and knocks Ian to the ground. But Ian stays there and wrestles playfully with her (*Onward* 1:31:03-1:31:12).

Feeling love and belongingness is something that everyone needs. From the quotes, Ian has got it all. Ian loves his mother, and his mother loves him back. It can be seen from Laurel's treatment of Ian on Ian's birthday. Laurel, Ian's mother, still treats Ian like a cute chubby-cheeks little kid. She kisses Ian lovingly on his birthday. Laurel is so touched to see that her little boy is now growing into an adult. Moreover, Ian is also loved with his pet dragon. It can be seen when Blazey, Ian's little dragon, enjoys playing with Ian by happily licking Ian's face. Even though he was uncomfortable with Blazey at first, Ian also loves and likes to play with his pet now. As the explanation before, the need to belong to a family as well as the need to give and receive love are part of love and belongingness needs; and Ian has got all of that. Ian gets that from the love of his mother as well as his pet, and he loves them too.

In addition, another proof of Ian Lightfoot's love and belongingness needs can be seen from Ian's confession to Barley below:

Ian: "I had someone who looked out for me, someone who pushed me to be more than I ever thought I could be. I never had a dad... but I always had you" (*Onward* 1:25:17-1:25:28).

Having siblings who love each other is something that everyone hopes for. As the explanation of love and belongingness needs, the needs to belong to a family is part of these needs. All this time, Ian is always sad because he has never felt his father's love and figure. But, without Ian realizes, Ian already gets that love from Barley. After he realized, now Ian knows that there is always someone who loves and is always there for him. Besides, Ian loves Barley too. It means that Ian has achieved his love and belongingness needs. All this time, Ian has always received love and affection from Barley, the older brother Ian loves. Barley is not only a brother for Ian in the family but also a father figure that Ian has been looking for all this time.

Ian Lightfoot's love and belongingness needs are also portrayed through the proof below:

The bell rings. The students leave. **Sadalia and her group of friends walk up to Ian.**

Sadalia: "Hey! That was great."

Ian: "Thanks!"

Gurge: "You going to the park later?"

Ian: "Yeah! See you there!"

They all wave goodbye to Ian as they leave (*Onward*

1:30:54-1:31:00).

In life, everybody not only wants the needs of love and belongingness in a family but also a desire to make friends. From the dialogue above, Ian already has friends who also respect his existence. Previously, Ian even had difficulty socializing with other people outside his family, making it difficult for him to make friends with other people. However, after changing his personality to be more open and also the magical things Ian experienced, people finally recognized Ian. Now, his friends at school even greet and invite him to join first, something Ian has never experienced before. They are friendly and consider Ian as their friend, something that Ian has hoped for since entering school for the first time and is now come true. It shows us that Ian has achieved his love and belongingness needs. Besides the need to belong to a family, Ian also needs the desire for friendship or being included in a club; and Ian has received that through his friends at school.

A.4. Self-Esteem Needs

According to Maslow in his book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, there are two categories of esteem needs. The first one is about self-respect that includes the need for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, self-confidence, independence, and freedom. Then the last one is about esteem from others such as the need for prestige, respect from others, status, fame, dominance, being important, honor, acceptance, as well as appreciation (45). In addition, when people successfully fulfill these needs, they tend to feel confident in their abilities which then makes them have good self-esteem and gain respect from others. Meanwhile, feelings of helplessness and inferiority are the results if a

person fails to meet these needs (Citra et al. 388). Ian Lightfoot's self-esteem needs can be seen from the dialogue below:

Tiny Barley perches on Ian's shoulder, celebrating their success. Ian pants heavily, still riding the adrenaline.

Ian: "Dad, are you okay?!"

Barley: "He's fine, thanks to the skillful driving of Sir Ian Lightfoot! High Five!" (*Onward* 47:48-47:54).

....

(ON PHONE)

Colt: "Well, I almost had them, but Ian, he just... drove off."

Laurel: "Huh? Good for him."

Colt: "What?"

Laurel: "No, I just mean... he's scared to drive. Thinks something's gonna come at him out of the—" (*Onward* 1:10:07-1:10:32).

The desire for achievement in any field is also a part of self-esteem needs in terms of the first/self-respect category. From the quotes, it is told that Ian is finally able to drive a car. He manages to overcome his fear also be confident to drive a car even in dangerous situations. It means that Ian has achieved his self-esteem needs

about the desire for achievement. Ian already satisfied his self-esteem needs by makes a new achievement in his life; he is finally able to drive a car. It is a great achievement for Ian as he even refused and felt incompetent when asked to drive a car in the past, but now he has managed to drive a car well.

Another proof of Ian Lightfoot's self-esteem needs can be seen from the dialogue and narrative below:

EXT. RIVER - DAY

The beak of the next raven points straight at a metal disk on the ground. Barley begins to pry it up.

Ian: "Wait."

Ian wipes dirt from the disk. They see the reflection of the raven's beak pointing back at the chest of the raven statue. Ian goes to the statue, examines the chest, and pulls out a loose tile with a distinctive shape.

Barley: "You see that, Dad? The apprentice has become the master" (Onward 1:08:03- 1:08:23).

As stated by Maslow in *Motivation and Personality* before, the desire for mastery and competence as well as for confidence is one of the needs that included in the first category of self-esteem needs—self-respect category. Based on the quotes, Ian has achieved both of those needs. Barley's words show that the clueless Ian has now become a master in solving the mysteries on their quest. He is confident in

every step he takes during his quest for the phoenix gem. Their quest turns Ian into a pro and confident in everything he has to face on his journey. Thus Ian has succeeded in achieving his self-esteem needs which then makes him a confident and useful person for others.

The next proof of Ian Lightfoot's self-esteem needs can also be seen from the dialogue below:

INT. TUNNEL - DAY

Ian stands in the speeding cheese puff, holding the staff.

Ian: "Boombastia!"

Just a small spark. Barley adjust Ian's shoulder like he did with the growth spell.

Barley: "Remember..."

Ian: "Ah, right. (trying again) Boombastia!"

Beautiful fireworks explode from the staff.

Ian: "Whoa!"

Barley: "Yeah! You're a natural!"

Barley grabs a chunk of cheese doodle and throws it at Ian.

Barley: "Think fast!"

Ian: "Aloft Elevar!"

Ian catches it with magic.

Barley: “Ha-ha! Yeah!”

He tosses it back to Barley who pops it in his mouth.

Barley: “Nice” (*Onward* 1:11:18-1:11:27).

Besides successfully achieving something by ourselves, getting appreciation from others is also included as the self-esteem needs. Barley’s words above shows that Barley greatly appreciates Ian's magical ability. He told Ian that Ian is gifted in magic by saying, “Yeah! You're a natural!”. Besides, Barley also praises Ian that his magic ability is good. Barley's appreciation to Ian indicates that Ian has achieved his self-esteem needs; other people (Barley) appreciate and praise Ian's magical ability.

A.5. Self-Actualization Needs

According to Maslow, the highest level of needs in human life are self-actualization. To achieve these needs, people need to fulfill all the needs—physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and self-esteem needs— listed in hierarchy first. Self-actualization is like the goal, the main thing of how someone is good at something and what they are looking for is finally achieved, satisfied, and found (Yunadi et al. 137). These needs are the needs for self-actualizers to have capability to reach the dream, potential, and or could develop both of the dream and potential well. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states that self-realization, awareness of one's greatest potential, and the ability to be highly creative in all aspects are part of self-actualization (290). Usually, a

person will face many obstacles and difficulties first before he/she will be able to achieve his/her self-actualization. Ian Lightfoot's self-actualization needs can be shown in the narrative and dialogue below:

(The proof that shows all of Ian's wishes have been fulfilled with Barley)

EXT. OCEANSIDE CLIFF - PARK - DAY

Ian pulls out the list of things to do with Dad. His heart breaks as he begins to cross off one item after another.

Ian is about to cross off **DRIVING LESSON** when he stops.

In Flashback:

.....

End Flashback.

Ian thinks. Then places a check mark next to DRIVING LESSON.

He goes back to the top of the list: **PLAY CATCH.**

In Flashback:

....

End Flashback.

Ian checks off PLAY CATCH. The next item on the list:
LAUGH TOGETHER.

In Flashback:

.....

End Flashback.

Ian checks off LAUGH TOGETHER. The next item on
the list: **SHARE MY LIFE WITH HIM.**

In Flashback: EXT. SWIMMING POOL - DAY

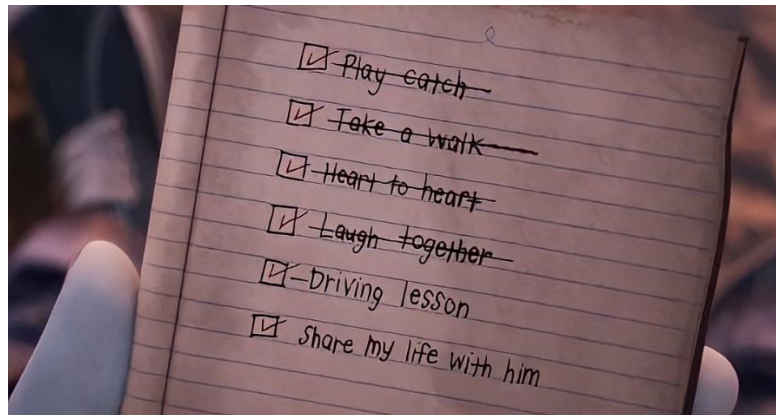
.....

CUT TO: EXT. LIGHTFOOT HOUSE - DAY

.....

EXT. OCEANSIDE CLIFF - PARK - DAY

**Ian sees he's crossed off everything on the list. He puts
the checklist back in his pocket, takes Dad's leash, and
races into the park, toward Barley (*Onward* 1:18:41-
1:20:19).**



Picture 4.4 All of Ian's wishes list that he wants to do with his father has been fulfilled with Barley

....

(Proof that shows Ian gave Barley his only chance to meet their father)

Laurel: "Boys! It's coming back!" The dragon's eyes turn immediately to the gem.

Barley: "I'll go distract it!"

Ian: "What? No! If you do that, you'll miss Dad."

Barley: "It's okay. Say hi to Dad for me."

Ian takes this in and suddenly realizes what he has to do.

Ian: "No. You go and say goodbye."

Barley: "What?"

Ian: “I had someone who looked out for me, someone who pushed me to be more than I ever thought I could be. I never had a dad... but I always had you” (*Onward* 1:24:58-1:25:33).

All this time, what Ian wanted the most was to feel Dad’s love and spend time together. He's even made a list of things he wants to do with Dad. Nonetheless, that desire now disappears when Ian realizes how big and meaningful Barley's role is in his life. When Ian flashbacks to the past, he then realizes that all of the wish lists he wrote have been fulfilled with Barley—play catch, take a walk, heart to heart, laugh together, driving lesson, and share his life with him. Ian might never feel his father's love and figure, but he always had Barley. Barley is an older brother as well as a father figure who has always been there and accompanied him throughout his life. Meeting Dad is not Ian's main desire anymore. That’s why Ian gave Barley his only chance to meet their father, then chose to fight the dragon. This means that Ian has reached his self-actualization because all his dreams have been successfully fulfilled through Barley. Ian’s process of self-actualization is not easy. He has to go through various obstacles and difficulties first to know that all his dreams have been fulfilled with Barley.

Furthermore, another proof of Ian’s self-actualization can also be seen from Barley’s dialogue below:

(The proof if Ian is a wizard/gifted in magic)

Barley: “You mean you have to. (beat) A person can only do magic if they have the gift. And my little brother has the magic gift!” (*Onward* 22:49-22:55).

....

INT. VAN - NIGHT

Barley: “Ha-ha! That was unbelievable. You were just like... (magic sounds) And the beam was just floatin' there! My brother is a wizard!” (*Onward* 32:49-32:56).

Self-actualization needs are the needs for self-actualizers to have capability to reach the dream, potential, and or could develop both of the dream and potential well. Ian could develop both of them well so that he manages to reach his self-actualization. Besides all his wishes being fulfilled, Ian also managed to develop his greatest potential. He is gifted in magic, Ian is a wizard with amazing ability. Ian's self-actualization is achieved when he truly understands and finds the goal of his life as well as develops the potential that exists within him well. All of Ian's dreams as well as his greatest potential have been achieved, fulfilled, and found. He is called as self-actualized person.

With the explanations above, it can be seen that Ian Lightfoot, as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie, has successfully fulfilled all of the five needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

B. The Characteristics of Self-actualizing Person Portrayed in Ian Lightfoot as The Main Character in *Onward* (2020) Movie

When Ian Lightfoot manages to fulfill all the needs in the hierarchy, he becomes a self-actualizer. Self-actualizers have several specific characteristics that distinguish them from others. Maslow's characteristics of self-actualizing people have been discussed in chapter two of this study. Maslow at least formulated fifteen tentative characteristics of self-actualizing people, and from the fifteen characteristics that have been stated before, Ian Lightfoot has some.

B.1 More Efficient Perception of Reality

The first characteristic of self-actualizing people according to Maslow is more efficient perception of reality. Based on Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizers can distinguish others' falsity or dishonesty. They can detect the fake and genuine things in various aspects of life easily. They also know others' positive and negative traits that most people don't easily notice. Self-actualizing people do not rely on prejudice but see the world realistically as it really is. Besides, self-actualizers also enjoy the process that is not always easy and full of uncertainty which makes them very suitable to be explorers, philosophers, or even scientists (297). Self-actualizers perceive the world in the sense of realism, they always see the world logically and rationally. Ian's characteristic of more efficient perception of reality is portrayed in the dialogue below:

INT. BARLEY'S VAN

Seatbelt on, keys in the ignition, the gears grind.

Barley: “(straining) Come on, Guinevere...”

Ian: “Uh... Maybe we should just take the bus”

(Onward 23:47-23:52).

The condition of Guinevere–Barley's van– is old and not convincing to use; it can be seen when Barley has difficulty starting the Guinevere engine. Thus, Ian gives advice to Barley that they better take the bus instead of Barley's van. The advice given by Ian shows this characteristic; Ian responds to the things around him logically and rationally. Ian sees the condition of Barley's van clearly and objectively, which the condition of the van looks old and not convincing to use in a quest. It shows that Ian is a person who has a more efficient perception of reality; he thinks objectively according to the existing reality.

Other proof regarding this characteristic can also be seen from the dialogue below:

The van comes to a stop at a red light. Ian traces a route with his finger, right to Raven's Point.

Ian: “Well, it looks like the expressway should take us right there.”

Barley: “Eh, expressway is a little too obvious. On a quest, the clear path is never the right one—“

Ian: “What?”

Barley: “During one Quests of Yore campaign, Shrub Rosehammer and I took the easy route... led him straight

into the belly of a gelatinous cube. Only reason I didn't suffer the same fate? (slaps gut) I followed my gut."

Barley highlights barely-perceptible road on the map.

Barley: "And it's telling me we take an ancient trail called the Path of Peril."

Ian: "But the expressway is faster."

Barley: "Maybe not in the long run."

Ian: "I know you want this to be like one of your adventure games, but all that matters is that we get to spend as much time as possible with Dad."

Dad breaks free from his seatbelt in back and wanders toward the front of the van, leaving his top half behind. He taps his foot against Barley's. Barley pats Dad's foot and sighs.

Ian: "So, we should just take the expressway. Right?"

Barley: "Yeah. You're right. (beat) But if you end up inside a gelatinous cube, you are on your own."

Barley steers the van onto an onramp (*Onward* 33:20-34:31).

With so little time left, the most important thing for them was to spend as much time with Dad as possible. Believing in a game that is not necessarily the same as reality is a waste of time. Thus, instead of obeying Barley's request to go through the Path of Peril like the game he won, Ian prefers to trust the route shown on the

map. Ian knows that Barley wants their quest to be like the adventure game he was playing, but Ian thinks rationally that they could not spare the remaining time for Barley's wish. Ian sees the situation he is in clearly and objectively. According to the directions on the map, the expressway will take them to where the phoenix gem is located faster. Therefore, Ian believes that the expressway is the best option they can do. By choosing the expressway as the most effective route, it can be proof that Ian thinks logically, objectively, and rationally according to reality. He prefers a clear reality rather than relying on Barley's experience in the game he won, in which the truth itself is still in doubt.

B.2 A Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness is one of the characteristics of self-actualizing people. As Maslow (1970b, 1971) states in Schultz and Schultz, self-actualizers' behavior is open, direct, and natural. Although self-actualizing people keep their words from hurting others, they still won't hide their feelings or emotions just to satisfy society. Self-actualizing people feel secure enough with who they are without being overly assertive (317). They are brave and not reluctant to express delight, excitement, wonder, anger, sorrow, pain or any other feelings they have. Ian Lightfoot clearly has this characteristic. It is supported from the dialogue below:

INT. VAN - NIGHT

Ian points the staff at an empty soda can.

Ian: "Aloft Elevar."

Nothing happens.

Ian: "Aloft Elevar."

Still nothing. Ian turns to Barley, picks up the Quests of Yore book gestures to a levitation spell in it.

Ian: "I can't get this levitation spell to work. Maybe I should try something else, like... (flipping pages) Arcane Lightning?"

Barley: "Pfft, yeah, like a level one mage could bust out the hardest spell in the Enchanter's Guide Book. (nerdy laugh) Maybe we'll stick with the easy ones."

Ian: "Yeah, well, it's not working. Am I saying it wrong?"

Barley: "You said it right, it's just for any spell to work you have to speak from your heart's fire."

Ian: "My what?"

Barley: "Your heart's fire, you must speak with passion, don't hold back." Ian seems doubtful about this advice.

Ian: "(trying harder) Aloft Elevar!"

Nothing.

Barley: "No, like -Aloft Elevar!"

Ian: "(angry, louder) Aloft Elevar!"

Barley: "No, from your heart's fire!"

Ian: "ALOFT ELEVAR!"

Barley: "DON'T HOLD BACK!"

Ian: "ALOFT ELEVAR!"

Barley: “HEART'S FIRE!”

Ian tosses the staff in frustration.

Ian: “STOP SAYING HEARTS FIRE! This just clearly isn't working!”

Ian sits defeated next to Dad (*Onward* 26:19-27:04).

Ian expressing his anger directly to Barley is part of the spontaneity. Ian is so sick and frustrated because Barley keeps talking about "Hearts Fire" when he has tried many times but still failed; it is a naturalness behavior.

Furthermore, other proof regarding this characteristic can also be seen from the dialogue below:

EXT. NEW MUSHROOMTON DOWNTOWN – DAY

Ian climbs out of the hole and squints into the sunlight.

His smile fades as he recognizes landmarks of New Mushroomton. They're right back where they started.

Ian: “(in shock) We're back home.”

Barley: “How did we--? No, that doesn't make sense! We took the Path of Peril. We followed the ravens, we went to the end of the water...”

Barley looks more closely at the tile.

Barley: “Unless the X meant stay away from the water.”

He turns the tile so the X is on the bottom.

Barley: “Or it could be, like, a campfire... (beat) It’s okay. We can figure this out.”

Ian: “Figure out what? We’re back where we started!”

Barley: “I mean, it has to be here, there was a gauntlet. I mean, unless, that gauntlet was for, coincidentally, some different quest. (beat) That’s a possibility.”

Ian: “What?!”

Barley: “No, no, no, this has to be where the Phoenix Gem is. (beat) I followed my gut.”

Ian: “(dawning) Oh no...”

Barley: “What?”

Ian: “The gem is in the mountain. The mountain we could have been to hours ago if we’d just... (catching himself) If we’d just stayed on the expressway.”

Barley: “No, the expressway is too obvious, remember?! You can never take the—“

Ian: “If I hadn’t listened to you! Okay? I can’t believe this. You act like you know what you’re doing, but you don’t have a clue... and that’s because you are a screw-up! And now you have screwed up my chance to have the one thing I never had!”

Barley looks at Ian, hurt. Ian takes Dad by the leash walks into the park.

Barley: “Where are you going?”

Ian: “To spend what little time we have left with Dad!”

Ian looks at the staff in disgust. He hands it to Barley.

Barley: “Ian, wait! We can still find the Phoenix Gem! We just have to keep looking!”

But Ian just keeps walking with Dad further into the park.

Barley: “Ian! IAN!” (*Onward* 1:16:00-1:17:35).

The only chance that Ian has to meet his Dad is threatened with failure. This situation surely makes Ian shocked. Ian then expresses his anger and disappointment to Barley spontaneously. He regrets having believed Barley's idea earlier. Ian telling Barley about all his emotions is the part of spontaneity and naturalness.

B.3 Problem Centering

Problem centering is one of the characteristics of self-actualizing people. Self-actualizing people do not only focus on and interest in their own problems but also others' problems as well. They are task-oriented but not egocentric. They consider social problems as a life mission to which they must dedicate. With their ability to perceive reality more efficiently, self-actualizing people can easily separate which issues should be prioritized and which are not (Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist 298). The problem centering characteristic of Ian Lightfoot can be seen from the proof below:

EXT. FOUNTAIN – DAY

Laurel: “Boys! It’s coming back!”

The dragon’s eyes turn immediately to the gem. Ian and Barley turn to the dragon as Dad continues to generate.

Barley: “I’ll go distract it!”

Ian: “What? No! If you do that, you’ll miss Dad.”

Barley: “It’s okay. Say hi to Dad for me.”

Ian takes this in and suddenly realizes what he has to do.

Ian: “No. You go and say goodbye.”

Barley: “What?”

Ian: “I had someone who looked out for me, someone who pushed me to be more than I ever thought I could be. I never had a dad... but I always had you.”

Barley opens his mouth to respond, **but before he can say anything, Ian takes the staff and races off. Ian leaps off the ledge, calling out the trust bridge spell.**

Ian: “Bridrigar Invisia!”

He lands on the bridge midair and runs toward the dragon.

Ian: “Boombastia!”

Fireworks shoot from his staff, blinding the dragon. The dragon whips its tail toward Ian. It misses the first time, but then the dragon lifts its tail to strike Ian again.

Ian: “Aloft Elevar!”

Ian stops the tail by levitation. He strains to hold it. Meanwhile, Laurel tries desperately to reach the hilt of the Curse Crusher deep in the locker pile. The dragon whips its tail, sending Ian and the staff soaring. Ian crashes to the ground, watching helplessly as the staff splashes into the ocean.

Ian: “NO!”

The dragon marches straight towards Barley and Dad.

Ian: “No. No. No-- No!”

Laurel gets her fingertips on the sword. It’s precariously perched, slipping toward a deeper fall.

Ian searches for a way.

Ian: “Use what I have. Uh, what do I have? I have nothing!”

He looks at his empty hands.

Ian: “Splinter...”

Ian sees a splinter from the staff in his hand.

Ian: “Magic in every fiber.”

Ian bites out the splinter and holds it out in his hand.

Ian: “Magnora Gantuan!”

The splinter grows into a full-size staff. Ian sees the beast closing in on Barley and Dad.

Ian: “NO!”

Ian points the staff and yells...

Ian: “Voltar Thundasir!”

A colossal bolt of lighting shoots from his staff and blasts most of the armor off the dragon. It keeps advancing, still dragon-shaped, but with its core clearly exposed. The Curse Crusher begins to fall, but Laurel just grabs it by the tip of its blade. She stands and calls out to Ian.

Laurel: “Ian!”

She hurls the sword toward Ian with all her might.

Ian: “Accelior!”

Ian rushes the sword mid-air with the velocity spell and plunges it straight into the core of the curse. It billows into the air as a red cloud, then dissipates into nothing. Ian falls to the ground, spent. The staff clatters away from him and is blocked by the rubble that was once the dragon. Suddenly there's a warm burst of light from atop the peak. Laurel and Colt look toward the light, stunned. Ian climbs the rubble to find a gap through which he can see. Barley is face to face with a glowing figure. The glowing subsides to reveal Dad. All of him (*Onward* 1:24:59-1:27:27).

Self-actualizing people are problem-centered. They are not only focused on and interested in their own problems, but also the problems of others. Ian knows if he is the one who can face the dragon. At the same time, with little time remaining, the phoenix gem he was looking for is also slowly bringing their Dad back to life. Yet, Ian prefers to give his only chance to meet their Dad for Barley. After all, he realizes that he already has Barley as a brother as well as a father figure to him in his life. Thus, he would rather face the dragon than follow Barley's orders to meet their Dad. With his magical ability and the Curse Crusher sword, Ian manages to kill the dragon, so things get better and Barley can meet Dad safely. This is proof

that Ian is problem-centered. He prefers to protect the lives of others than put his own interest first. Ian did the right thing by choosing to face the dragon rather than focus on his only chance to meet their Dad.

B.4 Social Interest

A self-actualized people has a deep social interest with others. According to Maslow in his book entitled *Motivation and Personality*, although the behavior of others often makes them hurt, disappointed, sad, angry, disgusted, impatient, etc., self-actualizing people generally still have deep feelings of identification, sympathy, and great affection for others. They have a genuine desire to help humankind in general (165). Ian Lightfoot's social interest can be seen from the proof below:

EXT. GAS STATION - NIGHT

Ian finishes pumping gas. He looks at his watch.

Ian: “(to self) Ugh, what is taking you so long?”

Then he hears something off in the distance.

Dewdrop (O.S.): “Who you calling whimsical?”

Ian looks over to see Barley in talking to two sprites.

Ian: “Oh no.”

Barley: “Whoa, whoa, whoa!”

Dewdrop: “You got a lotta nerve.”

Ian makes his way toward Barley while struggling with Dad.

Barley: “I’m just saying sprites used to fly around spreading delight. That’s a good thing.”

Dewdrop: “Sprites can’t fly!”

Barley: “Well, your wings don’t work 'cause you stopped using them.”

Dewdrop: “You calling me lazy?”

She throws down her candy straw on the ground and stomps it.

Barley: “No, no, no. Not you. Your ancestors.”

Dewdrop: “What did you say about my ancestors?!”

Barley: “I didn’t mean lazy, I—“

But Ian swoops in and grabs Barley while also holding the full gas can and a wandering Dad.

Ian: “I’m sorry! Very sorry! He’s sorry, too. You don’t need to fly, who needs to fly? I mean you’ve got those great bikes!”

Barley: “What are you doing? I was just discussing history!”

Ian: “Barley, I’m trying to take care of you and Dad, and you are not making it any easier! (struggling with Dad) Dad, come on!” (*Onward* 44:01-44:46).

Ian has a deep social interest in others. It can be seen when Ian saves Barley from the sprites who are about to get angry. Even though Ian is sometimes gets annoyed by Barley's behavior, he still has a desire to help Barley, who is in trouble with the sprites. Barley's actions did make Ian angry, but he voluntarily apologizes to the sprites on behalf of himself and Barley instead. He apologizes so that Barley's troubles do not cause a bigger mess. Besides, Ian even praises the bikes that the sprites used to make them calm down and forget Barley's words. Ian's concern for the conflict between Barley and the sprites shows that Ian is a person who has a deep social interest.

B.5 The Democratic Character Structure

A self-actualized person according to Maslow has democratic values. They are tolerant and accept the behavior and personality of others regardless of race, religion, social prejudice, etc. (Schultz and Schultz 320). Self-actualizers have a democratic attitude, respect, and genuine acceptance of all people regardless of their status. They provide equal opportunities for themselves and others to get to know each other. This character is clearly portrayed in Ian’s character. It is supported from the dialogue below:

(The proof that society considers Barley as the screw up-guy)

Officer Gore: “I don’t envy you, Bronco. **That Lightfoot kid is a handful.**”

Colt: “I’m gonna have to disagree with you there, I think Ian’s a pretty stand up citizen.

Officer Gore: “**Not him, the older one.**”

Ian: “What?”

Officer Gore: “**I mean, the guy’s a screw up. You can’t say you don’t agree?**”

Ian: “**Um... I don’t**” (*Onward* 51:02-51:19).

....

(The proof when Ian confessed his feeling towards Barley)

Ian: “**I had someone who looked out for me, someone who pushed me to be more than I ever thought I could be. I never had a dad... but I always had you**” (*Onward* 1:25:17-1:25:28).

Although society considers Barley as the screw-up guy, Ian accepts and respects Barley regardless of the existing social prejudices. Ian does not care about what other people say to Barley; he instead considers Barley as a very valuable and meritorious figure in his life. Thus, this shows that Ian has a democratic attitude, respects, and accepts people sincerely regardless of social prejudice.

B.6 Creativeness

Creative is the next characteristic of self-actualized people. Maslow stated that all self-actualizing people were creative in some sense of the word. Creativity is not always about art, creativity can emerge from any situation and condition (Feist and Feist 301). In this case, creative is not always about art or being an artist, a creative person can find a way from anywhere and to make anything. Besides having a high sense of creativity, self-actualizing people also prioritize the authenticity of something in making work or other things in their life. In addition, they are also spontaneous, flexible, make mistakes, and improve themselves by learning from experience (Maslow (1970b, 1971) in Schultz and Schultz 320). Ian Lightfoot has this characteristic, it can be shown from the narrative and dialogue below:

INT. VAN

Ian sits in the back, talking to Dad's legs, working on something we can't quite see.

Ian: "Anyway, it's like this award for math, it's no big deal. But I'll show you when we get back home."

Barley looks in the rearview mirror.

Barley: "Hey, what are you two Chatty Charlies up to back there?"

Ian: "You know, I felt weird talking to Dad without a top half, so..."

Ian picks something up and puts it on Dad, he steps aside to reveal it's a top half made out of stuffed clothes.

Ian: "...Ta-da!"

Barley: "Oh! That's great! Dad, you look just like I remember."

Dad starts to wander toward the front seat (*Onward* 24:24-24:38).

Self-actualizing people are creative in their own way, they show originality in their inventiveness. They are also can be spontaneous in making or doing something. Ian found it weird talking to his Dad, who has no top body. Thus, Ian's creative spirit to create something appears spontaneously when he sees his father's condition. Through his own idea and hands, Ian creatively creates his father's top body using stuffed clothes so that their Dad can look more normal to communicate with. What Ian does shows that he is a creative person; his creativity arises spontaneously by using whatever he has.

Another proof of Ian's creativeness can also be seen from the narrative and monologue below:

The dragon whips its tail, sending Ian and the staff soaring. **Ian crashes to the ground, watching helplessly as the staff splashes into the ocean.**

Ian: "NO!"

The dragon marches straight towards Barley and Dad.

Ian: “No. No. No-- No!”

Laurel gets her fingertips on the sword. It’s precariously perched, slipping toward a deeper fall. **Ian searches for a way.**

Ian: “Use what I have. Uh, what do I have? I have nothing!”

He looks at his empty hands.

Ian: “Splinter...”

Ian sees a splinter from the staff in his hand.

Ian: “Magic in every fiber.”

Ian bites out the splinter and holds it out in his hand.

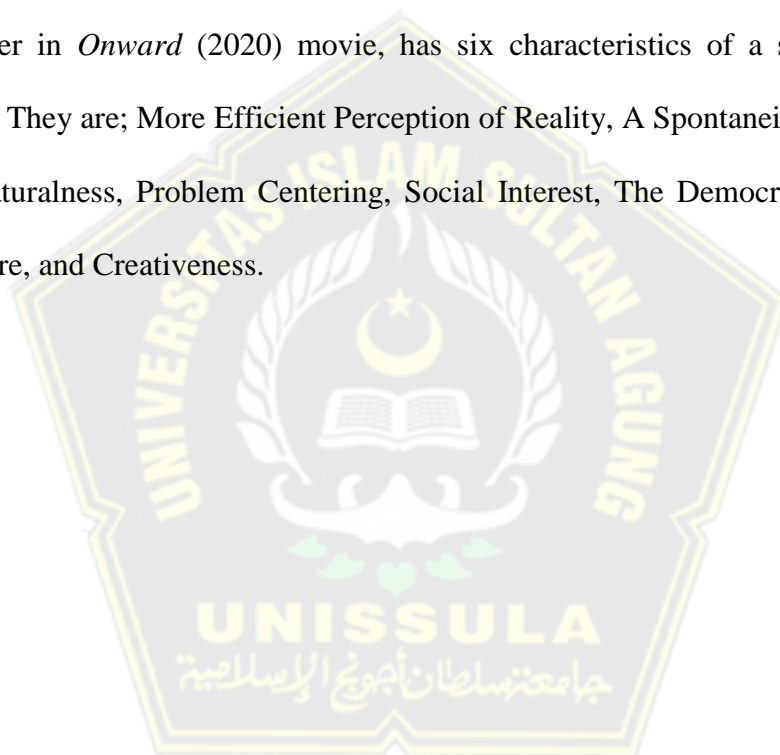
Ian: “Magnora Gantuan!”

The splinter grows into a full-size staff (*Onward* 1:26:01-1:26:30).

Ian's magic wand is thrown into the ocean after the dragon he is facing gives him a fight. He thinks very hard to find a way that could help him to kill the dragon. In the midst of his panic, Ian sees a splinter stuck in his hand. Seeing this, his creative brain suddenly finds an idea. He then bites the splinter out of his hand. Every fiber of the wand no matter how small it must contain magic. Therefore, Ian

immediately takes advantage of this precious opportunity. After the splinter manages to get out of his hand, Ian immediately casts a spell until the splinter grows to the full size wand like before. This means, Ian is indeed creative, in the midst of difficult conditions, he spontaneously wants to do or create something that might be useful.

Based on the explanations above, it shows that Ian Lightfoot, as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie, has six characteristics of a self-actualized person. They are; More Efficient Perception of Reality, A Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness, Problem Centering, Social Interest, The Democratic Character Structure, and Creativeness.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of the problem formulations in this study is based on the analysis in chapter four. This study analyzes the needs experienced by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie. Besides, this study also discusses the characteristics of the self-actualizing person portrayed by Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie. Both of the two problem formulations in this study are being analyzed by using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Based on Maslow's theory, a person can reach his/her self-actualization when he/she has successfully fulfilled the five needs listed in the hierarchy first. As the main character of *Onward* (2020) movie, Ian Lightfoot has successfully completed all five needs in Maslow's hierarchy and reached his self-actualization.

Physiological needs are the most basic or lowest needs in the hierarchy of needs theory. Ian Lightfoot as the main character in *Onward* (2020) movie, has satisfied these needs by buying and enjoying a bag of food containing a burger along with a drink from the Burgershire Restaurant. Besides, he also can sleep as well as has a house to live in and do other activities there. The next needs in the hierarchy are safety needs; Ian successfully escapes and survives from all the dangerous and frightening situations during their quest. Ian has also satisfied his love and belongingness needs. He loves and is loved by all of his family as well as

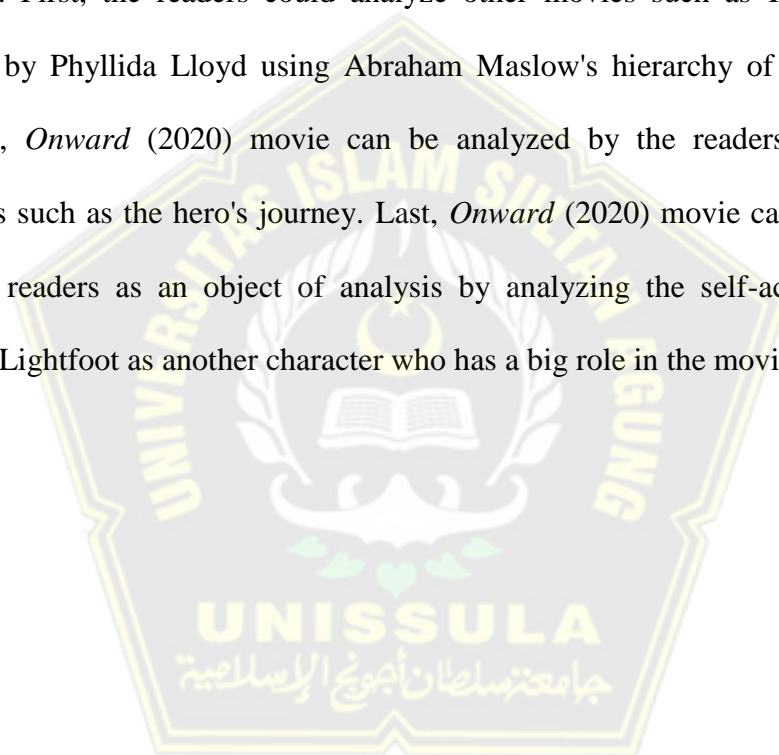
has a good relationship with his friends at school. Furthermore, Ian has achieved his self-esteem needs. He manages to make many extraordinary new achievements as well as gains appreciation from other people in his life. Last, self-actualization needs are the highest needs in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Ian's self-actualization is achieved when he truly understands and finds the goal of his life as well as develops the potential that exists within him well. All of Ian's dreams have been successfully fulfilled with Barley, and he also manages to develop his greatest potential. Ian is gifted in magic; he is a wizard with amazing ability.

Ian Lightfoot has six characteristics of a self-actualized person. The first characteristic is a more efficient perception of reality. He always faces or thinks everything in his life logically and objectively according to reality. Then, a spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness is the second characteristic that Ian has shown as a self-actualized person. He expresses his feelings or emotions to other people spontaneously. Next, Ian is problem-centered. He is not only focused on and interested in his own problems but others' problems as well. Fourth, Ian has a deep social interest with others. He takes the initiative to help Barley to solve his problems with the sprites. Ian's concern for the conflict between Barley and the sprites shows that Ian is a person who has a deep social interest. The next characteristic of Ian as a self-actualized person is the democratic character structure. Ian has a democratic attitude, respects and accepts people sincerely regardless of social prejudice. He accepts and respects Barley even though society considers Barley as the screw-up guy. Furthermore, creativeness is Ian's last

characteristic as a self-actualizing person. Ian is indeed creative; his creativity arises spontaneously by using whatever he has to create something that might be useful.

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, there are some suggestions that can be given to the readers. First, the readers could analyze other movies such as *The Iron Lady* (2011) by Phyllida Lloyd using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Second, *Onward* (2020) movie can be analyzed by the readers, using other theories such as the hero's journey. Last, *Onward* (2020) movie can still be used by the readers as an object of analysis by analyzing the self-actualization of Barley Lightfoot as another character who has a big role in the movie.



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