

**HUMAN NEEDS ANALYSIS OF FELICIE LE BRAS AS PORTRAYED IN  
*LEAP! BALLERINA* FILM**

**FINAL PROJECT**

**Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement**

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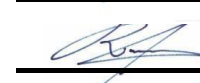
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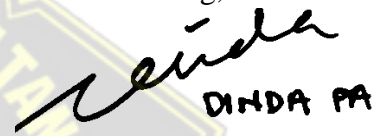


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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

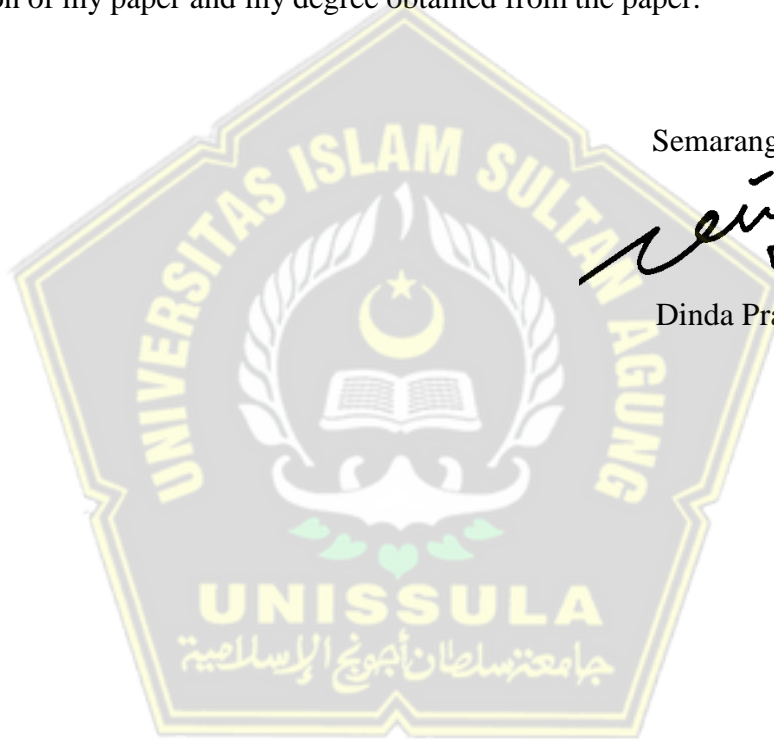
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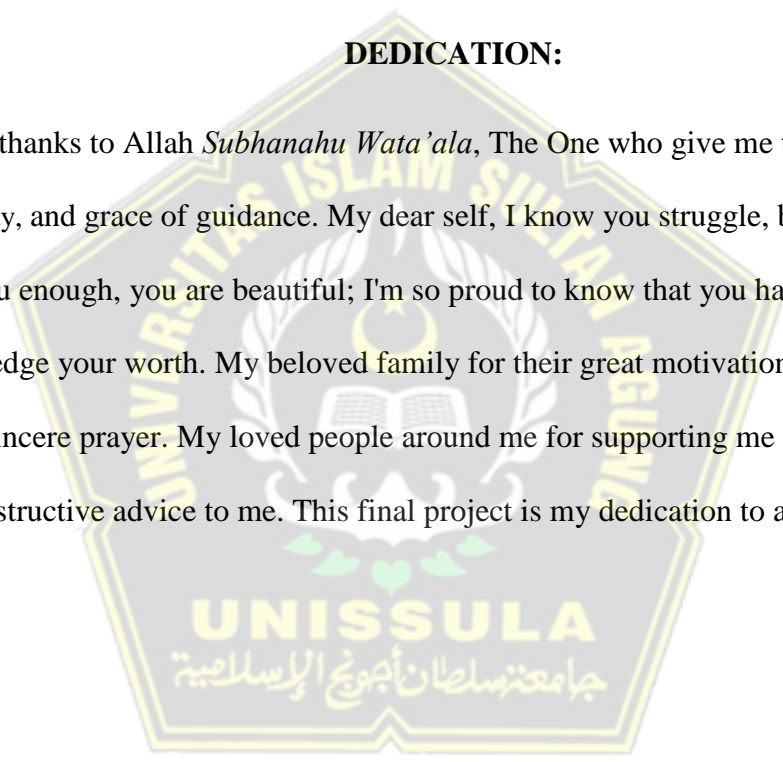
**MOTTO:**

“No Matter How Educated, Talented, Rich, Or Believe You Are,  
How You Treat People Ultimately Tells All.

INTEGRITY IS EVERYTHING”

**DEDICATION:**

A Great thanks to Allah *Subhanahu Wata'ala*, The One who give me the knowledge, capability, and grace of guidance. My dear self, I know you struggle, but if I do not tell you enough, you are beautiful; I'm so proud to know that you have grown to acknowledge your worth. My beloved family for their great motivation, endless love, and sincere prayer. My loved people around me for supporting me and always constructive advice to me. This final project is my dedication to all of you.



## ABSTRACT

**Anggraini, Dinda Prasetya. 30801800011.** Human Needs Analysis of Felicie Le Bras As Portrayed In *Leap! Ballerina* Film. Final Project of Language and Communication Science Faculty. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Every human being has need and desire to learn and grow, the highest achievement is self-actualization. *Leap! Ballerina* film by Éric Summer and Éric Warin is chosen as the object to be analyzed in this study. This study aims to analyze the processes of fulfilling Felicie Le Bras' needs as the main character which are revealed in her searching for self-actualization and to explain the characteristics of self-actualized person shown by Felicie Le Bras in *Leap! Ballerina* film based on the Hierarchy of Human needs of Abraham H Maslow's theory.

Qualitative descriptive method is applied in this study. The data are taken from the film, such as dialogues, narratives, and monologues. There are data analysis steps starting by watching the film and reading film scripts, identifying data, classifying data, and reducing data.

The results show that the main character is an actualized person. First, Felicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film has fulfilled the physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. Second, Felicie Le Bras have four characteristics of self-actualized person in the form of acceptance of self, others, and nature, problem centering, the need for privacy, continued freshness of appreciation.

**Keywords: Psychology Literature, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, Self-Actualization, Felicie Le Bras, *Leap! Ballerina* Film.**

## INTISARI

**Dinda Prasetya Anggraini. 30801800011.** Analisis Kebutuhan Manusia Terhadap Felicie Le Bras Yang Digambarkan Dalam Film *Leap! Ballerina*. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Setiap manusia pada dasarnya memiliki kebutuhan dan keinginan untuk berkembang yang pencapaian tertingginya adalah aktualisasi diri. Film *Leap! Ballerina* karya Éric Summer and Éric Warin sebagai objek untuk dianalisis dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hierarki kebutuhan Felicie Le Bras sebagai tokoh utama yang terungkap bagaimana tokoh utama memenuhi kebutuhannya dalam pencarian aktualisasi diri sekaligus untuk menjelaskan karakteristik-karakteristik dari orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang ditunjukkan oleh Felicie Le Bras dalam film *Leap! Ballerina* berdasarkan Teori Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia Abraham Maslow.

Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan pada penelitian ini. Data diambil dari film, seperti dialog, narasi, dan monolog. Terdapat langkah-langkah analisis data yang dimulai dengan menonton film dan membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengelompokkan data, dan mengurangi data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama merupakan pribadi yang teraktualisasi. Pertama, Felicie Le Bras sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *Leap! Ballerina* telah memenuhi berupa kebutuhan akan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan keamanan, kebutuhan akan cinta dan rasa memiliki, kebutuhan akan penghargaan, dan kebutuhan akan aktualisasi diri. Kedua, Felicie Le Bras memiliki empat karakteristik aktualisasi diri berupa Penerimaan Terhadap Diri Sendiri, Orang Lain, dan Alam, Terpusat pada Persoalan, Membutuhkan Kesendirian, Kesegaran dan Apresiasi yang Berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci: Psikologi Sastra, Hirarki Kebutuhan Maslow, Aktualisasi Diri, Felicie Le Bras, Film Leap! Ballerina.**



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*In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful*

First and foremost, praise be to Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala*, for the abundance of His mercy and grace. His love and compassion have given me strength, provided me with knowledge, and throughout my life are also very helpful. Thanks to grace and ease that finally this final project can be completed. *Shalawat* and *salam* to the Prophet Muhammad *Shallallaahu 'Alaihi wa Sallam*, to his family and companions until the end of time.

Second, this final project could not be completed without the help, support, and motivation from various parties. So, I would like to express my gratitude to the people who have contributed to the completion of this final project.

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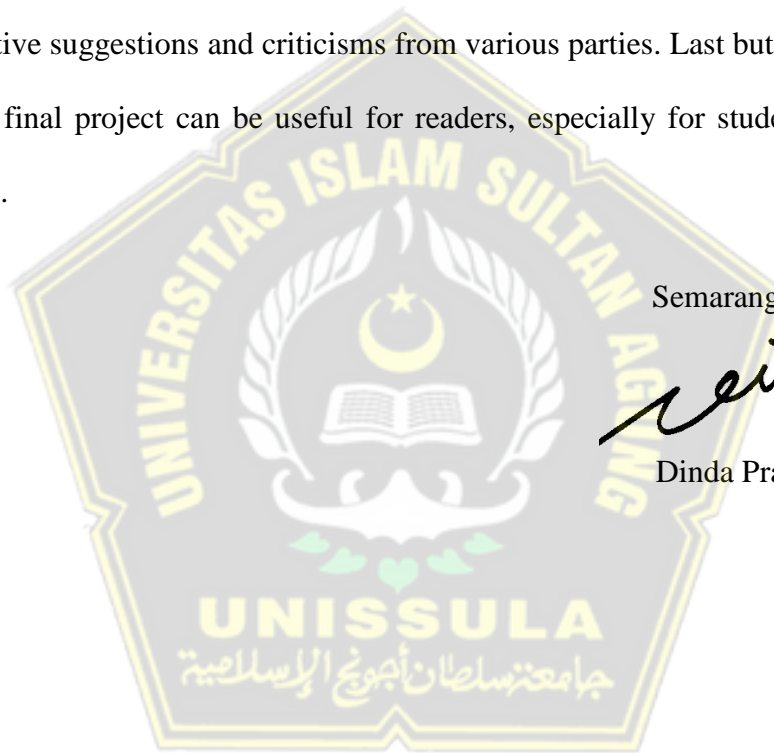
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Finally, I realized that the final project is far from perfect. I will be grateful to accept constructive suggestions and criticisms from various parties. Last but not least, I hope that this final project can be useful for readers, especially for students majoring in literature.



Semarang, June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022

*Dinda*  
DINDA PA

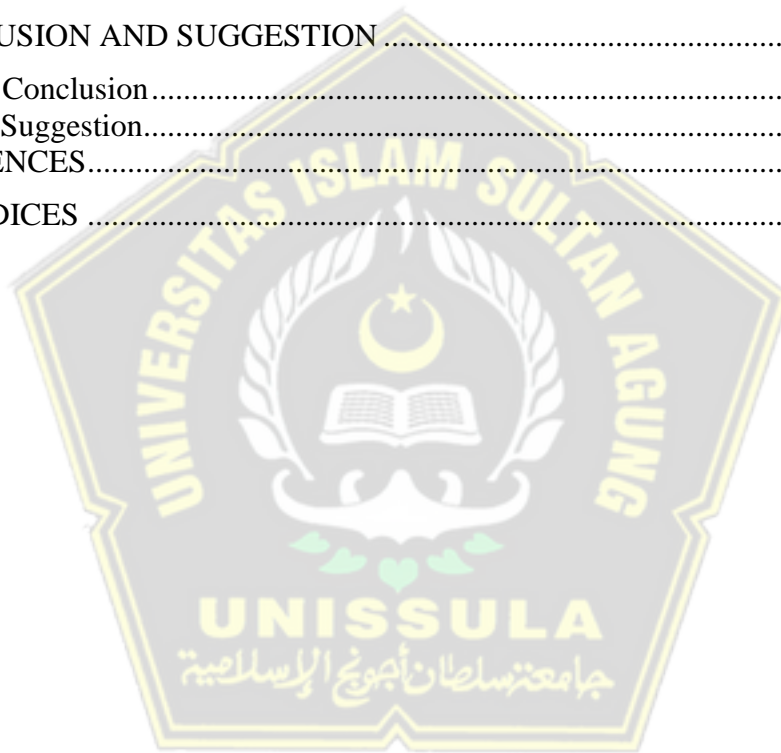
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# CHAPTER I

## 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**

Literature is a work of human beings both oral and non-spoken (written) who use language as a medium of instruction. According to Eagleton in Mulyani (2016) literature is everything that is written, it is impossible for a work to be exposed on its own without the help of language as a medium (158). Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that a literary work is a creation in the form of writing. Basically, literature exists because every human being is gifted with the skill to express what is in their hearts and minds. Expressions to share with others to let people know what is going on in one's heart and brain. This explanation in accordance with Roberts and Jacobs in Mufasa (2020), literature is a written or oral arrangement that has the intention to tell feelings and thoughts in the form of stories so that they can entertain and widen people's minds. Based on this definition, a literary work created to be shared with others about what goes on in one's heart and the brain does not refer to merely written things like receipts, memos, and activity lists but works of art that have a noble purpose.

Literature has the power to develop the personality of people through its stimulating stories. Within this context, a literary work is a creative work or creative result of the author that is lifted from the realities of life related to the complexity of the content of the work itself and in fact also identical to the complexity of the author's own life. Based on Wellek and Warren in Hidayati (2007) that, literature is a creative activity from a work of art. Creative activities are the author's contemplation of the life he sees or feels to be processed into literary works. Through creative activities, the author can develop his imagination into a work of aesthetic value. The creative process encourages authors to develop ideas and ideas freely. As a work of art, literary works are difficult to make limits. However, literary works have several genres, among them prose, poetry, and drama.

As already mentioned above, Dinurriyah (2014) in her journal explains that literature is closely related to human life, because what is presented in literary works is a picture of everyday life. This can be seen from the many authors who are able to influence society through their work in literature. According to Leite in Prasetyo (2019) that, in the creation of a work of art, the author goes beyond the tangible aspects of everyday life that are attained from a historical and sociological perspective in search of what, by revealing about the human psychological condition, will continue to be valid in various situations. In addition, literary works also contain educational and life values that can provide benefits to readers. Therefore, in the current era of modernization, the development of literary works is very rapidly



developing. Literature consists of different genres - short stories, novels, drama, film, and so on. One type of literary work that is in great demand including film.

Film is a combination of various arts, namely music, fine arts, drama, literature coupled with elements of photography. Film, like other works of art, has artistic features that are intertwined in diverse arrangements. Like paintings or sculptures, films use lines of arrangement, color, shape, volume and mass. Like drama, it uses verbal communication and dialogue. Like music and poetry that use complex and subtle rhythms. Special like poetry, film also uses communication through imagery, metaphors and symbols. Communication in film also plays a major role in films as Monaco in Prasetyo (2019) that, film and television are common media of communication in the first place. Likewise, film became an important art form, a popular place of entertainment and also the powerful method for educating people about mental illness or other social problems. As stated by Yunara & Kardiansyah (2017) in their journal contends that in the presence of mental illness in the film, every detail such as dialogue, scenes and expressions are very important. Therefore, psychologists believe that films have a deeper impact on the audience, especially in forming opinions and perceptions, because of the cognitive ability of humans to see moving images. Thus, many messages can be found from these works, but these messages can usually be detected by watching and knowing the psychological background of the author's expressions. Also supported is based on the

journal from Kiranamita & Sabanik (2020) that, psychology believes that film have deeper impact to audience to deliver message from the story line.

As mentioned Meiliana in her journal, psychology and literature have a mutual relationship in human life (9). While the relationship is because psychology and literature both study the mental state of others, the differences in psychological symptoms are real, while in literature it is imaginative. Besides, Maharani (2020) in her journal clarifies that psychology can also be used to explore and explain human things and phenomena by applying psychology in literary works. It is an accordance with what Meiliana in her journal, these things are related in terms of human behaviour, expression, thought, and motivation (10). Therefore, a common thread can be drawn that literary psychology is a study that views work as a psychological activity which is considered important in its use in literary research. According to Maslow in his book *Motivation and Personality* explain that literary psychology is identical to psychoanalysis, which emerged from Sigmund Freud's theory which was later developed and used in the study of literary psychology, such as humanistic psychology regarding personality and human behaviour which is determined by motivation in achieving something (41). Human behaviour is more determined by the motivation to achieve the goal so that the life of the individual is happier and more satisfying.

One of the psychological theories that can be used as a reference in literary studies is humanistic psychology. Humanistic psychology speaks of human needs.

One of the most famous figures in Humanistic theory is Abraham Maslow. According to Maslow in Andini (2017) describes human behavior as a creature that is never completely satisfied. For humans, satisfaction is only temporary. If one desire gets satisfaction then another desire will arise to demand happiness and satisfaction at the same time. Based on these beliefs, Maslow built a theory of necessity known as the "*Hierarchy of Needs*" theory. According to Maslow in Schultz and Schultz explain that there are five levels that each individual needs to achieve if they want to achieve their desires, however, the higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus after all lower needs are mostly or completely satisfied, distinguishing D-needs or Deficiency needs that arises from the need for food, sleep, security, etc., as well as B-needs or being needs such as the desire to fulfill one's potential (303). It is an accordance with what Haifa (2015) said in her journal that the need for growth does not come from lacking something but from a desire to grow as a person. This hierarchy of needs starts from the most basic needs called D-needs or deficiency needs include: (1) physiological needs, (2) safety needs, (3) love needs and affection (love or belongingness needs), (4) esteem needs, and ends with B-needs or being needs, which means (5) self-actualization needs. The results of Abraham Maslow's thoughts are used to understand a person's motivation and self-actualization.

The study of humanistic psychology is chosen in this study for several reasons, as follows. First, humans are living things that always try to meet the needs of their lives. For that reason, humans try to always meet needs ranging from the

lowest needs to the highest needs. This is in accordance with Abraham Maslow's multilevel needs theory which is expected to reveal the influence of human needs on behavioural patterns in meeting their needs. Second, the view of humanistic psychology opposes pessimism or despair and humans have the potential to develop creatively. Creativity is a universal feature of man from birth. Third, humanistic psychology emphasizes its focus on humans having great potential to achieve self-actualization because according to the view of humanistic psychology, encouraging the creation of self-actualization is a good thing and vice versa encourages no self-actualization is a bad thing. The presence of literary works that coexist with human life and contain various aspects in it makes these literary works interesting to study, to see the reflection of humanism at that time.

The literary work that became the object of study in this study is a film directed by Eric Summer and Eric Warin, entitled *Leap! Ballerina*. The film was produced at L'Atelier Animation in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. *Leap! Ballerina* tells the story of Félicie, a passionate 11-year-old orphan from Brittany. Félicie dreams of being a ballerina. She escapes from the orphanage with the help of her best friend, Victor, who also has the desire to become a great inventor. Together they fled to Paris to pursue their dreams. In Paris, Félicie befriends Odette, who is the cleaner and keeper of the Grand Opera Ballet. Through a twist of fate, Félicie managed to bluff her way into ballet classes there. The girls in the class audition for a part in *The Nutcracker* and every day one girl is eliminated from the group. Félicie had to put all

her strength and passion into dancing to ensure that she won the role. She faced a lot of challenges and had to overcome many setbacks. This study analyzed using literary psychology theory. This film analyze Félicie has fulfilled the hierarchy of needs. Besides that, the characteristics of self-actualization that appear in Félicie of the film *Leap! Ballerina*. Thus, this study of the actualization of the main character in the film *Leap! Ballerina* is interesting to do because it can provide an understanding of how to become an actualized person. A person who is able to develop and use all of her potential in showing her own existence like Félicie.

### **B. Limitation of the Study**

In order not to have confusion in interpreting it, this study would like to limit the problems presented. In this study the object to be studied comes from the movie *Leap! Ballerina* by looking at the structure of the story reflected in Félicie as the main character. In addition, it will also be used in literary psychological analysis of Abraham Maslow's theory of self-actualization. The study discusses the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization characteristics that appeared on Félicie as the main character.

### **C. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of the study mentioned above, the problem formulations are as follows:

1. How does Félicie Le Bras fulfill her needs and reach her self-actualization needs in *Leap! Ballerina* film?

2. What are the self-actualization characteristics reflected in Félicie Le Bras in *Leap! Ballerina* film?

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem formulation mentioned above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

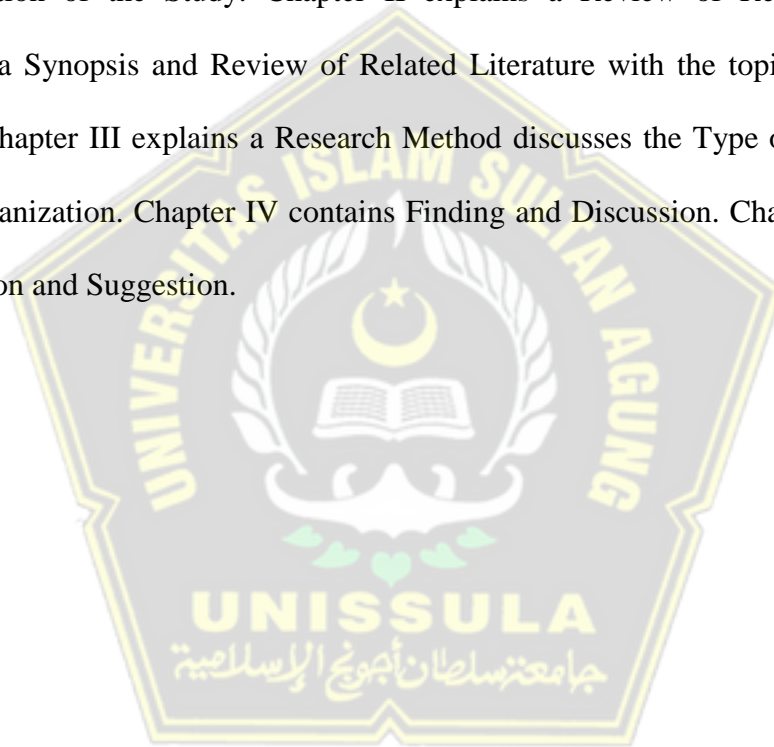
1. To find out and explain the way Félicie Le Bras fulfills her needs and reach her self-actualization needs in *Leap! Ballerina* film.
2. To identify the self-actualization characteristics that appear of Félicie Le Bras in *Leap! Ballerina* film.

#### **E. Significances of the Study**

Good study is a study that is able to provide benefits. The result of the study has benefits for theoretical and practical reasons. Theoretically, it is hoped that this study is aimed to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological analysis of the main character viewed of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory. Practically, this study can be used as a reference for further researchers and to English Literature students of Languages and Communication Science Faculty in Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang who take a psychological approach that includes the Five-Level Hierarchy of Human Needs model. This theory is appropriate to use because it describes the identification of various types of human needs ranging from basic things to self-actualization.

## **F. Organization of the Study**

The organization of the study of “Human Needs Analysis of Felicie Le Bras As Portrayed in Leap! Ballerina Film” as follows. Chapter I provides an Introduction presents the Background of the Study, the Limitation of the Study, the Problem Formulation, the Objectives of the Study, the Significance of the Study, and Organization of the Study. Chapter II explains a Review of Related Literature Presents a Synopsis and Review of Related Literature with the topic: Hierarchy of Needs. Chapter III explains a Research Method discusses the Type of Research and Data Organization. Chapter IV contains Finding and Discussion. Chapter V contains Conclusion and Suggestion.





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter a review of related literature presents a synopsis and review of related literature with the topic: hierarchy of needs.

#### **A. Synopsis of *Leap! Ballerina* Film**

*Ballerina* film tells the story in the 1880s, eleven-year-old Félicie, a poor orphaned girl who dreams of becoming a ballerina, but has no formal training, escapes from her orphanage in rural Brittany with her best friend, Victor, a young inventor. Together they went to Paris, but they soon separated, and Victor became a clerk in Gustave Eiffel's workshop. Félicie finds her way to the Paris Opera, where the guard there, Janitor, arrests Félicie for getting out into the Opera. She is rescued by a mysterious cleaner with a limp, Odette, who agrees to let Félicie live with her. Odette works for both Opera and her cruel and evil employer, Régine Le Haut, a wealthy restaurant owner.

One day, while Félicie helps Odette work as a cleaner, Félicie hears ballet music from the direction of Regine's daughter, Camille, who turns out to be practicing ballet. Camille sees Félicie, insults her, and throws the box of Félicie's favorite music out of the window, destroying it. Then, by chance the postman met Félicie with a letter from the Opera admitting Camille to a ballet school in Paris partly because of her mother's relationship. In a fit of rage, Félicie hides the letter and

decides to assume Camille's identity in order to enter an opera ballet school and pursue her dream. And Félicie asked Victor to repair her music box. However, after successfully attending school there, Félicie was judged not to have the talent to become a ballerina. The various criticisms and snide comments from around her kept reminding Félicie of her weakness. As time goes by, Odette doesn't want Félicie to interfere with her life because Félicie's action to enter ballet opera class will make Odette lose her job.

On the other hand, Odette finally agrees to teach Félicie to dance ballet, who later learns that Odette is a former prima ballerina. Félicie found training very difficult, but with Camille's acceptance letter, she managed to take her place in ballet school. Mérante, a former school choreographer, announces that one of the girls from the class will be chosen to dance to the role of Clara in Nutcracker. He fires the worst dancer in class every day. Félicie improves every day and slowly avoids elimination, but a few days before the final elimination, her lie is discovered. Mérante decides to admit Camille into the class, while also letting Félicie to stay on the condition that if she is not selected for the role of Clara in Nutcracker then she must leave.

Despite Félicie's serious infraction, Mérante stumbles upon her dancing at a bar she and Victor visit. The night before the final elimination, Félicie abandons training to go on a date with Rudi, a handsome boy from school, which disappoints Odette. Victor sees Félicie with Rudi and gets jealous and ends up arguing. The next day, Félicie is late for the audition and is unable to perform well, so part of Clara goes

to Camille. Then, Regine sends Félicie back to the orphanage, where she is alone and demoralized. At night, she dreams of being a baby in the arms of her late mother, a ballerina, who gives her a music box. Finally, she decides to return to Paris to help Odette and apologize to Victor.

While Félicie clears the stage, Camille challenges Félicie to a dance battle, and they engage in a dance battle which is witnessed by all the students, Odette and Mérante. Félicie does a *jeté* or so-called ballet jump after a flight of stairs, while Camille can't. Mérante approaches the two girls and asks them the reason why they dance, to which Camille admits that she danced only because her mother told her to, while Félicie quickly spoke that dancing was a part of her life since childhood. Dancing is her dream. She wanted to dance at the Grand Opera. Camille was heartened to accept her defeat of Félicie. So, Camille admits that Félicie has to dance to Clara.

Near the Eiffel workshop, where the Statue of Liberty is being built, Félicie invites Victor to come on the Nutcracker stage because she was selected to audition. After that, a madman Régine arrives, and slaps Victor with a stick so that Victor falls, then Félicie runs away and Régine chases Félicie to the statue's crown and forces her to leave, but Victor saves her with Camille's help. Victor puts his invention's chicken wings to save Félicie from going to the show. Finally, they arrived at the Grand Opera just in time. Then, for Odette to put special pointe shoes on Félicie. Then, Félicie kissed Victor on the cheek to save her, and finally Félicie's dream was

achieved to become a ballerina by appearing on Nutcracker with a ballet principal dancer.

The animated *Ballerina* film has scenes that are also fairly interesting and give a lot of moral messages. This film teaches us to not only dream to reach our goals, but also to be determined to make them come true. By starting the first step without fear and trying without stopping, all of this will bring positive results such as growing into a strong and tough person and active in learning and not tired of trying. Moreover, if everyone insists on being able to do it, they will surely be able to and believe in their own strengths and abilities. Like, Félicie is a poor little girl who has no one, but with strong determination, she is able to achieve her dream of becoming a ballerina.

Although the road to dreams is not easy, there will always be obstacles that hinder our steps towards those dreams. What we need, how far is our determination to overcome all the obstacles that stand in our way? We also have to believe that we can achieve that dream. Confidence is the main capital to force oneself to study more seriously to prepare oneself to hold onto our dreams.

## **B. Related Literature**

### **B.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs**

Every human being in his life must have a growing need. Human needs organize within themselves through a hierarchy of pre-potentials. In addition, the emergence of one need usually rests on the prior satisfaction of another more powerful need. The theory of the Hierarchy of Needs formulated by Abraham Maslow, an American psychologist, these needs are divided into five levels that must be met during human life. They are; (1) physiological needs, (2) safety needs, (3) needs for belonging and love, (4) esteem needs, and (5) needs for self-actualization (Schultz and Schultz 303). Generally, each higher need will be attended to only when the lower one is satisfied. Within each individual there are two things; a positive effort to develop and the power to resist or resist that development, Maslow in Schultz and Schultz argues that every individual behaves in an attempt to meet their hierarchical needs (303). In other words, Maslow believes that humans are moved to understand and accept themselves as much as possible, which he called Self-Actualization the peak of human needs. The following picture shows Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs, represented below:



**FIGURE B.1 Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs**

This can be described in Figure B.1 of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs which includes levels to become a self-actualized person. As the picture shows, the lowest levels are basic human needs. If the person has fulfilled some of the needs in the first level, then they can move on to the next level (Schultz and Schultz 303). While they were trying to fulfil the second level, they had unknowingly completed the first level. That's how people go to the next level and self-actualize.

### **B.1.1 Physiological Needs**

According to Kaur (2013) in her journal “Maslow’s Need Hierarchy Theory: Applications and Criticisms” explains that physiological needs are the most basic level of need, the strongest and most obvious among human needs is the biological

need to maintain physical life (1062). They consist of the needs for water, food, oxygen, rest, nutrition, shelter, sex, sleep, and the satisfaction of these needs is essential for survival. This is an example of some of the biological needs for human survival:

- a. *Water and food*, the human body needs energy to survive, especially to perform some activities by getting it from food. The human body consists of fluids with a composition of more than 50 %. Therefore, fluids are very important for the body because they help support life processes. Fluid needs can be obtained by consuming water or juicy fruits.
- b. *Oxygen*, absolutely necessary for living things to breathe and provide energy for the body to support the function of the immune system.
- c. *Rest*, every human being cannot be active all the time. The human body needs rest to replenish energy. Therefore, rest is very important, because to avoid disease.

Undoubtedly, this physiological need is the most supportive of all needs. As mentioned Deckers (2018) in his book *Motivation: Biological, Psychological, and Environmental* states that humans are forced to meet these physiological needs first in order to pursue satisfaction at a higher level (242). Thus, it is impossible for people to ignore the physiological needs, because they have a strong effect on human attitudes. In addition, basic needs were the most important thing for humans to live in



the world before one was free to advance to the upper levels. The main effect of satisfaction of physiological needs predominates on individual behavior.

Moreover, Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states the physiological needs differ from other needs in at least two important ways. First, physiological needs are recurring needs. This can be seen in the need for food that must be repeated continuously throughout human life. It is the same as humans need to breathe every second to get oxygen. The second characteristic that is typical of physiological needs is that they are met or at least not met, because if they are not met to some extent, it will have a negative impact on life (287). Returning to the example of the need for food, a person who cannot eat for a month is likely to die of starvation. Likewise, someone who does not get oxygen for a minute can be fatal. This is because these needs are basic needs that must be met by the human body.

In short, physiological needs represent the most impactful needs as the driving force with which basic survival remains a daily concern (Schultz and Schultz 305). Because, physiological needs are the most urgent needs so that their satisfaction is prioritized by individuals.

### **B. 1.2 Safety Needs**

When the individual's physiological needs have been met, it will increase other needs that dominate and regulate the individual who deals with the safety needs. It is an accordance with what Aruma & Hanachor (2017) said in their journal that this

need represents the need for safety or security in the human environment. Safety here means a triggered in an emergency situation. Higher needs become unimportant when a person's life is threatened, so get rid of anything that could drag them into danger. In this condition, safety needs are the most important needs that must be met rather than other needs after physiological needs are met. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist the safety need itself is a human need for security, stability, freedom, protection, without fear, anxiety, chaos, structure, law power in protection and others (287).

Maslow pointed out that the safety needs can be seen in every human perception. For example, when a baby cries if it is dropped suddenly, is startled by a loud noise, or a stranger suddenly picks it up. For adults' safety needs can be recognized in offices and other workplaces, when people want to defend their profession, reputation, money and all that they own or love. Therefore, the safety needs become very important to be achieved by each individual, in relation to security and peace of life.

### **B.1.3 Love and Belonging Needs**

Once the physiological and safety needs are satisfied, the need to belong to, or be part of, a social group and love becomes a goal for the next level. People are very sensitive to loneliness, isolation, rejection from the environment, and the loss of friends or love. Now that person will fall hungry for the need for possession. It is supported based on Griffin (2011) that they need company in their life and are very hungry to love and be loved by others. It can be from friends, lovers, wives or

children either in small groups such as family or in a wider group. Similarly, as mentioned with Rosmawati (2019) in her journal even trust, acceptance, close relationships, and giving affection are called the love and belonging need.

According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states that, they become motivated by the need for love and belonging, such as the desire for friendship; the desire of a mate and children; the need to be part of the family, and the surrounding environment (287-288). Therefore, humans need to join social groups to fulfil their level needs. Maslow did not equate love with love and belonging to include sex, because it is a psychological need, but he realized that sex is a way to express the need for love. He suggested that failure to satisfy the need for love was the cause of emotional incompatibility (Schultz and Schultz 306). Thus, this needs for love and belonging can encourage individuals to relate to same-sex or opposite-sex relationships. Individuals have the right to love and be loved by other individuals.

#### **B. 1.4 Self-Esteem Needs**

Once the need to be loved and owned is satisfied, humans will be free to pursue the need for esteem. The fourth need is the need for self-esteem. In satisfying this need, people also want to be appreciated, by those with whom they relate as well as they want to know that they are capable of achievement and success. Maslow in Darnastiti (2021) found two adaptations of this type of self-esteem: “lower” and “higher” versions. This is also commensurate with what Maslow mentioned in his book *A Theory of Human Motivation* (1943) dividing it into two details, namely self-

respect and esteem from others (p. 381). First, there is a “lower” appreciation for getting an award from other people. Based on Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist that, the need for prestige, respect from others, status, fame, and acceptance. People need the knowledge that they are well known and judged well by others (289). Meanwhile, “higher” adaptation shows itself as self-respecting. There are needs for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, self-confidence, independence and freedom. People need knowledge about themselves, that they are valuable and able to master the tasks and challenges of life.

When self-esteem needs are met, a person has a feeling of self-confidence and self-worth to have a purpose in the world. Conversely, if self-esteem needs are not fulfilled then it will cause frustration such as feelings and attitudes, awkwardness, passive, inability, weakness and powerlessness to deal with life demands. But if people get everything they need, they feel nothing. In other words, they stop motivating. Like the old blues song goes, “You don't miss your water until your well runs dry”.

### **B.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs**

After all needs are met, the emergence of meta needs or self-actualization needs, the need to manifest maximally all talents, abilities and potential. As supported with what Aruma & Hanachor (2017) said in their journal that it is owned by an individual who has the need to grow, develop and use their abilities fully. In other words, it is a personal need that encourages someone to be themselves as best as

possible. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist states, self-actualization usually appears after the need for love and esteem are met (289). In addition, this is something that deals with internally including misunderstandings, doubts, and even fear that is not good for expressing their own potential. As a result, self-actualization is the desire to gain satisfaction or self-fulfilment, to realize all they potential, to be what can be done, and to be creative and free to reach the top of their potential achievement.

If humans fail to satisfy self-actualization, humans are not at peace with themselves and cannot be said to be psychologically healthy (Schultz and Schultz 307). The fulfillment of self-actualization needs is a human achievement to get peace in their life. This happens because someone feels peace if the basic needs have been fulfilled and the need for self-actualization has been achieved. Achieving someone's self-actualization needs is different from others. These self-actualization needs have a variety of forms, for example achievement in the fields of art, culture, religion, and their creative potential.

According to Maslow in Schultz and Schultz in his book *Theories of Personality*.

Self-actualization is not limited to musicians, painters, artists and astrophysics. What humans *can* be, they *must* be. They must be true to their own nature. For example, a poet must write poetry, an artist must paint (307).

In addition, with the purpose every human needs to actualize himself as a conscious human who has the ability if the individual forms different actualization. As supported by Boeree in Lestari (2019) states that self-actualization is a potential for someone to fulfil all the quality and capacity and then turns it into an actuality. People involve the desire to meet the potential to be the person they can be. The emergence of the visible needs clearly is usually based on a fulfilment of physiological needs, the safety needs, love and belonging needs, and self-esteem that existed before.

### **B.2 The Characteristics of Self-actualized Person**

People have the capacity to develop into the situation they really want as long as someone invests massively in that situation. Maslow stated that the order in which this need was fulfilled did not always follow the development of this standard. For example, he noted that for some individuals, the need for self-esteem is more important than the need for love. It is an accordance with what Cherry in her blog *Explore Psychology* explaining that for people, the need for creative fulfilment can replace even the most basic needs. Besides, Coon (2007) clarifies that in Maslow's study, found that the self-actualized shares similarities. Whether famous or unknown, educated or not, rich or poor, self-actualized tends to fit the following profile.

Based on Maslow's study, it was found that there were several characteristics of self-actualization, where this characteristic did not only appear when someone wanted to start actualizing themselves, but had become part of them. Personal



depictions that actualize themselves have characteristics or character. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist compose fifteen characteristics (297), the following characteristics in person who actualize themselves;

### **B.2.1 More Efficient Perception of Reality**

Self-actualized person is able to see reality more efficiently than most people do and have a more comfortable relationship with it. This nature will make someone able to recognize falsehood, lies, and fraud done by others, and are able to analyze critically, logically, and deeply on the inner phenomenon and life. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist means that, people consider reality more effective than most people do and they tend to respect themselves and others (297). In other words, people can accept reality even though they are not what they want. They can easily fake and be sincere to other people, not only people but also many other areas of life, including law, politics, and social environment.

### **B.2.2 Acceptance of Self, Others, and Nature**

People who have actualized themselves will see other people like seeing themselves full of shortcomings and strengths. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist that, the self-actualized persons are those they accept nature, including human nature with all the shortcomings and others (297). Seeing human attitudes like this will produce high tolerance to other people and patience in accepting themselves and others. They will open themselves to criticism, suggestions, or other people's



advice on them. In order that, reception can offer the clarity of someone's perception and allow someone to make a wise choice.

### **B.2.3 Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness**

Someone who has actualized itself properly marked with all the actions, behavior, and ideas carried out spontaneously, reasonably, and not made. Based on Maslow in Schultz and Schultz that, people who actualize themselves live with a critical attitude and they rarely hide their feelings or emotions or play a role to satisfy the community, even though they can do so to avoid hurting others (310-311). This attitude will give birth to the graceful attitude towards what is the habit of the surrounding people as long as it does not conflict with the principles they believed. In other words, their behavior is done naturally. They also don't expect their behavioral effects.

### **B.2.4 Problem Centering**

A person who has self-actualized feels that all their thoughts, behaviors, and ideas are not problems faced by ego for self-interest, but are problem centered faced by humans. They are mission oriented, often on the basis of a sense of responsibility, duty, or obligation rather than personal (Feist and Feist 298). In other words, they are always looking for solutions to their problems. They do not insult their problems either. In accordance with developing people to like their tasks and jobs. They do their job not merely to earn income, popularity, and power, but because the job is suited to their abilities, challenging, and can fill their needs.

### **B.2.5 The quality of Detachment; The Need for Privacy**

Generally, people who have reached self-actualization tend to separate themselves. These attitudes are based on their perception of something which they think is right, but is not selfish. It does not depend on other people's thoughts. Maslow stated that self-actualizing people enjoy privacy. This may make them appear aloof or unfriendly, but that is not what they mean (Feist and Feist 298). That, however, does not convey that the self-actualizing person is antisocial, but rather that he or she prefers to invest in less superficial relationships. Sometimes they also need privacy, solitude and are able to see life from an adequate and objective perspective. Such an attitude makes them calm and logical in dealing with problems. This detachment is manifested in decision-making autonomy. The decisions taken are not influenced by others and they are responsible for the policies they take.

### **B.2.6 Autonomy; Independence of culture and environment**

Self-actualized person can fulfil their needs without depending on other people or situations and conditions in the environment that surrounds them. Maslow stated that self-actualized person have the ability to not depend on culture and environment. They depend on themselves for growth by showing that they are not distracted by those who live for the approval of others (Feist and Feist 298). Moreover, Maslow tries to create an interesting osmosis between the term of autonomy, independence, volition, and taking action. This autonomy highlights them to rely on their own potential for growth and development. This effort highlights the

tendency towards a worldview that can help self-actualizing people maintain their resilience to shocking issues. If a person functions autonomously, then they realize that the satisfaction of the growth motive comes from within. They do not depend on the real world for their satisfaction. Their inner potential and resources become the foundation for their development. Stability in the face of problems makes them independent, independent of love and respect.

### **B.2.7 Continued Freshness of Appreciation**

Gratitude is a virtue. But along the twists and turns of life, people eventually forget how important gratitude is in appreciating all the small, but very beautiful, things that life has to offer. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, people who are actualized will have a form of gratitude for all their potential. They will be filled with feelings of pleasure and are not bored with what they have (299). Even if the things they have are mediocre. The implication is that they are able to constantly renew the freshness of appreciation and not stereotyped appreciation of people and things. In addition, they always appreciate every experience in their life and never feel bored even though the experience happens again and again. They live the moment to the fullest.

### **B.2.8 The Peak Experience**

All of Maslow's subjects reported frequent peak experiences at the moment of self-actualization. People who are able to self-actualize will have a feeling of being at one with the universe. They feel that there is no boundary or barrier between

themselves and the universe. People who are able to actualize themselves are free from barriers in the form of ethnicity, language, religion, fear, doubt, and others. Therefore, they will be honest, sincere, unpretentious, sincere, natural, and open. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist found people who experience peak experiences feel more in tune with the world, more in control of their own lives, more self-determined, and more agreeable (299). Peak experiences have feelings of ecstasy, harmony, and deep meaning stronger and calmer than ever, filled with light, beauty, goodness, and they act as a mechanism that allows the self-actualized person to go beyond the ordinary to connect with the sublime. Consequently, they will be grateful to God, other people, nature, and everything that causes the luck of their life.

### **B.2.9 Social Interest**

People who are personally actualized have souls that are filled with feelings of sympathy, empathy, compassion, and want to help others. This feeling exists even though other people behave badly towards them. This encouragement will bring up social awareness where they have a sense of community and helping others. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizing people have strong and deep feelings of empathy and compassion for all human beings. They will be more sympathetic to others than selfish (300). They have a great interest in social relationships because it can make them feel like they have a family connection with all the people in the world. Humans who have high social interest also have good attitudes and behavior.

### **B.2.10 Interpersonal Relationships**

People who are able to self-actualize have a tendency to establish good relationships with other people. Even with the children they were familiar with love and affection. Interpersonal relationships are based on feelings of compassion, and patience. They tend to prefer healthier and closer interpersonal relationships with self-actualized person. What is meant is those who are able to transcend themselves, have deep compassion, and are able to control the ego. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualization is often misunderstood especially if they have provided a mutually beneficial relationship to their business or professional field rather than being one-sided (300). However, only a few people have a relationship with them because, for self-actualizing individuals, loyalty cannot be obtained in a short time.

In other words, they tend to take advantage of the self-actualizing characteristics of people to seek deeper connections in their interpersonal relationships. Loyalty and a dedicated little circle are preferable to most superficial connections. Therefore, to being selective can offer a sense of clarity in our relationships and provide room for further interpersonal evolution.

### **B.2.11 The Democratic Character Structure**

People who are able to actualize can establish good relationships with anyone. Based on Maslow in Feist and Feist, they do not care about the culture, race, class, and religion around them (300). Thus, the ability to be non-discriminatory and take a

democratic attitude in judging others is a fundamental element of a self-actualizing personality. A certain level of humility is required to display such an attitude, as well as a tendency to be willing to listen and learn from anyone who can teach them and is rarely condescending. They hold the essence of the quality that everyone has no specific limitations in building relationships to get to know other people. The wisdom of this democratic character, self-actualizers have the desire and ability to learn from anyone. In learning situations, they realize to respect other people's opinions even if they are not in the desire, but they still respect each other and are even humble in front of these people.

#### **B.2.12 Discrimination; means and ends, Good and Evil**

Self-actualized person think that they enjoy the process of achieving something as well as the goals that they achieve. The lines that separate right from wrong, evil from good and moral from immoral can often be very blurred. Therefore, they give agreement on both the means and the ends. Moreover, they have a clear understanding of good and evil, with that, they are not easily influenced by confusing situations that allow them to make decisions. According to Maslow in Feist and Feist, self-actualized person understand it well and try to act as if their lives are designed around that idea (300-301). In that sense, they are more likely to value the act itself as it is regardless of the results they will get later.



### **B.2.13 Philosophical Sense of Humor**

The sense of humor of self-actualized person is different from the humor of most people. They will not laugh at humor that insults, demeans, or even vilifies others. According to Maslow in Feist and Feist, humor in healthy and developing people is different from humor in people who are not healthy. Those who strive to achieve self-actualization will never laugh at things that deviate (301). However, for self-actualizer, humor is closer to the philosophy of fun education, and not jokes that can hurt other people's feelings. In other words, this characteristic relates to people's ability to make fun of humanity in general, but it is full of educational meaning and value.

### **B.2.14 Creativeness**

Creativity is a basic character possessed by all humans. Creative attitude is a characteristic possessed by self-actualized person. All of Maslow's subjects were judged creative, each in his own way. Creativity here is not the creativity of a special talent or in the sense of producing a work of art. It is more of an attitude, an expression of psychological health, and has to do with how people perceive and react with the world. This creativity is without any tendency or influence from anywhere and anyone. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizing people show that they must be creative in their own way (301). This skin of self-actualization creativity appears in everyday life. So, they are not dependent on others. They must not be writers and printers to be creative, but their creativity is in their own fresh work



whether they are lawyers, doctors, and so on. It can be conveyed that there is no limit to the extent to which a person can be involved in creative work. Creativity is manifested in its ability to innovate spontaneously and original. But when people become adults, often these activities will disappear from within them. This can be caused by cultural influences. However, self-actualizing individuals rarely lose creativity. Even if they lose it, they will surely get it back one day. Creative people are never afraid of making stupid mistakes. They can ignore criticism and ridicule, and are not easily influenced by culture. Creativity can help break through any mental barriers that humans may face. Traits associated with creativity are usually strong, spontaneous, courageous, extroverted, and humble.

#### **B.2.15 Resistance to Enculturation: Transcendence of any particular culture**

The last characteristic identified by Maslow is the resistance to enculturation. A self-actualized person is able to maintain their stance and the decisions they take. Not shaken or affected by various shocks or opinions of others. Based on Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizing individuals have certain principles that cannot be shaken, even by cultural influences (301-302). In addition, they will not hesitate to oppose the general public and their own culture, which becomes an obstacle in the process of achieving self-actualization. They feel free to resist social and cultural pressures to think or behave in certain ways. They do not openly rebel against cultural norms or social codes, but they are governed by their own nature and not by the rules of society.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method of this research. This chapter includes Type of Research, Data Organizing, and Analysing the Data.

#### A. Type of Research

Type of Research is generally defined as a way or method of thinking and preparing to complete research and achieve research goals. This type of research is a qualitative method, especially by utilizing descriptive data analysis. According to Creswell (2009) in his book *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* that qualitative methods are methods to explore social or human problems, researchers build a complex, holistic picture, analyse words, and report detailed views of information (31-32). Qualitative methods emphasize meaning and value and are used to discover hidden meanings, develop theories, and understand social interactions and human psychology. So, it means to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups described to social or human problems. And the goals of qualitative methods may vary with the disciplinary background, such as psychologists seeking an in-depth understanding of human behaviour (experience, attitudes, and motivations, on the basis of observation and interpretation) and the reasons that govern it. In the qualitative methods, all the data were analysed in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, monologues, dialogues, not in the form of numbers.

In this study using a descriptive method. The main purpose in this type of research is to describe the data to be studied. According to Kothari in Budiman (2018), descriptive methods are used to analyse certain events, especially in the behavioural sciences whose purpose is to detect the motives underlying human behaviour. Therefore, with descriptive research, the research will analyse a certain phenomenon, based on the data obtained from a film entitled *Leap! Ballerina* as data source.

## **B. Data Organizing**

### **B.1 Data Collecting Method**

In data collection, there were several steps used to obtain data. First of all, started by using the primary data film for this study. The second was looking for secondary data from several literature books, articles, internet access, journals, previous studies and other supporting materials that were relevant to this topic of study. The steps of data collecting method with the following steps:

#### **B.1.1 Watching the Film and Reading the Film Scripts**

The first step was watching the film and reading the film scripts. In this way, watching the film and reading the film script several times to investigate all the data information from the conflict, plot, the characteristics of each player and concentrate on the theme to be analysed. After that, re-watched the film and read the script again to be surer about the problems obtained. In addition, this process leads to the

discovery of certain problems or topics that are used to answer the formulation of problems 1 and 2.

### **B.1.2 Identifying the Data**

The second step was identifying the data. After watching the film and reading the film script, identification has carried out to find parts of the film that have been analysed or consulted by underlining to make it easier to identified, separated data, and numbered the important of data related to the topics analysed and discussed as well as identified data in the form of monologue, dialogue, and narration.

### **B.1.3 Classifying the Data**

The third step was data classification. Data classification is used to classify data and enter it into table columns related to the problem formulation, analyse data, and explain the reasons why the data has a hierarchy of needs for help in chapter four. This table is referred to as an appendix which contains numbers, citations in the film script, minutes/pages, types of data, references, and comments related to citations and references.

### **B.1.4 Reducing the Data**

The next step was reducing the data. In this step, reducing data be found summarizing, choosing the main things such as simplifying data, looking for patterns and reducing weak data into relevant data to support the analysis in chapter IV.

## **B.2 Types of the Data**

There were two types of the data analysis are primary and secondary, as followed:

1. The primary data was the film itself, *Leap! Ballerina* by Éric Warin and Éric Summer. This film was released in 2016 and has a running time of 86 minutes.
2. The secondary data is taken from other sources related to primary data that support the analysis such as several literary books, journals, articles that are related with this study, internet access about films and other relevant sources.

### **C. Analysing the Data**

After all the data and information related to the topic of this thesis have been collected, the next step for the data has been selected. This study provided analysing the data and reporting the data analysis. This study applied qualitative descriptive methods to analyse *Leap! Ballerina* film as the main sources which are taken from monologues, dialogues, and narratives. This study analysed the data using Hierarchy of Human Needs' Theory by Abraham Maslow. The analysis and findings have been reported in Chapter IV.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two answers according to the problem formulation. This will show what needs Felicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. As well as, the characteristics of self-actualized person depicted in Felicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film.

As the study has been stated in chapter II, humans will never be satisfied with their needs. Maslow in Trivedi states about humans are living beings who will never be fully satisfied in their life, one need has been satisfied and another need will arise (39). That statement definitely happened to Felicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film. It starts with her physiological needs as a human being and then goes up to a higher level of needs until she reaches the level of self-actualization.

#### **A. Main Character Process in Fulfilling the Needs viewed from Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory**

As an orphan, Felicie Le Bras does everything to meet her needs. According to Maslow, there are five kinds of human needs which are listed hierarchically as follows:

### A.1. Physiological Needs

As humans, the most basic human needs are physiological needs, humans feel hungry and thirsty every day, which is a normal process of human physiology. According to Maslow in Feist and Feist that physiological needs are the most important of the other needs in the pyramid because they are the need for air/oxygen, the need for drinking water, the need for food, the need for shelter, the need for sleep, and others (287). Felicie Le Bras also felt the same way. Felicie Le Bras' physiological needs can be explained in the narrative and dialogue as below:

**(CAMERA PANS ON DORM ROOMS AT NIGHT)**

*(Child Snores Softly)*

Félicie: *(Pants)* **[Dreaming About The Music Box]**

*(Wakes Up, Gasps)*

*(music box plays gentle tune)*

Felicie: Hmm. *(sighs)*

*(Footsteps Approach)*

*(Chicken Clucks)*

**Victor Approaches, Dressed as a Nun.**

Victor: Shhh! It's Me! Come On!



Felicie: Oh, my! Is a chicken part of your brilliant plan?

Victor: Affirmative!

Felicie: Great! (*Leap! Ballerina* 00:05:04 – 00:05:45).

The most basic need that must be met in life is sleeping or rest, humans need to sleep or rest because it is needed by both the human body and brain in order to keep maintain body and brain stability conditions. As an explanation of physiological needs, it also contains sleep. Certainly, the condition above explains that Felicie needs to get rest or sleep to satisfy these needs. Previously, Felicie sleeps at bedtime in the dorm with the blanket and lying on her side. Then, she wakes up gasping because of her dream about the music box. After that, she notices Victor disguises as Mother Superior. It can be seen the narrative “Victor Approaches, Dressed As A Nun” also clearly shows that Victor disguises himself as Mother Superior on the way to enter Felicie's dormitory to get her run away that night. And finally, Felicie and her best friend, Victor, are able to escape together from the orphanage. This shows that Felicie has fulfilled her sleep needs even though Felicie has a dream and disturbing her plans with Victor.

There is another piece of evidence in the physiological needs experienced by Felicie Le Bras in *Leap! Ballerina* film can be seen from the narrative below:

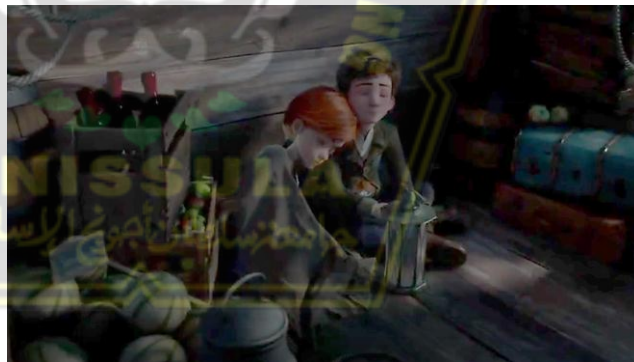
Victor: **I can fix this. But I should say that seeing as**

**this is the one thing that was in your crib when you were left outside the orphanage, you should take a teeny-tiny, eensy-weensy little bit more care of it. Fixed! Don't thank me! And tomorrow, chérie, Paris...**

**(Felicie is asleep)**

..will be ours.

**(CAMERA FADES OUT ON TRAIN GOING INTO THE SUNSET)**



Picture 4.1 Felicie and Victor fell asleep together on the train after they escaped from the orphanage to Paris

*(Leap! Ballerina 00:10:04 – 00:10:33).*

Eventually, they managed to escape from the orphanage and chase the greasy guard. From the narrative “Felicie is asleep” clearly shows that Felicie fulfills her need for

sleep after successfully escaping from Greasy Guard. Felicie fell asleep beside Victor. She looks very rested and she can fulfill her need for sleep and rest well. Therefore, Felicie's physiological need, namely sleep, has been met.

After she fills her need for sleeping or rest, the other form of psychological need is air/oxygen experienced by Felicie Le Bras in *Leap! Ballerina* film is also described as below:

Felicie/Victor: (grunt, shows container they are in get lifted onto another, in a carriage)

Man: (*whistles*)

(HORSE NEIGHS)

Felicie/Victor: Ugh!

Felicie: (*peeps through hole*) I can't see where we are.

Victor: Relax! We're in Paris! Aaah!

Felicie: Quiet! We're going to get caught! Not another noise out of you.

Victor: [*farts*] **That wasn't me!**

Felicie: (*sniffs and groans*)

**(lifts box lid, stands up in wonder)**



Picture 4.2 Victor farts and Felicie needs oxygen outside the container (*Leap! Ballerina* 00:11:42 – 00:11:45).

Air/Oxygen is a very important need in life, including physiological needs. From the quotes, it can be seen when their way to Paris, Felicie, and Victor hide in a container to be transported in horse neighs, so they do not get caught in trouble. Suddenly, Victor farts in the container and Felicie cannot stand the smell. After that, Felicie and Victor standing in wonder and opening the lid of the container. Then when the lid opened, Felicie and Victor take in as much air as they could to breathe. As previously explained, physiological needs are vital needs for survival and air is one of them. Felicie has fulfilled this need by successfully opening the lid of the container to get some air.

### **A.2. Safety Needs**

When physiological needs have been satisfied, it will bring up other needs that regulate individuals related to safety needs. This need is considered a motivation to feel peace, and security, and avoid the dangers of the environment. This is

supported by Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, if the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; the need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on) (287). Therefore, the safety need is the need to be free from fear and anxiety about physical danger. In this case, the safety needs of Felicie Le Bras can be seen in the dialogue and narrative below:

Felicie: (*hurrying through tunnel*) **This way! Let's go!**

**(TRAIN HORN TOOTS)**

**(Felicie hops on train, helps Victor)**

Felicie/Victor: (*pant*)

Victor: Wait!

Felicie: Oh! Oh, no!

Greasy Guard: Yah!

Felicie: **Grab on! Grab on!**

Victor: Oh! Let me go!

Felicie: **Let him go!**

All: (*grunt*)

**(They fall into train)**

Greasy Guard: (*screams*) (*growls*)

Victor: (*sighs*) **That went well, no?**

Felicie: (*laughs*) You're unbelievable.

Victor: I know.

Felicie: **Victor, we actually did it! (Victor lights - lamp)**

Victor: **Yes, we actually did!** (*Leap! Ballerina*  
00:09:30 – 00:10:00).

Everyone certainly wants the need for security, both physical security and safety from everything including chaos, danger, fear, anxiety, freedom from all things that threaten, and so on. When the Greasy Guard chases Felicie and Victor for being caught running away from the orphanage. The reason is that Mother Superior teaches the children at the orphanage that “dreams are not reality”. Therefore, Felicie and Victor are forced to run away to gain freedom in achieving their dreams. Unfortunately, they are caught by Greasy Guard. A Greasy Guard rides a motorbike to catch up Felicie and Victor who only use wheelbarrows. Then, Felicie find a way to outwit the Greasy Guard by getting out of the wheelbarrow and running to the passing train. Felicie is able to board the train and Victor is still running from being chased by the Greasy Guard. Then, Felicie reach out her hand to help Victor get into the train. As a result, they are safe and the Greasy Guard cannot caught them. Felicie and Victor's efforts to free themselves from all the chaos caused by being chased by the Greasy Guard make them fulfill their safety needs.

Another proof of safety needs experienced by Felicie Le Brass in *Leap!*

*Ballerina* film stated below:

Man: **Start with this one.**

Felicie: (*gasps*)

Victor: Whoa!

Félicie/Victor: (**grunt, shows container they are in get lifted onto another, in a carriage**)

**(HORSE NEIGHS)**

Félicie: (*peeps through hole*) **I can't see where we - are.**

Victor: **Relax! We're in Paris! Aah!**

Félicie: **Quiet! We're going to get caught! Not another noise out of you.**

Victor: Wow! It's incredible!

Félicie: **Paris is amazing.** (*Leap! Ballerina 00:11:13 – 00:11:50*).

Safety needs also include the need to be free from fear or anxiety. After Felicie experiences being chased by the Greasy Guard, Felicie and Victor board the train to Paris and Felicie feels afraid of being caught by the Parisians because Felicie and Victor are foreigners. Finally, Felicie pushes Victor to hide together in a container of apples. Since their container is carrying on a neighing horse, Victor is too noisy there.



Felicie tells Victor to be quiet because Felicie is afraid they will be arrested again. With the support of Victor and the extraordinary efforts Felicie put in, she is finally free from a dangerous situation after overcoming her fear of being arrested again for escaping from an orphanage, and they are foreigners in Paris. Felicie's struggle against her fear and anxiety while hiding in a container brings Felicie to her need for living in a safe area.

Moreover, another piece of evidence of Felicie's safety needs stated below:

[Felicie look Odette walking, then follow her]

Odette: I have nothing to steal! (Shoves Felicie, her cane on her neck)

Felicie: I-I can't sp... I can't speak! I just wanted to say thank you for saving me!

Odette: You've said it. Have a nice life.

Felicie: (*coughs*) Excuse me, but who was that dancer on stage?

Odette: Rosita Mauri, top dancer at the Opera.

Felicie: Wow! And what she did - that crazy jumpy thing, what was that? Are you a dancer too?

Odette: I'm a cleaner, and you are an irritation. Go away. (*scoffs*)

Félicie: **But you're the first person to show me any**

**kindness in this city. I've been separated from my best friend. I have nowhere to go, and I'm an orphan.**

Regine Le Haut: The stairs, Odette. The stairs are a disgrace. I have guests tomorrow afternoon, and I want my building looking worthy top to bottom.

Odette: I understand, ma'am.

Félicie: Let me help you!

Odette: Get out of here!

Félicie: **You need me. I can clean. In fact, 'Squeaky Clean' is my middle name. I'm young. My legs work. Yours don't. Uh, it's gonna feel so much easier with me helping.**

Odette: *(sighs)* Are you coming?

Félicie: **Whoa! That's a lot of stairs. Are you the caretaker?**

Odette: **Yes. And you can stay with me until you get on your feet, on one condition - no more questions.**

*(Leap! Ballerina 00:17:04 – 00:19:13).*

Everyone needs a place to stay to rest, or so-called a place to stay and safety to do something, whether it is a shelter or other accommodation. This is included as one of

the other basic human needs which are incorporated into safety needs. From the quotation above, when Felicie arrives in Paris, suddenly something happens to Victor who has to part with Felicie on the Eiffel Tower bridge. Over time, Felicie finds the same building as the photo of the dance school building, she immediately run and entering the building. However, a building guard named Janitor catches Felicie who thinks she is a thief. However, Felicie is saved by Odette, she is a cleaner. Felicie follows Odette to thank her and ask for help to provide shelter because she is an orphan and separated from her best friend Victor. However, Odette refuses. But suddenly, Odette's employer asks to clean the stairs because there will be an important guest. As a result, cleverly, Felicie offers to help Odette clean the stairs. Then, Odette, a limping woman, accepts Felicie's offer and also lives with her. This shows that Felicie has fulfilled another of her basic needs; the safety needs to have a house as a shelter with Odette to live and achieve her dream while in Paris.

### **A.3. Love and Belongingness Needs**

According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, after people partially satisfy their physiological and safety needs, they become motivated by love and belongingness 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 (287). Moreover, Maslow in Schultz and Schultz explained that people have an innate need for affection and love that can only be satisfied by others. Thus, the individual must be affiliated with others, and identify themselves with one or more like-minded

individuals. When he/she identifies with another person, they learn to understand that part of the world as that person might (306). In addition, it is supported by Maslow in Aruma and Hanachor (2017) that humans want affectionate relationships in general with others, especially the need to be in the midst of a community. Moreover, to be a human, everyone must have other people around. It can be seen in the form of love and belongingness needs by Felicie Le Brass experienced in *Leap! Ballerina* film as stated below:

**(CAMERA PANS OUT ON ORPHANAGE,  
SWITCHES TO PHOTO OF PARIS OPERA)**

**Victor: A dance school in Paris, little lady, the Opera  
de Paris, full of dancers and dance!**

Félicie: Where did you find this?

**Victor: I have my sources. OK? Enough! (Grabs  
photo out of Félicie's hands)**

Félicie: Can I see it again?

**Victor: No, but if you escape with me tonight, you  
have my word. I will take you to this dance school,  
and you will become the greatest dancer, and I will  
become the greatest inventor ever!** (*Leap! Ballerina*

00:04:15 – 00:04:33).

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and belongingness needs. From the quote, Felicie has got it all. Felicie is friendly with Victor because they always play together. Victor loves Felicie and Felicie loves him back. This can be seen in Victor's treatment of Felicie when Victor had information about the opera dance school in Paris. Victor invites Felicie to run away and he promises that he will help Felicie become a great dancer and that Victor's wish to become the greatest inventor. Victor has a genius for stringing antiques into useful, even he wants to create wings like chicken wings so he can fly. As explained earlier, the need to have a family, the need to give and receive love is part of the need for love and belonging, and Felicie has got it all. Felicie gets it from Victor's support and Felicie also loves Victor.

Another proof that Victor loved Felicie when they were in Paris as follows:

**(VICTOR AND FELICIE ARE IN THE BRETON  
BAR)**

(people laugh and chatter)

Felicie: Breton music?

**(Felicie grabs Victor's hand, and pulls him through  
the crowd)**

Victor: Whoa!

**(They are dancing)**

Felicie: I love it here!

Victor: Did you say you loved me or the bar?

(Felicie is still dancing, putting on a great, show, while people cheer)

(Merante looks on, amused, at Felicie under his hat)

Victor: **That's my girlfriend!**

Man: **You're a lucky guy!**

(Victor tosses a rose to Felicie, she catches it, but falls at Merante's feet)

Felicie: Oh! Oh! (*gasps*)

Merante: I hope that tomorrow you act with a little more dignity.

Felicie: (*whimpers*)

Merante: **Anyway, tonight was... a good performance.**

Felicie: Thank you, sir.

[After the visit to the bar, they run through the streets, Felicie cheering happily]

Felicie: Whoo!

Victor: **Whoo-hoo! (*laughs*) I have no idea why you're happy, but it is great! (*laughs*) Whoo!**

Felicie/Victor: (*laugh and pant*)

Victor: **I think you're, uh... I think you're great.**

Felicie: Thanks.

**[Victor trying to kissing Felicie]**

Felicie: What are you doing?

Victor: Uh, oh, nothing! (*laughs*) I'm stretching. Yeah, gotta... Ooh, gotta get that one! OK! Yeah, it's best I leave. (*chuckles*) (*mutters*) Stupid, stupid, stupid!

Felicie: Hey, Victor!

Victor: Uh-huh?

Felicie: **I had the best time**

Victor: **Thanks! Goodnight, Felicie. Oh, sorry.**

**Mademoiselle Camille Le Haut.**

Felicie: (*giggles*)

Victor: (*laughs*) (*whistles happily*). (*Leap! Ballerina*

00:47:23 – 00:50:19).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Victor and everyone in the bar really likes Felicie. When Felicie danced everyone cheers and appreciates her dance. In fact, Merante, Felicie's teacher at the school dance, watches and praises Felicie's dance performance. In addition, Felicie was very happy and Victor wanted to kiss Felicie but failed because Victor became embarrassed. Felicie really enjoys her time with her best friend, Victor. As explained earlier, the need to have a family and the need to give and receive love is part of the need for love and belonging; and Felicie has it all.



Felicie gets that from Victor's love and appreciation of everyone in the bar including Merante, and she loves them too.

Felicie Le Bras' love and belongingness needs can be seen in another proof below:

**(CAMERA PANS IN ON THE OPERA, FÉLICIE AND RUDOLPH ARE ON THE ROOF OF THE OPERA)**

Félicie: It's incredible!

Rudolph: *(laugh)*

**(He grabs her hand, and brings her to slide down the roof)**

Félicie: *(screams)*

**(They are walking along an edge on the roof)**

Rudolph: **Last time we met, I was so very rude. Let me introduce myself. I am Rudolph Dimitriev**

**Stanislaw Artiem Rankovsky... ..the Third.**

Félicie: Big choice of names there.

Rudolph: Don't worry. Everyone finds it hard at first.

**But you and I are unique, and we do not follow silly rules, yes?**

Félicie: *(laugh)* How is that pick-up line working out for you?

Rudolph: **It is no line. I say it only to you, Camille.**

**Just to you.** (*Leap! Ballerina* 00:40:09 – 00:40:53).

Feeling the love and belonging to something that is needed for everyone especially the desire to be friends. Based on the quotation above, Felicie already has friends who also appreciate her existence. Felicie has her own magic in socializing. She is a humble person and does not discriminate against race. A Russian Prince names Rudolph famously arrogant with his great dance to attract Felicie and she realizes it. Felicie is overjoyed when Rudolph appreciates her existence and treats her like a queen. In fact, when they first met, Rudolph is a picky person in making friends, Felicie think that she cannot be friends with him because Rudolph is a prince, but actually, Rudolph admired Felicie when they dance together on the roof of the Opera and Felicie finally become friends with Rudolph. This shows us that Felicie has achieved her need for love and belonging. Even though Felicie is disguising as Camille and Rudolph do not know it. However, Felicie received a good relationship with Rudolph by dancing together to admire each other. In addition to the need to be part of the family, Felicie also needs the desire to make friends in her dance school.

Another proof of Felicie's love and belongingness needs in *Leap! Ballerina* film as stated below:

(CHILDREN LAUGH)

(BELL TOLLS)

Greasy Guard: **She's lost her spirit.**

Mother Superior: Tut-tut-tut! Pull yourself together, you big fool!

(CHILDREN SNORE)

**Felicie (baby): [Dreaming (giggles)]**

(CRICKETS CHIRP)

Greasy Guard: (*grumbles*)

Felicie: **OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm.**

Greasy Guard: **This way, quick!**

Felicie: **Huh?**

Greasy Guard: (*chuckles*)

Felicie: **Whoo! Whoo-hoo! Whoo!**

(HORN HONKS)

(BIRDS CHIRP)

(TYRES SCREECH)

(DOG BARKS)

Felicie: **Thank you!**

Greasy Guard: (*chuckles*)

Felicie: (*grunts*)

Greasy Guard: (*chuckles*) **Go now.** (*sighs*) (*Leap!*

*Ballerina* 01:06:39 – 01:10:06).

As the explanation of love and belongingness needs, the need to belong to a family is part of these needs. After Felicie dreamed of meeting her mother and with her music box, it gave Felicie the spirit to go back to pursuing her dream. Previously, Felicie returns to the orphanage with Odette's employer, Regine Le Haut because she is disguising herself as Camille. After that, when Felicie tries to escape from the orphanage, she is catch on the Greasy Guard again but something is different. Especially Greasy Guard delivered Felicie's escape from the orphanage using a motorbike to her dance school building. Arriving at the building, Felicie hugs the Greasy Guard and the Greasy Guard cries for helping Felicie. It can be seen that Felicie has fulfilled her need for love and belonging from the Greasy Guard who have helped her. To build effective and emotional relationships with other people, in the family or social environment, the need for love and a sense of belonging plays an important role.

In addition, there is evidence from the quote and narrative of Felicie Le Bras' experience in the form of love and belongingness needs as follows:

**Félicie: Let me help you.**

Odette: (*gasps*)

**Félicie: You need me. I can clean. 'Squeaky Clean' is**

**my middle name. In fact, I need you. I wanna stay with you. I'm so sorry! I really missed you!**

Odette: (*chuckles*) **Me too. Come on. Merante has given me a room in the attic. There's a little corner for you. Work starts at 6:00 am. One hour for lunch.**  
(*Leap! Ballerina* 01:10:19 – 01:11:05).

Having a sibling that we love is something that everyone hopes for. As a description of the need for love and belonging, the need for family is part of that need. When Felicie returns to the orphanage by Regine Le Haut because she lost as a dancing finalist in The Nutcracker audition, she returns with the help of the Greasy Guard by motorbike to the opera dance school building. Felicie talks to Odette who is mopping the stage with the same expression when she first met in Paris. After that, Felicie hugs Odette. Later, Felicie apologizes and wants to stay with Odette forever. Felicie realizes that there is no one who loves her like Odette. She was always lonely at the Orphanage. Felicie always gets love from Odette and Odette is always there and supports Felicie. In the end, Felicie and Odette lives together and Odette continue to support Felicie in achieving her dream of becoming a Ballerina. This shows that Felicie has fulfilled her need for love and belonging. During this time, Felicie received love and belonging from Odette. A figure who is not only a sister to her in the family but also a mother to Felicie.

#### A.4. Self-Esteem Needs

Everyone has a strong desire for stable self-evaluation, self-respect, or self-worth, and for the self-worth of others. Self-esteem is the value we place on ourselves. It is our judgment of our worth as human beings based on our approval or disapproval of ourselves and our behavior. Therefore, according to Maslow in Feist and Feist, self-esteem needs can be classified into two enhancements. These are the desire for strength, achievement, sufficient mastery and competence, confidence in facing the world, and independence and freedom. Second, the desire for respect or appreciation from others, status, fame and glory, dignity or respect (283). In addition, when these needs are not met, individuals have feelings of self-frustration, and adjustment can occur, characterized by feelings of low self-esteem, weakness, and powerlessness. In other words, they stop motivating. Felicie Le Bras's self-esteem needs can be seen stated below:

[FÉLICIE AWAITING VICTOR BY THE BRIDGE]

Félicie: **Wow! I made progress too!**

Victor: Really?

Félicie: **I'm a dancer. Yes! Yes! A student at the Opera. And soon I'm going to be an étoile at the Opera de Paris.**

Victor: You, a dancer at the Opera? OK, and may I know how you came to be at the Opera?

Félicie: By the door, I saw some lights and...

Victor: Liar!

Félicie: OK! It's Camille Le Haut, the one who broke my music box.

Victor: Liar!

Félicie: Let me finish.

Félicie: **I stole her identity.**

*(Leap! Ballerina 00:28:10 – 00:30:40).*

The desire to be great in any field is also part of the need for self-esteem. From the quote shows that Felicie has achieved achievements in her life by successfully becoming a student at the opera dance school. In Felicie's case, she can become a student at a dance school opera even by stealing the identity of Camilie, a child of Regine Le Haut Odette's employer because Camilie broke Felicie's music box. It is a great achievement for Felicie because she finally able to overcome her fear and more confident to become a student at a dance school opera even in a dangerous situation. Felicie has fulfilled her self-esteem needs by making new achievements in her life, she finally able to become a student at the opera dance school. In the past memories, Felicie do not think she is just an orphan who only have a dream of becoming a ballerina, but now by disguising herself as Camilie she can get the desire and goal to become one of the students at the opera dance school in Paris.

Another proof of self-esteem experienced by Felicie Le Bras stated below:



(Félicie dances outside in front of Odette, sits on bench)

Félicie: **I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing.**

Odette: (*laughs*) And I'm the Empress Josephine.

Félicie: **I am!**

Odette: **Of course you are, but there's a difference between being ready and being ready to do it well.**

**That's why we train every day.**

Félicie: **That's all we've been doing!**

Odette: And then you'll be ready when you can answer the question, "**Why do you dance?**"

Félicie: **I've answered it! It's my dream!** (*grunts*)

(*Leap! Ballerina* 00:46:00 – 00:46:31).

As explained earlier, self-esteem needs can also mean a desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from others), status, fame and glory, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation. Based on the quote, Felicie already has some of these needs; desire for reputation, status, recognition, attention and respect. Through the extraordinary agility that Felicie get in just a short time, Felicie is really talented as a ballerina. Not surprisingly that Odette calls Felicie a ballerina and it makes Felicie get recognition, attention, status, and also a reputation. When Felicie tries to do the high jump because not everyone has that

ability but Felicie can do it, she just needs to practice often as taught by Odette. That dancing was Felicie's dream since childhood. These are some proofs that Felicie has managed to achieve her self-esteem needs, with her dancing skills makes Felicie gets attention, recognition, also gets the status and reputation that Felicie has a talent for progress in her dancing and she is a ballerina who can jump really high.

#### **A.5. Self-Actualization**

Self-actualization is the highest need in the pyramid of Maslow's theory. Self-actualization is achieved when all needs are met, especially the highest needs. Self-actualization is not a permanent state, but a process of development that does not end. The word comes from the idea that every individual has a lot of hidden potentials: talents or competencies that he or she can develop, but have not yet surfaced. Thus, self-actualization or self-realization becomes a reality when people develop a desire to exploit all the talents, gifts, and potentials hidden in society. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one's potential, and the desire to be creative in the truest sense (283-284). In other words, self-actualization does not depend on satisfying both love and self-esteem needs; they become independent of the lower-level needs that gave birth to them. Felicie Le Bras's self-actualization needs can be shown in the narrative and dialogue below:

(CROWD CHEERS AND APPLAUDS)

Merante: Impressive, ladies. But let me ask you both an

important question. Why do you dance?

Camille: I dance because... I dance because... because...  
..my mother makes me.

**Félicie: Because it's always been a part of my life. It was there with my mom when I was a baby, and it's here now, thanks to Odette. It allows me to live, to be myself.**

Camille: **She should dance.**

Merante: **That was very honest, Miss Le Haut, and brave. You have a future at the Opera, if you wish it.**

**Félicie, tonight, YOU dance 'The Nutcracker'.**

*(crowd cheers and applauds)*

*( Leap! Ballerina 01:16:21 – 01:17:30).*

During this time Felicie struggle to achieve her dream of becoming a ballerina at the opera dance school in Paris and is selected to dance at the event she hoped for. Felicie's self-actualization is achieved when she truly understands and finds her life's purpose and develops her potential well. However, Felicie's self-actualization process is not easy, she has to go through various obstacles and difficulties first to know that all her dreams have been achieved. In addition, the support from his best friend Victor, who received information about the ballet school at the Paris Opera and invited him to run away from the orphanage together, and Odette, who took care of

Felicie while in Paris and trained her to be able to successfully encourage Felicie to develop her greatest potential as a ballerina. This shows that Felicie has achieved self-actualization, all of Felicie's dreams and greatest potential have been achieved, fulfilled, and discovered.

From the description and evidence above, it can be seen that Felicie Le Bras, the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film has succeeded in fulfilling the five needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

## **B. The Characteristics of Self-actualizing Person Portrayed in Felicie Le Bras as The Main Character in *Leap! Ballerina* Film**

### **B.1. Acceptance of Self, Others, and Nature**

Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist revealed that there are 15 characteristics of self-actualizing people, and one of them is acceptance of self, others, and nature. Maslow explains that self-actualized do not have self-defeating defensiveness and guilt; are less critical of their own shortcomings; or undue shame (291). Thus, self-actualized are more tolerant of human weaknesses. They avoid judging others or themselves, even though they may experience guilt about personal flaws they cannot overcome. Supported by the opinion of Schultz and Schultz that self-actualized do not try to distort or falsify their self-image and they also accept the weaknesses of others and society in general (311). In this way, not only do self-actualizing people fully accept themselves; but they also embrace others as they are. Other individuals are treated equally regardless of background, current status, or other socio-economic

and cultural factors. This can be seen from the characteristics of Felicie Le Bras, an orphan who lives without a parent but has a dream that is grounded to support, as follows:

Mother Superior: **Félicie, I know you have this dream of being a dancer. We all know it!**

Félicie: **But I...**

Mother Superior: Tut-tut-tut! **All the world has a dream. But get this into your head - dreams are not reality. Dreams are buried because life is hard, brutal and without pity.**

Félicie: **But...**

Mother Superior: Tut-tut-tut! **Agreed?**

Félicie: **Agreed.**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 00:03:17 – 00:04:01).

Self-actualizing people gain general acceptance from nature, other people, and themselves. When Felicie is making a mistake as she dances in the kitchen and broke the plate on the Greasy Guard's head, then the Greasy Guard turn in Felicie to Mother Superior. Here, Mother Superior tells and understands that Felicie is good at dancing and has dreams. However, something else happens because Mother Superior really distrustful of dreams. When Felicie is about to defend herself and Mother's superior will be not allow it. This shows that Felicie has an attitude of accepting herself and

others as they are. Her life as an orphan, makes Felicie have a sense of respect for older people, Mother superior. An important characteristic that everyone should have. Gratitude in accepting the situation of oneself and others, not complaining, and still accepting criticism, suggestions, or advice from others against her.

There is another piece of evidence in Felicie Le Bras' characteristics of acceptance of self, others, and nature as stated below:

Regine: Get up.

Odette: Yes, ma'am.

Regine: Who is this?

Odette: **No-one. She helps.**

Regine: **You feed it out of your wages.**

Odette: Yes, ma'am.

Regine: **I want you to air and press the linen. Now!**

**Hmm...**

Regine: **It's not clean. (Kicks over bucket)**

Félicie: (*gasps*)

Regine: (**chuckles**)

Félicie: (**sighs**) **Huh?**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 00:20:03 – 00:20:24).

Self-actualizer accepts their own human nature with all its flaws. When Felicie helps Odette with her work Odette is mopping the stairs. Suddenly, Odette's employer, Regina Le Haut, approaches to Odette and give her another job. After that, Regine with her arrogant look down on Felicie, with unhesitant, she kicks the bucket and all the water fell on the stairs. As a result, Felicie naturally cannot help but sigh because she knows that she has to accept what other people does to her who is just an orphan who has many flaws. This shows that Felicie has an attitude of accepting herself and others as they are.

### **B.2. Problem Centering**

Self-actualizing people is problem centering. According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist, self-actualizers not only focus attention and interest on problems that exist within themselves but also problems outside themselves (298). This is often motivated by a strong sense of ethics and personal responsibility. They enjoy applying their problem-solving skills to real-world situations and love helping others improve their own lives. They are not selfish. Self-actualizers are able to overcome any problems or difficulties they find that can interfere with their activities. Having a person who likes to help others, can find the best solution for the problems that are being faced. Although the matter is beyond the control and personal environment of the individual. Moreover, people have motivation always be responsible and always prioritize social ethics. This can be seen as problem centering in the Felicie's characteristics with stated below:



**(CAMERA SWITCHES TO THE CLASS, FÉLICIE WALKS IN AND REGINE AND CAMILLE ARE THERE)**

Regine Le Haut: **I want her put in prison!**

Camille: **She stole my life, my honour and my name!**

**I want it back!**

(SOBS)

(WHISPERS)

Regine Le Haut: Too much.

Camille: OK.

Merante: **What is your name?**

Félicie: **(sighs) My name is Félicie Lebras. I come from an orphanage in Brittany. I didn't mean to hurt Camille. I just wanted to be at the Opera and... I'm sorry.**

**(ODETTE WALKS THROUGH WITH THE JANITOR)**

Merante: Silence! Alright, like it or lump it, here is my deal. Miss Le Haut, you may enter the coryphée class starting tomorrow. And you will also be in the auditions for the part in 'The Nutcracker'. **But I want to be clear,**

**if you sack Madame Odette, I will sack Camille.**

**YOU! You made a terrible start to the classes, and you have lied and cheated to be here.**

Félicie: (*sighs*)

Merante: **But you have also shown great promise, and you've worked hard and shown your dedication.**

**You must have a good teacher. (*Glances at Odette*) So you may also stay in the auditions. If you get the part in 'The Nutcracker' fair and square, you may become a coryphée too. If you fail to get the part, then you must leave the Opera. Is that clear?**

Félicie: **Yes.**

Merante: **Then, Félicie Lebras from Brittany, your future at the Opera is in your hands.**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 00:50:45 – 00:52:06).

The problem centering is that Felicie revealed by Odette's employer or Camilie's mother, Regine Le Haut, and in front of her dance coach Merante, because Felicie identified herself as Camilie at the opera school. Even so, Janitor brings Odette too to meet Felicie because as a relative and Odette was fired by her employer. The situation is tense, Camilie acts devastates by Felicie's actions and Felicie introduces her true self. This meant that Felicie is not selfish because she does not want to hurt Camilie

by stealing her identity but only because she wants to attend the opera dancing school. That way, Felicie is always responsible and always puts social ethics first in her life. After Merante finds out all about it, finally Camilie and Felicie are still students at the opera school. Because, of her intelligence, Felicie is still in opera school and Merante threatens Felicie to prove that she will get a future in opera, if she fail, she will have to leave the opera school. This is proof that Felicie defines the sense of herself that she has been making for her dreams instead of dealing with Camilie and her mother by hiding something in her life so then Felicie explains what Felicie really wants to do. Felicie prefers to focus on the problem she is facing; save herself from a lie that could destroy Felicie's relationship and dreams, but Felicie manages to save her dreams. It is a statement of how Felicie has focused on problems rather than being selfish.

Yet another proof of this characteristic can also be seen from dialogue and narrative such as:

**Odette: (*sighs*) We don't have time for this. We're talking about your future now. You have only one opponent – Camille.**

**Odette (*voice-over*): I have seen her. I know her. Her technique is perfect, and she is stronger than she looks.**

**(CAMERA SWITCHES TO FÉLICIE TRAINING,**

DOING PULL-UPS ON A TREE BRANCH)

Odette (voice-over): **If you try to take her down on her turf, you will fail.**

Félicie: (groans) **Great pep talk! So, how do I get that part?**

Odette: **You get the part because you have something she can only dream of - passion!**

**(Félicie is dancing gracefully, putting all her pain into her dancing)**

Odette (voice-over): Build on this. Feel your anger and your pain and your sorrow and your joy, and put it all into your dance. Live the music, feel it. Every note, every sound, every harmony needs to have your body vibrating from the end of your hair to the tips of your toes. **And then, and only then, will you take her down.**

**(As she says this, Félicie is showing dancing first in the courtyard, then on the bridge, then in the classroom)**

Merante: Camille and Félicie, tomorrow morning at 8:00am, we will know which one of you will have the honour of dancing Clara in 'The Nutcracker' with

Rosita. I can only advise you to give everything, ladies.

Camille: You've made lots of progress, dirty, little rat,  
**but tomorrow I am going to be the chosen one.**

Félicie: **We'll see.**

Camille: **You can work as hard as you like, you can  
train 24 hours a day, but you will always be nothing!**

Félicie: **I am somebody.**

Camille: **Who exactly? Answer me! Who are you?**

**(scoffs) You're nothing! Nothing!**

*( Leap! Ballerina 00:54:27 – 00:55:59).*

Self-actualized person are problem centering, they are not only focused and interested in external problems but also internal problems. From the quote, Felicie knows that she is the only one who can face Camilie, and after all, she already has Odette as a very deserving figure in her life. Therefore, Odette was a former ballet dancer in her time, she encourages Felicie to confront Camilie and selected to dance to 'The Nutcracker' with best ballerina is Rosita Marie. Odette knows that Camilie has a good way of dancing, but she encourages Felicie not to fight her physically but with what Camilie has which is to put all her energy and bring feelings of sadness, happiness, fear into a beautiful dance. Felicie does not want to disappoint Odette because Felicie realizes that Odette wishes her the best. Then, Felicie devotes her energy to being able to beat Camilie and give the best results for Odette from her hard work. It is a

statement to how Felicie focused on her problems realistically. Felicie do not the right thing in paying attention to her hard work of proving to Camilie that she will be selected rather than worrying about the taunts Camilie will make.

### **B.3. The Need for Privacy**

According to Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist (2008), self-actualizing people have qualities that allow them to be alone without feeling lonely. Self-actualizing people may appear aloof or disinterested, but in reality, their disinterest is limited to small things (298). They have a global concern for the welfare of others without getting caught up in small things because they have more ability to make responsible choices. This means that they have the ability to make their own decisions, reach their own decisions, and exercise their own motivation. Felicie Le Bras's the need for privacy can be seen from the proof below:

**(Children laugh)**

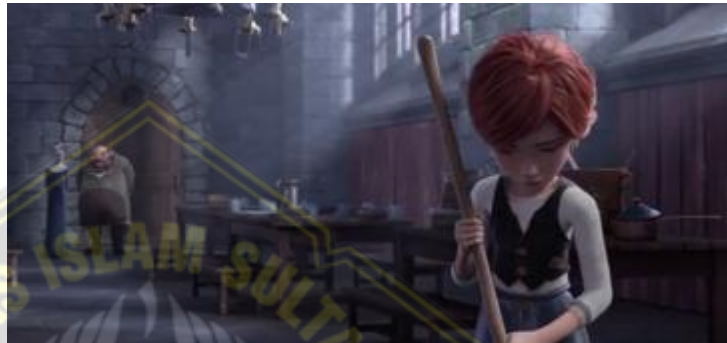


**Picture 4.3 Felicie is aloof and hides herself from socializing** (*Leap! Ballerina* 01:06:19).

**(BELL TOLLS)**

Greasy Guard: **She's lost her spirit.**

Mother Superior: **Tut-tut-tut! Pull yourself together, you big fool!**



**Picture 4.4 Mother Superior and Greasy Guard looks at Felicie cleaning the kitchen in a dispirited manner**

*(Leap! Ballerina 01:06:35).*

Self-actualizers can experience isolation without any harmful effects and seem to need solitude more than non-self-actualized person. Self-actualizers depend on themselves, not others, for their satisfaction. This may make them seem aloof or unfriendly, but that is not what they mean. They just understand more about what she wants and do not crave social support. Previously, Felicie failed in the final audition against Camilie and she returns to the orphanage by Regine Le Haut, Camilie's mother. After that, when the children are playing in the front yard of the orphanage, but Felicie just sits on the stairs dreaming and does not socialize with anyone.



Moreover, Mother Superior and Greasy Guard looks at Felicie lose her spirits and they look sorry for Felicie who is like this.

Furthermore, there is evidence when Felicie decides to return to Paris and tries to escape again by passing through the Greasy Guard's room but something happened,

**(CRICKETS CHIRP)**

Greasy Guard: (*grumbles*)

Félicie: **OK, I was escaping, but it's stupid, and you caught me. So, a big sorry to you, and I'll just go back to the dorm.**

Greasy Guard: **This way, quick!**

Felicie: **Huh?**

Greasy Guard: (*chuckles*)

Felicie: **Whoo! Whoo-hoo! Whoo**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 01:09:03 – 01:09:23).

After that, from the dialogue above, Felicie decides to return to Paris after she has a childhood dream with her mother dancing while holding Felicie. From here, Felicie decides to return to Paris and try to continue her dream. Then, she wants to run away and as a result the Greasy Guard helps her to take her on a motorbike. Thus, Felicie needs privacy and solitude and is able to see life from an objective point of view in reaching her decisions.

#### **B.4. Continued Freshness of Appreciation**

As reported in the book *Theories of Personality* by Schultz and Schultz that for someone who is not self-actualizing, having an experience may become stale, but self-actualizers will enjoy each repetition as if it were the first (311). Thus, the person who achieves self-actualization looks at the world with a view of unstoppable gratitude and admiration. In short, they maintain their sense of luck and gratitude. Maslow (1970) in Feist and Feist explains that self-actualized person have an extraordinary capacity to appreciate again and again, such as with admiration and pleasure. They value material possessions and do not waste time complaining about boring and uninteresting existence (299). Moreover, they will be easy to be grateful even if they only receive or experience small things, they also very easily make every incident in their life their inspiration and source of pleasure. There is some evidence from Felicie Le Bras' characteristic in *Leap! Ballerina* film as follows:

**(Félicie dances outside in front of Odette, sits on bench)**

**Félicie: I'm ready to do that crazy, jumpy thing.**

Odette: *(laughs)* And I'm the Empress Josephine.

**Félicie: I am!**

Odette: **Of-course you are, but there's a difference between being ready and being ready to do it well.**

**That's why we train every day.**

Félicie: **That's all we've been doing!**

Odette: **And then you'll be ready when you can answer the question, "Why do you dance?"**

Félicie: **I've answered it! It's my dream! (grunts)**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 00:46:05 – 00:46:31).

This characteristic is a manifestation of gratitude for everything and the potential of self-actualized person. From the quote, Felicie looks very proud and grateful for her potential. She is able to do a ballerina jump for the first time which a ballet can do it with several ways. All thanks to Odette who has coached Felicie to achieve her dream. Not only dancing but Felicie achieving her satisfaction by doing a very good ballerina jump. However, Felicie still tries to master some of the dances that Odette has taught her again. So, Felicie has the characteristics of continued freshness of appreciation; she is very proud and grateful for her potential for the first time doing a ballerina jump.

Another proof the characteristic of Felicie's continued freshness of appreciation can also be seen stated below:

(VICTOR AND FÉLICIE ARE IN THE BRETON  
BAR)

(They are dancing)

Félicie: **I love it here!**

Victor: Whoo!

Félicie: Let's party!

(Félicie, still dancing, jumps onto a table, and continues dancing)

(Victor tosses a rose to Félicie, she catches it, but falls at Merante's feet)

Félicie: Oh! Oh! (*gasps*)

Merante: I hope that tomorrow you act with a little more dignity.

Félicie: (*whimpers*)

Merante: **Anyway, tonight was... a good performance.**

Félicie: **Thank you, sir.**

**[After the visit to the bar, they run through the streets, Félicie cheering happily]**

Félicie: Whoo!

Victor: **Whoo-hoo! (*laughs*) I have no idea why you're happy, but it is great! (*laughs*) Whoo!**

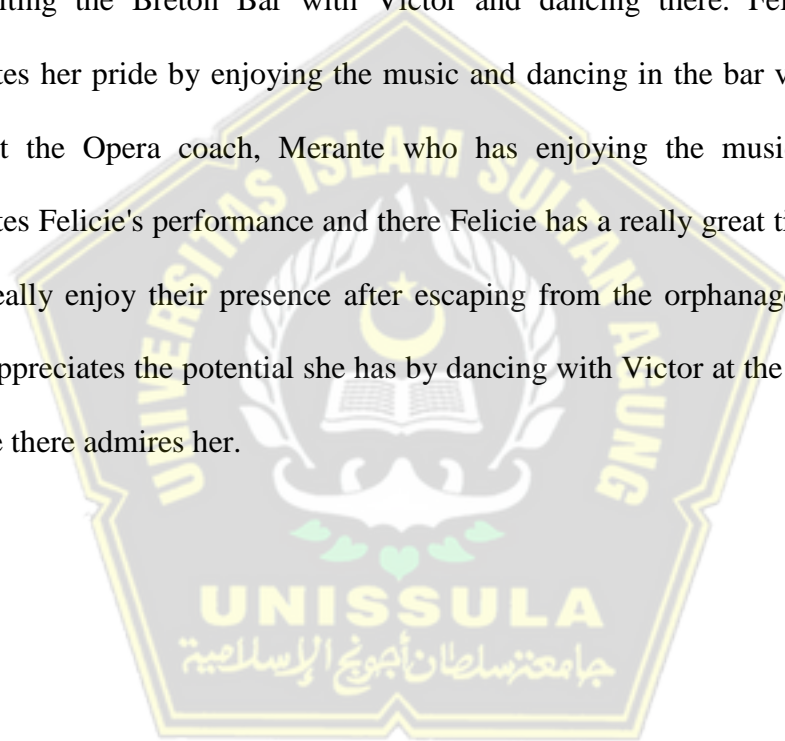
Félicie: Hey, Victor!

Victor: Uh-huh?

Félicie: **I had the best time.**

( *Leap! Ballerina* 00:47:23 – 00:50:02).

Self-actualized person constantly appreciate with a particular experience even though it is repeated often, but will always be with a fresh sense of pleasure and awe. Even if what people have is normal. The implication is that they are able to appreciate everything they have. This shown in the quote above, Felicie looks very proud in Paris City, besides being a place to reach her dreams and she also loves spending her time visiting the Breton Bar with Victor and dancing there. Felicie is able to appreciate her pride by enjoying the music and dancing in the bar very lively. And she meet the Opera coach, Merante who has enjoying the music too. Merante appreciates Felicie's performance and there Felicie has a really great time. Felicie and Victor really enjoy their presence after escaping from the orphanage. It seems that Felicie appreciates the potential she has by dancing with Victor at the Breton Bar and everyone there admires her.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter describes the conclusion of the problem formulations that have been discussed in chapter four and also contains suggestions that the author provides for further researchers and readers. The following is an explanation of the conclusion and suggestions in this study.

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the hierarchy of needs experienced by the main character according to Maslow's theory in *Leap! Ballerina* film, finally it arrives to a conclusion. In this chapter, the conclusion of the problem formulations that have been discussed in chapter four are presented. This study analyzes the journey of fulfilling the needs experienced by Félicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film. In addition, this study also discusses the characteristics of self-actualized person described by Félicie Le Bras as the main character in *Leap! Ballerina* film. The two problem formulations in this study analyzed using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

From the analysis, the main character Felicie Le Bras is motivated by successfully completing the five needs of Maslow's hierarchy that had been fulfilled in her life and achieving her self-actualization. Firstly, physiological needs are the most basic need that is very vital for survival. Felicie's basic needs has satisfied by being able to sleep according to the rules of the orphanage and after escaping from the orphanage to

Paris. In addition, she can also fulfill oxygen for her body when she arrives in Paris and hides in a container where Victor farts and she successfully opens the lid of the container to breathe air. The next need is safety needs; Felicie has succeeded in fulfilling her need for security by fighting her fear, anxiety, and all the chaos while escaping from an orphanage and living in Paris to fulfill her dream of becoming a ballerina. Felicie also accepts love which is part of the need for love and belongingness need, and Felicie has got it all. Felicie has the love and support of Victor, the Greasy guard, Odette, Merante, and her friends at school and also has a great relationship with everyone around her. These are some proofs that Felicie has succeeded in fulfilling her self-esteem needs, with Felicie's determination to continue to be motivated, she received attention, recognition and also gained status and reputation by successfully receiving new achievements and appreciation in her life. And the last is the need for self-actualization. Felicie's self-actualization is achieved when she has been able to develop and use her full potential in showing her existence. In her journey to fulfill these needs, there are stages and obstacles that Felicie must face in order to fulfill her self-actualization. All of Felicie's dreams have been realized with Odette, Victor, and the surrounding environment. Felicie is talented in ballet dancing; she is a ballerina and was selected to dance in the Paris show 'The Nutcracker' as she dreamed of.

Being a self-actualized person, Felicie already possesses the four characteristics of a self-actualized person. First, she has acceptance of self, others, and nature. In this



case, she is more tolerant of human weaknesses. She avoids judging others or herself. She also embraces other people as they are. Other individuals are treated equally regardless of background, current status, or other socioeconomic and cultural factors. Second, Felicie has a problem centering. She tends to have a mission in life that spends a lot of time and energy on a dream. This is often motivated by a sense of ethics and responsibility from her and she is not selfish. She enjoys applying her problem-solving skills to real-world situations and likes to help others improve her own life. Third, Felicie has the need for privacy. She became aloof after she returned to the orphanage due to failing a ballet audition. This attitude brought her closer to developing her potential in ballet dancing. The fourth characteristic of Felicie as a self-actualized person is continued freshness of appreciation. She is very proud and grateful for her potential. Not only does she dream to achieve her goals, but she is also determined to make them come true without fear but also striving relentlessly. It was the first time that she performed ballet movements with agility and appreciation of others for her potential.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion described above, there are several suggestions that the writer tries to convey to the readers, including:

*Leap! Ballerina* film still offers many aspects of literature that have not been explored yet. Therefore, it is recommended for further researchers to analyze other aspects that appear in the film. Furthermore, it is suggested to further researchers who are

interested in analyzing film by using Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs to take a more modern and up-to-date film to see that human needs will grow wider and variant as the period passes and time flows.



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