HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS

IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF *SOUL* MOVIE 2020

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement

To Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree

In English Literature

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STATEMENT OF WORKS ORIGINALITY

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 ofrevocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, May 22nd 2022

Alvi Oktafia
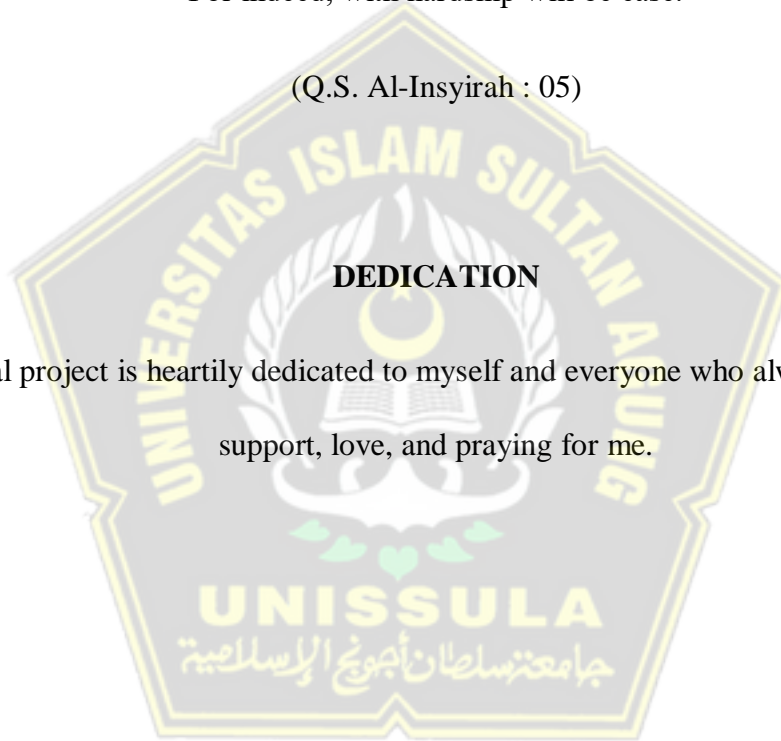
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

"Every cloud has a silver lining."

"For indeed, with hardship will be ease."

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah : 05)

DEDICATION

This final project is heartily dedicated to myself and everyone who always gives their

support, love, and praying for me.

ABSTRACT

Oktafia, Alvi. 30801800003. Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in The Main Character of *Soul* Movie. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

This study intends to discuss and analyzes the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization criteria by Joe Gardner, the main character in *Soul* movie. It aims to describe and explain Joe Gardner's basic needs and the criteria of self-actualization that appeared in him.

This study is a qualitative research methodology supported by primary and secondary data. The primary data were taken from the *Soul* movie script. Meanwhile, sources such as books, articles, journals, and internet websites were used as the secondary data. The data were collected by watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. This study used two techniques of analyzing the data; they were analyzing and reporting the data.

The results of this study show that Joe Gardner has fulfilled the basic needs such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization. In addition, his personality also met the criteria of self-actualization. Free from psychopathology, complete the hierarchy needs, embracing B-values, exploit talents, capacities, and potentialities make him be a self-actualized person.

Keywords: Hierarchy of Needs, Criteria, Self-Actualization, *Soul*.

INTISARI

Oktafia, Alvi. 30801800003. Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in The Main Character of *Soul* Movie. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas dan menganalisis hierarki kebutuhan dan kriteria aktualisasi diri dari Joe Gardner, tokoh utama dalam film *Soul*. Hal ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran dan penjelasan tentang kebutuhan dasar Joe Gardner dan kriteria aktualisasi diri yang muncul pada dirinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif yang didukung oleh data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dari naskah film *Soul*. Sedangkan beberapa sumber seperti buku, artikel, jurnal dan website internet digunakan sebagai data sekunder. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mengurangi data. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua teknik analisis data; yaitu analisa dan penyaian data.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Joe Gardner telah memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhan dasarnya seperti kebutuhan fisiologi, rasa aman, kasih sayang, penghargaan dan aktualisasi diri. Selain itu, kepribadiannya pun juga memenuhi kriteria dari aktualisasi diri. Bebas dari psikopatologi, melengkapi hierarki kebutuhan, mencapai B-value, mengeksploitasi bakat, kapasitas, dan potensi membuatnya menjadi pribadi yang beraktualisasi diri.

Kata Kunci: Hierarki kebutuhan, kriteria, aktualisasi diri, *Soul*

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Alhamdulillah, the writer, give thousands of thanks to Allah SWT, the lord of human and everything in the universe. All praises belong to Allah, the creator of the living thing from being nothing to existence. Shalawat and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has always been a source of inspiration and the best example for humankind.

The writing of this final project, entitled *Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in the Nain Character of Soul movie,* is prepared to qualify to obtain a bachelor's degree in English Literature at Sultan Agung Islamic University. In completing this writing, the difficulties have also come to accompany the journey. However, many people have helped and supported in any situation. Thus, this final project finished well. Therefore, on this occasion, the writer would like to thank all of them:

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10. Students of English Literature 2018, good luck, and see you on top!

Semarang, July 5th, 2022

Alvi Oktafia

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an introduction, which consists of a background of the study, the limitation of the study, the problem formulation, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

The word literature comes from English (literature), French (littérature), German (literature). Literature has many different definitions. Literature grows out of life, reacts upon life and fed by life (Ahmed 129). According to Aras, literature which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, and so on is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression so as to interpret man, existence and culture, personality, and individual differences which have always been studied and discussed by researchers, philosophers, artists, psychologists, and psychiatrists.

As already mentioned above, one of the fields of literature is psychology. According to Spielman (6) psychology refers to the scientific study of the mind. Since science studies only observable phenomena and the mind is not directly observable, we expand this definition to the scientific study of mind and behavior. Psychology correlates with literature that has a deeper meaning that is connected with human life. As stated by Aras, there is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions

of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches.

Psychology studies the human psyche so that the human itself becomes the object of psychological analysis. Psychology can be used to analyze a literary work applying the psychological principle in the literary work. At the same time, literature is written by humans who lived in society. Literature was born and developed as a medium to express the author's thoughts. The purpose of doing literary works is very diverse. Some are only for the creator's satisfaction, as an invitation to the audience, entertainment, etc.

One psychological type is a humanistic theory that includes Abraham H Maslow's theory, a hierarchy of needs. The personality theory of Abraham Maslow has variously been called humanistic theory, transpersonal theory, the third force in psychology, the fourth force in personality, needs theory, and self-actualization theory (Feist and Feist 281)

Hierarchy of Needs is a theory of stratified needs where before being able to satisfy the needs at the next level, the needs at the previous level must be met first. Maslow (4) proposed a classification of human needs into five categories: physiological, safety and security, belongingness and love, esteem, and self-actualization (Lester, Hvezda and Sullivan). As mentioned by (Feist and Feist 286) Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower-level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher-level needs become motivators. For example, anyone motivated by esteem or self-actualization must have previously

satisfied needs for food and safety. Hunger and safety, therefore, have prepotency over both esteem and self-actualization

The human needs issues are also depicted in movies, like the latest movie by Pixar Animation, written and directed by Pete Docter, entitled *Soul,* which aired on December 25, 2020. It tells the story of a music teacher at a school Joe Gardner. He dreams of becoming a jazz musician. Unfortunately, just as his dream is about to come true, Joe has an accident and his *Soul* throwing into the Great Beyond or mortal world. Because he still feels unfinished with his dream, Joe must fight back to the world before his body dies. Despite the many obstacles, Joe Gardner met a character named 22 or Twenty-Two, who slowly changed his life. In his life history, Joe Gardner has fulfilled the hierarchy of needs until he has the criteria of a self-actualized person.

Based on the conflict that Joe Gardner faced in the movie, this study concerns the movie to get a deeper understanding of everything related to the hierarchy of needs of Joe Gardner in *Soul* movie. Given the above explanation, this study titled "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in The Main Character of *Soul* Movie 2020" focuses on finding exactly Abraham H Maslow's hierarchy of needs and criteria self-actualization dealing with the main character, Joe Gardner, on *Soul* movie.

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the study background above, the researcher would like to limit the problem here only to focus on how Abraham H Maslow's hierarchy of needs and self-actualization criteria reflected in Joe Gardner as the main character in *Soul* movie. The

study discusses the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization criteria that appeared on Joe Gardner as the main character.

C. Problem Formulation

There are two problem formulations, as follows:

1. How does Joe Gardner as the main character fulfill his needs based on Abraham Maslow's theory?

2. How are the self-actualization criteria reflected by the main character, Joe Gardner?

D. The Objective of the Study

According to the background of the study, the objective of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To explain the hierarchy of needs in Joe Gardner as the main character in *Soul* movie.

2. To analyze the self-actualization criteria reflected in Joe Gardner as the main character in *Soul* movie.

E. Significance of the Study

The results of this study could contribute to further research and enrich literary works. It is hoped that this research could be helpful as one of the references of proposal writing for students of the Faculty of Languages and Communication Science of Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Besides, this study can offer new perspectives

and positively influence readers who want to know the hierarchy of needs depicted in Joe Gardner, the main character of *Soul* movie.

F. The Organization of the Study

The organization of the study of "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in The Main Character in *Soul* Movie 2020" is as follows. Chapter I is an introduction, which consists of the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, the significance of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter II reviews related literature, consisting of a synopsis and review of related literature with the topic: hierarchy of needs. Chapter III is a research method that involves a type of research and data organizing. Chapter IV contents the finding and discussion. And the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.
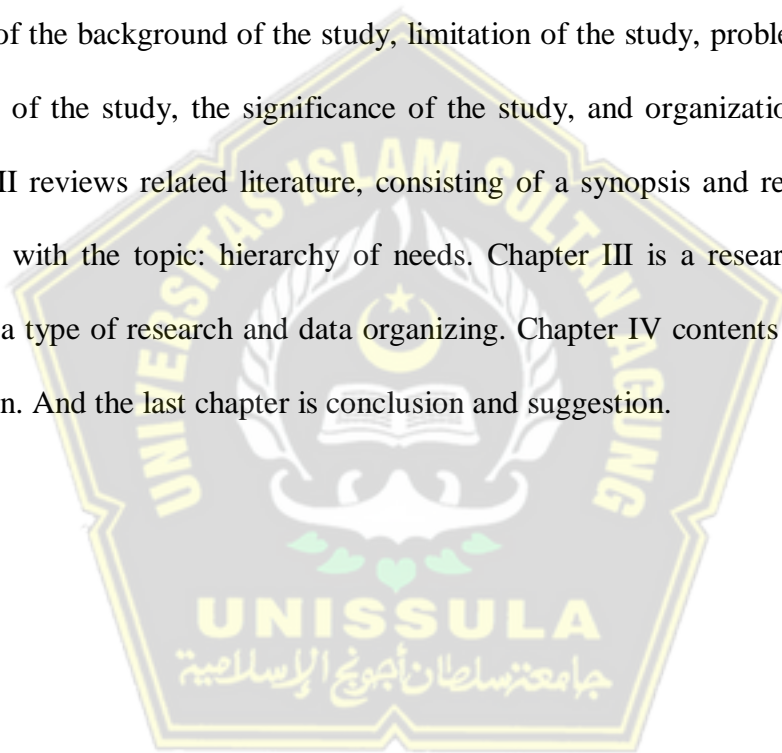
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter of the review of related literature divides into two subchapters. Those are a synopsis of the story and the review of related literature. The review of related literature consists of a hierarchy of needs and self-actualization criteria.

A. Synopsis of Soul Movie

Soul is a Disney movie directed by an American director, Pete Docter. Other movies he has produced are *Monsters, Inc.* (2001), *Up* (2009), *Inside Out* (2015), which have won the Oscar award. *Soul* is a comedy, fantasy, and drama genre movie suitable for watching with the family. This movie was about the story of Joe Gardner, a music teacher in junior high school who struggled to become a famous jazz musician. His interest in music began when his father, Ray, a jazz musician, invited him to attend a jazz concert. As the music teacher, he still felt dissatisfied with what he had achieved.

One day, Joe got an offer to become a permanent member of a famous band in his city, which has succeeded in achieving his life goals. However, he accidentally fell into a coma on that happy day. During a coma, his spirit went to the afterlife and prepared to be summoned by the Almighty. Joe was desperate and not ready to die, not wanting to leave the world in his happy moment, decided to escape from that world and enter the world before birth or Great Before. There, he disguised himself as a mentor who helped aspired spirits or *Soul*s to find talent before down to Earth.

Joe disguised himself as Dr. Börgensson, who was destined to train a spirit named Twenty-Two, who had been in that world for thousands of years but had yet to discover his sparks. Twenty-Two decided to helped Joe got back into his body. Joe went to a secret place, where many lost *Soul*s tried to found their identities. They met Moonwind, ready to helped Joe got back into his body. When he managed to see himself lying limp in the hospital, Joe rushed to jump on him. However, an unexpected thing happened because the Twenty-Two jumped, and a cat exchanged their *Soul*s simultaneously.

Joe was in a cat's body, and Twenty-two was in Joe's body. They both helped each other so that Joe Gardner could come back and be a jazz player with Dorothea Williams. They immediately fled from the hospital and met Moonwind to restore their *Soul*s to their respective bodies. Moonwind told Joe and Twenty-two to gather at The Half Note at 7 p.m.

While waiting for the night, Joe and Twenty-two prepared for their musical performance. Shaving hair and sewing suits at Libba, Joe Gardner's mother. As before, Libba still disapproved of Joe's desire to become a musician like his father. After Joe Gardner talked a lot, Libba finally came to her senses and agreed to Joe's steps. Libba took her husband's best coat and gave it to Joe Gardner. Before Moonwind could reestablish Joe and Twenty-two, who both encounter happiness and Twenty-two must discover his purpose of life on Earth, denied continued with Joe's rebuilding. Twenty-two escaped, with Joe following behind. Terry caught up and brought both back to the Great Before. Joe told him that his encountered and taste earned the badge in the Great

Before. Twenty-two angry and threw the badge at Joe and went into the zone. Joe learned from Jerry that a spark essentially meant that a *Soul* was prepared to live rather than a life's purpose. Joe Gardner was back on Earth and had a successful performance with Dorothea Williams. He got much appreciated by his mother and others.

Motivated by the objects Twenty-two collected, whereas, in his body, Joe played the piano, entered the zone, and searched for Twenty-two, who was a lost *Soul*. He tried to return his badge, but Twenty-two remained hopeless and broken around his purpose. Using a tiny maple seed that Twenty-two had collected, Joe persuaded him that Twenty-two was prepared to live, and Twenty-two returns to normal. With his badge back, Twenty-two, at last, entered Earth with Joe accompanied him as long as he could. As he planned to head into the Great Beyond, Joe stopped by a Jerry who told him that he had motivated them and would gave him another chance at life. Joe obliged them and returned to his body back on Earth, presently hoping to live his life to the fullest.

B. Review of Related Literature

B.1. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Harold Maslow is an American psychologist best known for creating Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a theory of psychological health based on fulfilling innate human needs, the culmination of which is self-realization.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs concept assumes that lower-level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher-level needs become motivators

(Feist and Feist 286). These needs, among others, start from the most basic needs, such as physiological needs. If someone fulfills these needs, someone can meet the following needs. Like safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization.
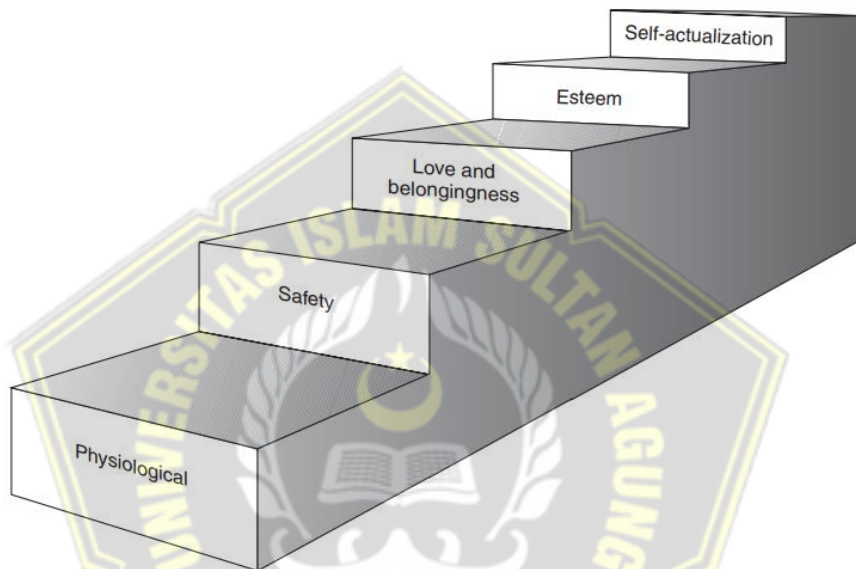
Figure I. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. One Must Reach Self-actualization One Step at a Time (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 286)

Needs with the most basic level have advantages over other needs. Before fulfilling the higher needs, someone must fulfill the lower needs. For example, people who want to achieve love and belonging needs have fulfilled lower needs such as physiological needs and safety needs. (Feist and Feist 286)

B.1.1. Physiological Needs

According to Feist and Feist (287), the most basic needs of any person are physiological needs, including food, water, oxygen, maintenance of body temperature,

and so on. This need is the lowest need to be fulfilled. Humans will die or go into extinction without the basic human needs within the society. Without a doubt, fundamental human needs are critical for the survival and sustainability of the human race.

Maslow also mentioned other needs, including ambient temperatures (we can freeze to death or die of overheating) (Taormina and Gao 156). Temperature is the most basic need so that the human body can survive at the appropriate temperature

If these needs are not met, the human body cannot work usually. Maslow considers physiological needs the only imperative since all other needs get secondary until these needs are fulfilled. So before fulfilling different needs, humans will first fulfill their physiological needs. For example, someone needs to eat when hungry. So he is motivated to look for food and satisfy his needs. After this need is fulfilled, the following hierarchy of needs emerges safety needs.

B.1.2. Safety Needs

Safety needs are the second-level needs that someone must fulfill after the first-level needs are fulfilled and satisfied. These are the needs connected with the psychological fear of loss of job, property, natural calamities or hazards, etc. (Trivedi 40). When a human has fulfilled his physiological needs, he will be motivated to fulfill his safety needs.

Trivedi states the examples an employee wants protection from such types of fear. He prefers adequate safety or security in this regard, i.e., protection from physical

danger, security of a job, pension for old age, insurance cover for life, etc. Humans will tend to look for a safe place or safe thing to protect their lives. They refer to the need for a safe working environment free from any threat or danger. The reason is that employees who work in a hazard-free environment do their jobs without any fear of harm. Having a job indicates that someone can meet their safety needs because they can afford other basic needs such as food and personal property.

Maslow believed that safety and security are essential drives for infants and neurotic adults. Emotionally healthy adults have usually satisfied their safety needs, a condition that requires stability, security, and freedom from fear and anxiety. For infants and children, the safety needs can be seen clearly in their behavior because youngsters react visibly and immediately to any threat to their security. (Schultz 252)

B.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs

After meeting two levels of previous needs, people will feel like social creatures who require others. The purpose can be friends, family, partners, and neighbours. Love and belonging needs allude to being associated (the need to be loved and accepted by other individuals). Feist and Feist explain love and belonging needs such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation.

They can also be developed and maintained through the various forms of social media that allow them to keep in touch with others at a moment's notice anywhere and anytime (Schultz 253). In fulfilling love and belonging needs, someone will use social

media as a tool to keep in touch with loved ones. Especially in today's era, many use social media to stay connected with the outside world or even the community they follow.

B.1.4. Esteem Needs

After all the previous needs are met, a person will be motivated to fulfill the next need. Esteem needs are the values we place on ourselves. Esteem needs include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high esteem (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 289). Once we feel the needs of love and belonging, we may discover ourselves driven by two forms of the need for esteem.

Feist and Feist (283) explain Maslow (1970) identified two levels of esteem needs—reputation and self-esteem. We need esteem and respect from ourselves, within the frame of feelings of self-worth, and from other individuals, within the frame of status, acknowledgment, or social success. Fulfilling the requirements for self-esteem permits us to feel confident of our quality, worth, and adequacy, which can help us become more competent and beneficial in all viewpoints of our life.

B.1.5. Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the fifth level of need in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs which deals with the desire of people to develop their talents and potential that are hidden in them in the society (Aruma and Hanachor 22). This need is the fifth-highest hierarchy of needs and exists only after satisfying four previous needs. This

need aims to make all the potential within a person as something real, namely in self-actualization efforts.

Self-actualization needs, including the need to achieve one's potential or the need for ongoing self-development (Nicklowitz and Choi). A person desires to have challenges and achieves something special in his life or the area of his specialization. Though everyone is capable of self-actualization, many do not reach this stage. This need is fully satisfied rarely (Trivedi 40). Not everyone can achieve self-actualization. It has the characteristics and criteria of a self-actualized person.

B.2. Criteria of Self-Actualization

Someone must meet several criteria to become a self-actualized person. Based on Feist and Feist in (Theories of Personality), there are criteria of self-actualized people possess. The first is free from psychopathology. The second is the complete hierarchy of needs. The third is to embrace B-values, and the fourth is to exploit talents, capacities, and potentialities.

B.2.1. Free from Psychopathology

The first criterion of a self-actualized person is free from psychopathology. This criterion is negative because some neurotic and psychotic individuals also have the same criteria as self-actualized individuals, such as high openness to reality, mystical experiences, creativity, and not being afraid to be different from others.

They were neither neurotic nor psychotic, nor did they have a tendency toward psychological disturbances (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 295).

Psychopathology is a condition in which a person has a mental disorder, both neurotic and psychotic. A person who has a psychiatric disorder such as psychopathology cannot achieve self-actualization. Only people who have a healthy *Soul* can achieve self-actualization.

Self-actualized people need to be free from any burden to anticipate them from a mental disorder. If people have actualized themselves, they are free from any sentiments that can irritate gaining their needs. It may well be a portion that prevents them from not self-actualized people.

B.2.2. Complete Hierarchy of Needs

As someone who fulfils self-actualization, he must fulfill all the needs of the hierarchy of needs. Self-actualized people had progressed through the hierarchy of needs and therefore lived above the subsistence level of existence and had no ever present threat to their safety (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 295)

A person has fulfilled his physiological needs well, such as eating, drinking, air, sex, etc. In addition, it also meets the needs of safety needs well. They have someone who can be loved and loves him who has fulfilled the requirements of love and belonging until a person reaches the needs of esteem and can fulfill self-actualization.

B.2.3. Embrace B-values

After fulfilling the last two criteria, free from psychopathology and complete hierarchy of needs, a self-actualized person also has the following criteria, namely to

embrace B-values. These "Being" values are indicators of psychological health and are opposed to deficiency needs, motivating non-self-actualized. B-values are not needs in the same sense that food, shelter, or companionship are (Feist and Feist 296).

However, B-values are not needs such as food, shelter, or friendship. Maslow termed B-Values as "meta needs" (meta needs), indicating the highest level of need. Some people have achieved the requirements of esteem needs but cannot achieve self-actualization because they do not have B-Values. Because only those who have B-Values can self-actualize, and only those who can have meta motivation. The following is a description of B-values based on Abraham Maslow:
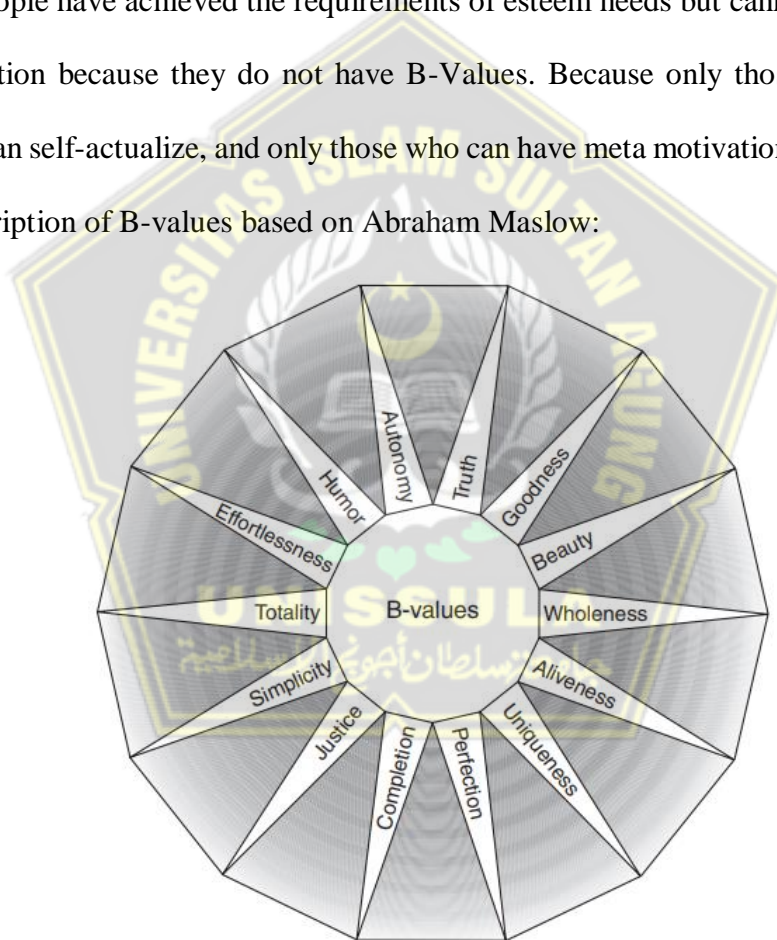

Figure II. Maslow's B-values: A Single Jewel with Many Facets (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 296)

Not everyone who achieves self-actualization has all of these B-values. They only have a few parts of the B-values. Maslow identified 14 B-values, but the exact number is not important because ultimately all become one, or all are highly correlated. The values of self-actualized people include truth, goodness, beauty, wholeness or the transcendence of dichotomies, aliveness or spontaneity, uniqueness, perfection, completion, justice and order, simplicity, richness or totality, effortlessness, playfulness or humor, and self-sufficiency or autonomy (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality 296)

B.2.4. Exploit Talents, Capacities, and Potentialities

A self-actualized person must possess the following criteria: exploited talents, capacities, and potentialities. They have a strong desire to reach the maximum limit they can afford, such as maximizing their talents, capacities, and potential. As mentioned by Feist and Feist (295), in other words, his self-actualized individuals fulfilled their needs to grow, to develop, and to become what they were capable of becoming increasingly. For example, someone who likes music will do their best to become a musician or even create songs to enjoy them.

CHAPTER III

This chapter of the research method is divided into three subchapters. Those are types of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Types of Research

In conducting this study, the researcher used the qualitative method. The qualitative method uses text as the main data source. According to Ahmad et al. (2019), "Qualitative research is used to gain an in-depth understanding of human behaviour, experience, attitudes, intentions, and motivations, based on observation and interpretation, to find out how people think and feel." From the information above, it can be concluded that the qualitative method is used to get a deeper understanding of the data analysis.

Therefore, the information used in this study was displayed in words, phrases or sentences, prologues, monologues, or dialogues, not in the form of numbers. In this case, qualitative research analyzes a movie entitled *Soul* by Disney.

B. Data Organizing

B.1. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting methods are procedures or techniques the researcher uses to collect data. Data collection is completed to acquire the data expected to accomplish the exploration goals. To gather information, the researcher used the movie script as primary data and articles, journals, books, previous studies and course readings as secondary data in five ways. Some of them are watching the movie, reading the movie

script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. The following five steps will be described in detail below:

B.1.1 Watching the Movie

The first step was watching the movie. The watching movie was important and also a necessity to start analyzing. The movie entitled *Soul* as the object of his study was watched several times. At first, the researcher thoroughly watched the movie to understand the general description and the story. After that, the researcher rewatched the movie carefully to get the information, content, and data from the story in the movie. Then the researcher rewatched the movie to ensure the obtained issues. In addition, this process led to the discovery of certain issues or topics used to answer problem formulations 1 and 2.

B.1.2 Reading the Movie Script

The second step was to read the movie script after watching the movie, to deeply understand and match the sentence written in the movie and the movie script.

B.1.3 Identifying the Data

The third step was to identify the data. Identify the data used to collect important data. This can be done by underlining, highlighting, and numbering essential data related to the topics analyzed and discussed and identifying data in the form of monologues, dialogue, and narration.

B.1.4 Classifying the Data

The next step was data classification. Data classification is used for simplifying, answering problem formulations, and helping analysis in chapter four. Data that has been identified from the movie by being underlined and numbered should be classified into a table called an appendix. Attachments are table forms containing numbers, quotes, minutes/pages, the form of the data, references, and comments related to quotes and references.

B.1.5 Reducing the Data

The last step was to reduce data. This was the last process of data collection methods. Data reduction simplified data and reduced some less important or weak data in answering problem formulations 1 and 2.

B.2 Types of the Data

There are two types of data used in this study they are primary data and secondary data:

1. Primary data is the main data taken from the movie script entitled *Soul* by Disney movie. The movie duration times were 101 minutes and released in 2020.

2. Secondary data is the data that is directly collected as support from the first source. The secondary data in this study include a range of scholarly writing

related to a hierarchy of needs from articles, journals, books, previous studies, and textbooks.

B.3 Analyzing the Data

The final step is analyzing the data. This study consists of analyzing and reporting the data from the movie. The study analysis is concluded from the movie data and related references. The final analysis resulting from this study is reported in chapter IV. The supporting data, such as the case in the movie script and related references, are in the appendix.
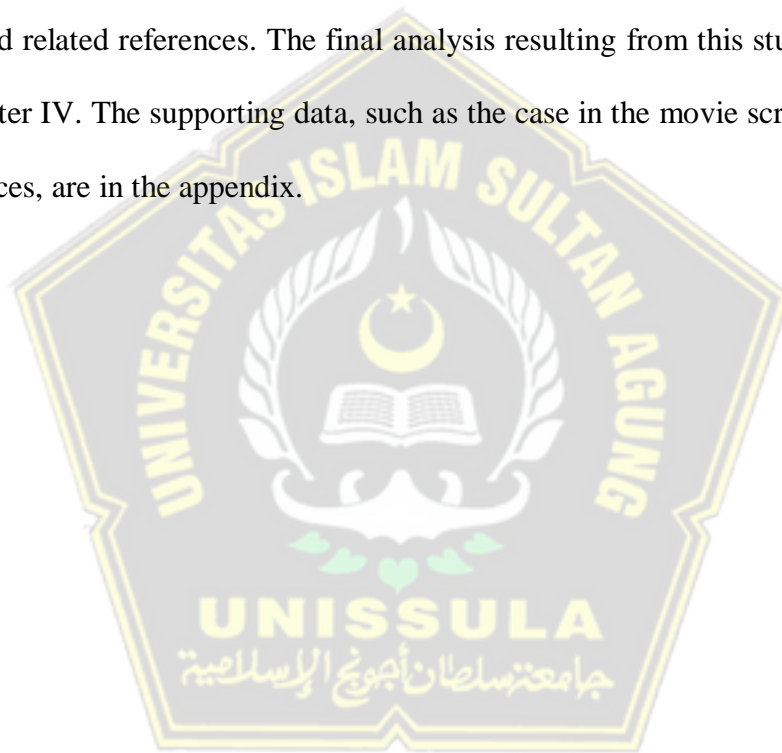
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The fourth chapter is findings and discussions. It discusses the hierarchy of needs and criteria of self-actualization in the main character of *Soul* movie. The movie tells about a music teacher trying to achieve his self-actualization after fulfilling the hierarchy of needs.

A. Basic Needs of Joe Gardner

The main character of *Soul* movie, Joe Gardner, is a music teacher who has big dreams to become a famous Jazz musician in the future. In his life, Joe Gardner is a very idealistic person in achieving his goals. He fulfills the basic needs to achieve self-actualization. Joe Gardner has experienced problems ranging from falling into a manhole and putting him in the hospital. He is fighting to disapprove of his mother becoming a musician, making him even more enthusiastic about attaining self-actualization. Here is the detail of Joe Gardner's basic needs.

A.1. Physiological Needs

The physiological need is the most basic need for every people. This first basic level of need relates to the requirements of each individual's body, both biological and physical needs. Which consist of the need for oxygen, food, water, and a relatively constant body temperature. They are the strongest needs because if a person were deprived of all needs, these physiological ones would come first in the person's search

for satisfaction (Jerome 42). A person will not be able to continue the hierarchy of needs if his physiological needs have not been fulfilled.

Joe Gardner as a human, certainly needs clothing to cover his body. "JOE GARDNER, a passionate, **well-dressed** middle-aged man." ('00:00:46'). The quote **"well-dressed"** is when Joe Gardner appears for the first time in the scene and shows his appearance. As in the reference, physical requirements for human survival like clothing. Thus it means Joe Gardner needs to wear clothes that show he has got the basic needs of the Physiological Needs, in which he needs to protect his body using clothes.

The narration or conversation in *Soul* movie showing about Joe Gardner earing a well-dressed is one example of physiological needs. In another part, Joe Gardner also gained food to survive his life. "**Twenty-Two takes the pizza and bites,** eyes widening instantly **"It's soooooo good!!!!""** ('00:41:32'). As a human being, eating food and feeling good are necessary for Joe Gardner. Joe's body eats the pizza and feels so delicious to survive in this world. Joe completed the physiological needs to ease him achieve the next hierarchy of needs.

A.2. Safety Needs

These safety needs include physical and emotional safety. These needs come after meeting the physiological needs. These are the needs connected with the psychological fear of job loss, property, natural calamities or hazards, etc. An employee wants protection from such types of anxiety. Therefore, he prefers adequate safety or

security, i.e., protection from physical danger, security of a job, pension for old age, insurance cover for life, etc. (TRIVEDI and MEHTA 39).

People will look for a safe place or something beneficial to protect their physical security and convenience. For instance, they look for a house to protect them from disturbances, but it can also be a safe place to rest.

Joe Gardner protected himself from such types of fear through the security of his job as a teacher in the middle school. "No more part-time for you. You're now our full-time band teacher! **Job security. Medical insurance. Pension.**" ('00:03:06'). He will get job security, medical insurance, and a pension. The quotation above indicates safety needs. Like in the reference, humans need safety to survive. That is why they are looking for a job and another protection. Joe Gardner, who was previously only a part-time teacher, has been appointed a full-time teacher and gets benefits such as job security, medical insurance and pension. He will feel safe after he has all of that safety.

"**I'm not finished! I GOTTA GET BACK! I DON'T WANNA DIE!!! I'M NOT DONE! I'M NOT DONE!**" ('00:11:11'). Joe Gardner is not ready to die. Human has a fear of loss of job. They need safety and feel protection from some fears. Related to the scene when Joe Gardner can not accept himself already in the Great Beyond, and has the motivation to return to Earth to fulfill his dream because he has a fear of any danger.

"**Ten minutes! We gotta get outta here!**" ('00:37:44'). The quotation depicted fear of danger related to the reference; these are the needs connected with the

psychological fear of loss of job, property, natural calamities or hazards, etc. (TRIVEDI and MEHTA 39). It relates to the scene when Joe Gardner and Twenty-Two should escape from the room within ten minutes before the nurse comes back. Because if they did not come out within ten minutes, the job he dreamed of would be gone. If he loses his job, he can not protect himself.

A.3. Love and Belonging Needs

The third hierarchy of needs is the social aspects of society, such as the need to feel love and affection and have the right to ownership of something. Love that can positively impact both parties can usually be exemplified when an individual establishes a friendship with another individual or group. This aspect's background is based on loneliness, depression, stress, and excessive anxiety.

The third level of human needs is social and involves feelings of belongingness. The need for interpersonal relationships motivates behaviour. Examples include friendship, intimacy, trust, acceptance, receiving and giving affection, love, affiliating, and being part of a group (family, friends, work), (McLeod 4).

In addition, love and belonging needs also include the need to be able to make friends with other individuals, form a family, socialize with a group, adapt to the surrounding environment, and be in the community. Like the previous needs, this third level of needs can be achieved if individuals meet their needs at the last level.

Joe Gardner meets his love and belonging needs by people around him and joining a rap group. **"Oh my goodness, it's Cedric's rap group."** ('00:23:33'). The

quotation above reflected that Joe Gardner is a member of a rap group. Like in the reference "…affiliating, and being part of a group (family, friends, work)," (McLeod 4). That means Joe Gardner has fulfilled his love and belonging needs. Because Joe Gardner once joined a music band with three members, he had an attachment to a group that gave each other a sense of love. The group will provide a sense of belonging.

"Ohhh! I can get the gig back! **22, I need your help!** I have a suit. **I'm gonna need you to try it on.** And then I can line up my hair a little bit and I can." ('00:45:55') That quote shows that Joe Gardner has a good connection with Twenty-Two and already has an intimate relationship because Joe Gardner desperately needs Twenty-Two's help in the process of pursuing his career. That is why they become closer and help each other.

"Kiss her. I always kiss Melba when I see her." ('01:01:01'). The quotation above shows love and belonging needs because Joe and Melba have good relations. The scene where Joe has to and always kisses one of his mother's employees shows their intimacy. Joe Gardner always kisses Melba every time they meet. Even though they are not a couple, they have a good relationship which is not everyone kisses Melba.

The quotations and explanations above clarify that Joe Gardner has good people who love him. Joe Gardner fulfills his love and belonging needs by having good friends and family. People who belong to Joe Gardner have a good relationship and intimacy with him.

A.4. Esteem Needs

The next level of the hierarchy of needs, namely the esteem needs. The esteem or award referred to in this level of demand is not always an award in the form of trophies or prizes. The meaning of the word esteem here is self-esteem. Every individual deserves their self-esteem. Self-esteem can come from oneself or others.

According to McLeod, Maslow classified into two categories: (i) esteem for oneself (dignity, achievement, mastery, independence) and (ii) the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige), (4). When the needs at this level can be met, it will automatically bring up the need to feel respect, be trusted by others, and stabilize oneself.

It could be concluded that this need is about rank, title, and profession. After an individual successfully fulfills it, their self-esteem will automatically increase. A high level of self-esteem will certainly affect the individual's social role. On the other hand, if these needs are not met, it will have serious impacts such as depression, anxiety, stress, lack of self-esteem, inferiority, feeling useless, etc.

Joe Gardner as a teacher, got more appreciation when he was invited to Dorothea Williams concert. **"Dorothea Williams?! That's big time, Joe! Congratulations!"** ('00:52:24'). This quotation is a form of respect for achievement. So Joe Gardner was congratulated as a form of care for performing with such a famous musician. So Joe's value will increase to perform with a renowned musician.

A.5. Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the fifth hierarchy of needs as the highest hierarchical need. After fulfilling the previous four needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, and esteem needs. Related to the reference, "Self-actualization is the fifth level of need in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs which deals with the desire of people to develop their talents and potential that are hidden in them in the society" (Aruma and Hanachor 22). However, self-actualization takes a long time, so not everyone can meet the needs of the hierarchy of needs up to the fifth level.

"Ray woulda been so proud of you, baby. Like I've always been." ('01:04:24'). The quotation above is a form of proudness. As the reference, "his self-actualized individuals fulfilled their needs to grow, develop, and increasingly become what they were capable of becoming" (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality Seventh Edition 295). Joe Gardner has developed his talents, and his mother indirectly expressed pride in her son and his dead father. Since his mother never agreed that Joe Gardner would become a musician, now his mother blends and is proud. He is reflected in the scene when Joe Gardner can finally show as the jazz musician.

"Joe is spent, breathing heavily, taking in the applause." ('01:15:15'). That quote refers to when Joe Gardner could develop his talents and show on the same stage with a famous musician. Joe breathed a sigh of relief and was proud because the dream that his mother had always opposed, he had achieved.

"The audience is on their feet APPLAUDING, including Libba, Melba, and Lulu." ('01:15:25'). In that quote, related to the reference to self-actualization, Joe Gardner achieved his dream without resistance from his mother. His mother and employees, as well as the audience, were happy with Joe Gardner's performance.

After Joe Gardner succeeded in a duet with Dorothea William, his mother, his employees, and people thought that Joe had succeeded in pursuing his dream. Joe Gardner is no longer known as just a music teacher and a musician who plays with famous musicians. Like his father when he was alive. Everything that he has achieved now can not be separated from his efforts to desperately fight for the almost impossible also because of the support of the people around Joe.

B. Joe Gardner's Self Actualization Criteria

People must be fulfilled some criteria to be able to achieve self-actualization. Joe Gardner as the teacher and jazz musician certainly has this character. Criteria of self-actualization that appear in Joe Gardner will be discussed in every single word below.

B.1. Free From Psychopathology

Free from psychopathology, were neither neurotic nor psychotic nor did they have a tendency toward psychological disturbances (Feist and Feist 295). A person can achieve self-actualization if he does not have a neurotic or psychotic disorder. Psychopathology can be defined as a person who has any specific mental disorder. In

this case, Joe Gardner has no neurotic, psychotic disorder, as shown in the following quotations.

Joe Gardner is an educated person. He is a music teacher who is he can play a musical instrument. "JOE GARDNER, a passionate, **well-dressed** middle-aged man, **conducts an off-key middle school band.**" ('00:41:32'). The quote "well-dressed" and "conducts an off-key middle school band" refers to the reference that someone who wants to fulfill their self-actualization shall be free from psychopathology. Like Joe Gardner, a teacher at school is unlikely to have a psychological disorder or psychopath because it can cause bad things to happen to his students. Likewise, Joe Gardner, a music teacher in middle school, is in no way he is a psychopath.

"No more part-time for you. **You're now our full-time band teacher!** Job security. Medical insurance. Pension." ('00:03:06'). The quote "You're now our full-time band teacher!" refers to the reference that someone who wants to fulfill their self-actualization should be free from psychopathology. Like Joe Gardner has well-dressed, is a music teacher at the school, and will become a permanent teacher, showing an excellent educational history.

From being a part-time teacher to being appointed as a full-time teacher, Joe Gardner's achievement is not an easy thing to get. Thus, he managed to get through the past that shaped him into what he is today. He practiced playing jazz all his life until he became an expert in his field. His efforts led him to his destiny as a music teacher.

Not only that, but he also strives to achieve self-actualization to be able to play music on stage with famous musicians and be watched by many people.

B.2. Complete Hierarchy Needs

Joe Gardner has a hierarchy of needs. He looks for food when he is hungry and has an apartment to protect himself from bad things like rain, heat, crime, and others. Joe Gardner also has a job as a music teacher to make ends meet. He had a mother, employees, friends, and students who loved him. Joe Gardner also allows others to appreciate him when he knows he will collaborate with a famous musician.

These self-actualized people had progressed through the hierarchy of needs and therefore lived above the subsistence level of existence and had no ever-present threat to their safety (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality Seventh Edition). As explained in problem formulation 1, Joe Gardner fulfills his Hierarchy of Needs: self-actualization.

B.3. Embrace B-Value

Abraham Maslow (296) held that self-actualized people are motivated by the "eternal verities," which he called **B-values.** These "Being" values are indicators of psychological health and are opposed to deficiency needs, motivate non-self-actualizers. The values of self-actualized people include truth, goodness, beauty, wholeness or the transcendence of dichotomies, aliveness or spontaneity, uniqueness, perfection, completion, justice and order, simplicity, richness or totality, effortlessness,

playfulness or humour, and self-sufficiency or autonomy (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality Seventh Edition 296).

"This can't happen. I'm NOT dying today. Not when my life just started!" ('00:11:00'). That quote portrayed aliveness. Based on the reference, aliveness is one of B-values in Joe Gardner. Like in the movie, after Joe Gardner comes to Great Beyond, he tries to live and do many things to achieve his dream. Joe Gardner disguises himself as a mentor and seeks help from Moonwind. His body is switched, and his soul enters the cat's body and does various things to get him back to his original life.

B.4. Exploit talents, capacities, and potentialities

Self-actualized people must strive to maximize or exploit talents, capacities, and potentials. They must develop the talent that is in themselves well and wisely. They must always be eager to be the best in everything they do to achieve self-actualization. As a music teacher who wants a different career as a musician, Joe Gardner must maximize his potential to become a famous musician and prove to his mother that he will succeed by becoming a musician.

His self-actualized individuals fulfilled their needs to grow, develop, and increasingly become what they were capable of becoming (Feist and Feist, Theories of Personality Seventh Edition 295). **"The music flows into an incredible solo. The room slips away as Joe goes into the zone, a place we'll come to know as the Astral Plane."** ('00:07:23') It is a form of exploiting the potential. Like in the reference,

"needs to grow, develop, and increasingly become what they were capable of becoming." Joe Gardner tries so hard for what he can do when he plays music with Dorothea William. Based on the quotation, Joe Gardner pushes himself while playing music into the Astral Plane or a place where they are unaware of reality and imagination.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The fifth chapter is conclusions and suggestions. First, it discusses the result from the analysis in chapter four and then the suggestions.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is taken from the analysis results in chapter four. This study analyses the hierarchy of needs achieved by Joe Gardner in the *Soul* movie. From the analysis results in chapter four, this study presents two conclusions. The first, Joe Gardner, as the main character in *Soul* movie, completely meets his hierarchy of needs. It can be seen from his journey. He needs food to eat and water to drink represents his physiological need. He also has an apartment as a safe place that can protect him from rain, sunlight, and other dangers belonging to safety needs. Then, he fulfills his love and belonging needs by having someone who loves him, such as his mother, employees, friends, and students. Joe Gardner also gets appreciated and complimented by people due to his offering to duet with Dorothea William belongs to esteem need. Those needs are supporting needs for Joe Gardner to achieve his self-actualization.

The second, Joe Gardner fulfills all criteria of self-actualization. He does not have a mental disorder and has good psychological; thus, he can be a music teacher and achieve his plan to be a musician. Joe Gardner completes all of the hierarchy of needs as explained in the first paragraph. He also embraces B-values as the aliveness

in achieving his goals. He exploits his capacity by being a music teacher and duet with the famous musician, risking his life to be able to duet with famous musicians.

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, the next researcher who would like to analyze this movie as the object can use the existentialism philosophy by Jean-Paul Sartre about searching for the purpose and the meaning of life. Another researcher also can use other movies using the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow, such as *The Social Network* movie directed by David Fincher (2010).
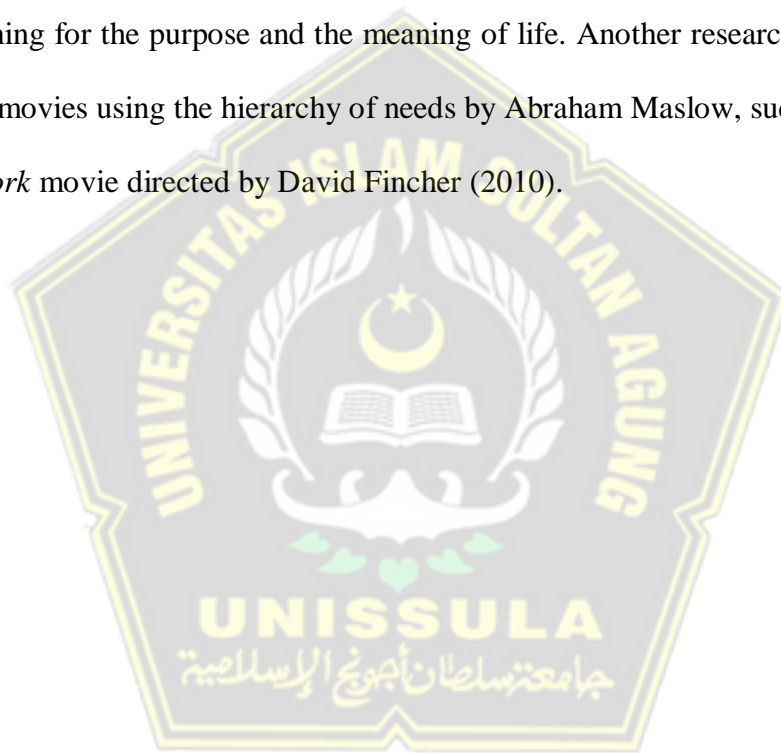
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