

**MAIN CHARACTER'S SELF ACTUALIZATION DEPICTED IN THE
MOVIE *THE DEVIL WEARS PRADA* (2006)**

A FINAL PROJECT

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



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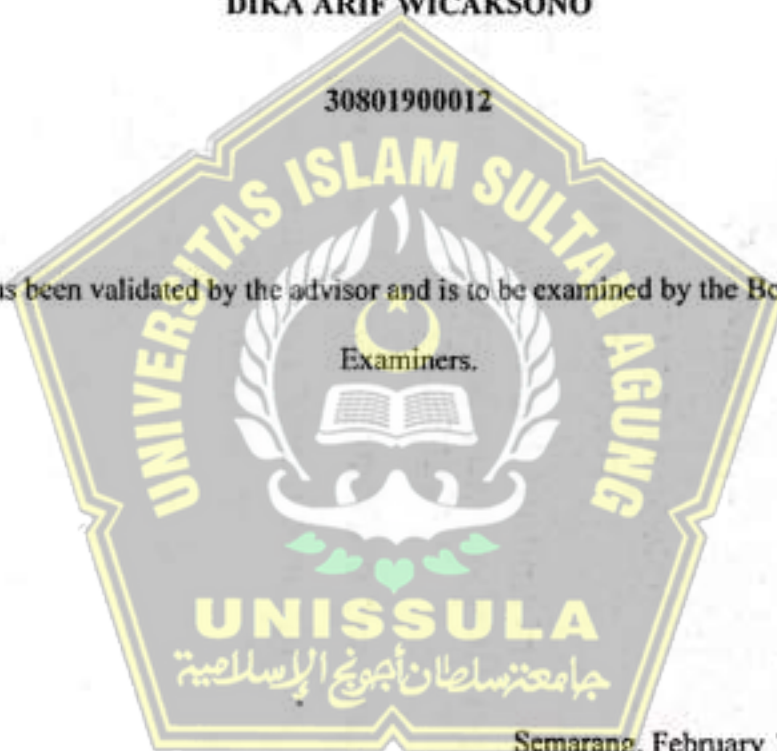
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Has been validated by the advisor and is to be examined by the Board of
Examiners.



Semarang, February 13th 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Diyah Fitri Wulandari'.

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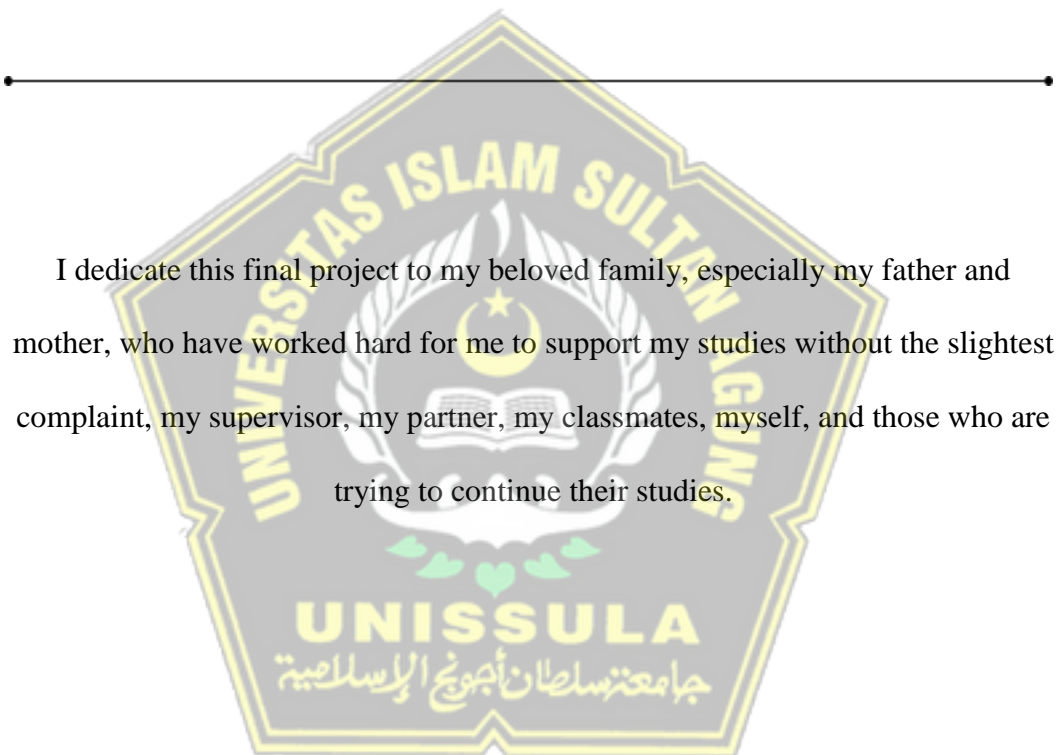
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

-"Success does not belong to smart people. Success belongs to those who always try."

-B.J. Habibie-



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My gratitude to the presence of the Almighty, Allah Subhanallahu Wa Ta'ala, who has bestowed guidance, knowledge, and strength on me so that I can complete this final project. This final project is submitted as the final requirement to obtain a Bachelor of Literature degree at the English Literature Study Program at Sultan Agung Islamic University. Researchers would like to express their thanks and appreciation to:

1. Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si, as the Dean of Faculty of Language and Communication Science.
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Finally, there are still shortcomings found in this final project, which is far from perfect. However, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful and be of help to readers, especially those who are working on their final assignment.

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ABSTRACT

Wicaksono, Dika Arif. 30801900012. "Main Character's Self Actualization Depicted In The Movie *The Devil Wears Prada*." English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

This studied aimed to analyze the figure of an ordinary woman who wanted to achieve her dreamed of being able to worked in the placed she dreamed of. Where previously this woman was just a new graduated and had no talent in the world of magazines or fashion modeling. She had hired as a second assistant at RunWay magazine, a very famous magazine in New York City, where not everyone was able to survive for longed in the workplace, so she had to struggled, worked hard, and had high discipline to been able to survive at RunWay magazine.

This studied used the human motivation theory approached from Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needed theory to analyze the main character, Andrea Sachs, in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*. An ordinary girl who had succeeded in achieving self-actualization and applies qualitative methods to analyze data collected from dialogue and monologues contained in the movie script. Researchers used several methods, included watched movies, read movie scripts, identified data, clarifying data, and reduced data for data collection.

The results of this studied showed that ordinary women was still capable of self-actualization as longed as they had the determination to motivate themselves. Started with Andrea Sachs, she had fulfilled her five hierarchy of needs. Psychological needs, safety needs, loved and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. After Andrea Sachs became a person who succeeded in self-actualizing, there was four characteristics of an actualized person in her. Problem centering, acceptance, the need for privacy, and continued freshness of appreciation. The successful actualization in this case was that Andrea Sachs became a prettier, smarter person, followed her heart and left RunWay, and accepted as a journalist at her dreamed workplace in New York.

Keywords: Human Motivation, Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow, Self-Actualization

INTISARI

Wicaksono, Dika Arif. 30801900012. "Main Character's Self Actualization Depicted In The Movie *The Devil Wears Prada*." Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S.,M.Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa sosok perempuan biasa yang ingin meraih impiannya untuk bisa bekerja di tempat yang ia impikan. Dimana sebelumnya wanita ini hanyalah lulusan baru dan belum mempunyai bakat dalam dunia majalah ataupun fashion model. dia telah di terima kerja sebagai asisten kedua di majalah RunWay. sebuah majalah yang sangat terkenal di kota New York. Yang mana tak semua orang dapat mampu untuk bertahan lama di tempat kerja tersebut sehingga dimana dia harus berjuang, bekerja keras dan disiplin yang tinggi untuk bisa bertahan di majalah RunWay.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan teori human motivation dari teori hirarki kebutuhan dari Abraham Maslow untuk menganalisa tokoh utama Andrea Sachs dalam film *the devil wears prada*. Seorang gadis biasa yang telah sukses dalam mencapai aktualisasi dirinya dan menerapkan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari dialog dan monolog yang terdapat di dalam movie script tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan beberapa metode di antaranya menonton film, membaca script film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklarifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data untuk pengumpulan data.

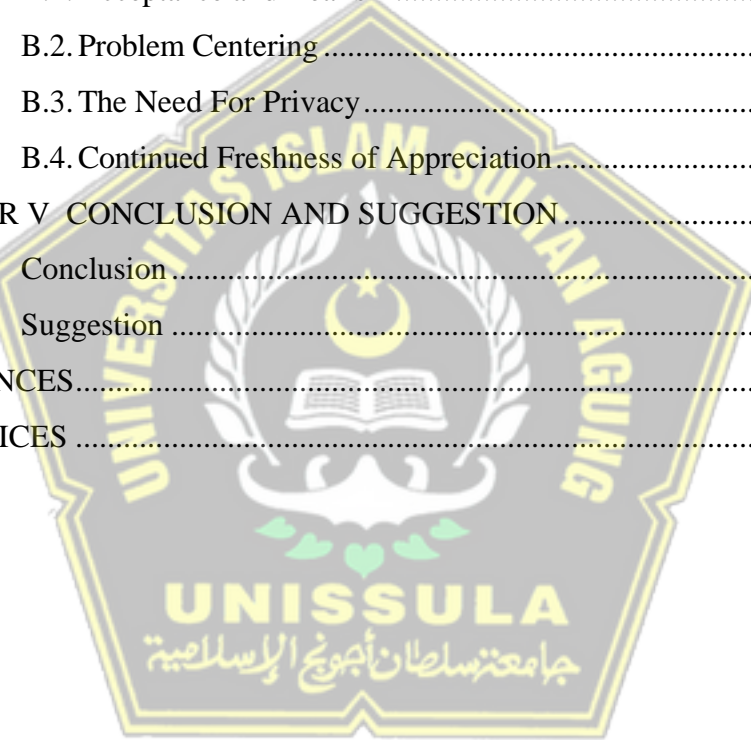
Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa wanita biasa masih mampu mengaktualisasikan diri asalkan memiliki tekad untuk memotivasi diri. Berawal dari Andrea Sachs, ia telah memenuhi lima hierarki kebutuhannya. kebutuhan psikologis, kebutuhan rasa aman, kebutuhan cinta dan kepemilikan, kebutuhan harga diri, dan kebutuhan aktualisasi diri. Setelah Andrea menjadi orang yang berhasil mengaktualisasikan diri, ada empat ciri orang mengaktualisasikan dalam dirinya. pemecahan masalah, penerimaan, kebutuhan privasi dan kesegaran apresiasi yang berkelanjutan. Keberhasilan aktualisasi dalam hal ini adalah Andrea Sachs menjadi seorang yang lebih cantik, lebih cerdas, mengikuti kata hatinya untuk meninggalkan RunWay, dan diterima sebagai seorang jurnalis di tempat kerja yang ia impikan di New York.

Keywords: Teori Motivasi Manusia, Kebutuhan Hirarki oleh Abraham Maslow, Aktualisasi Diri

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Needs are necessary in human life because they motivate humans. Humans were created to fulfill their life needs from birth to death. According to Maslow (1970), needs are essential for human life because if they are not satisfied they can disrupt human life. This disorder can include feelings of unhappiness, hunger, pain and anxiety. Lack of needs will have a negative impact on human life, such as dysfunction and death.

Motivation is a person's will and attitude to achieve satisfaction in life (Maslow 24). Individuals rarely achieve complete satisfaction. When one desire is satisfied, another desire appears to replace it. Maslow (1970) said that humans throughout their lives always want something. All of this cannot be separated from motivation. Wanting something for oneself implies satisfaction of other pre-existing desires (Maslow 24). Motivation is needed to minimize physical pain and maximize pleasure. This includes specific human needs. Humans must first fulfill basic physiological needs such as the need for food, sleep, and warmth before meeting other needs.

Psychology states that the fundamental factor that drives humans towards the next life is motivation. Psychology can help explore the basics of human behavior and motivation (Guerin & Wilfred 1). Motivation plays an important role in motivating someone to fulfill their needs. Every human being has an internal condition that is also known as motivation in daily activities.

(Ghozali 2). Everything that has been and will be achieved by an individual comes from motivation (Guerin & Wilfred 12).

Psychology and literature have similarities. Both are related to human behavior (Yimer 159). Psychology can be viewed as a broad and specific field of study. Psychology is the science of human behavior. Psychology specifically looks at aspects of social life, development, art, etc. (Rahayu 745). Psychology can help us understand the motivations of characters in literary works. Therefore, the phenomena of human life in literature can be explained using psychological principles.

As a literary work, movies often raise topics related to life. This life is associated with the fulfillment of a number of needs necessary for human survival. These needs must not only be met by people in real life but also by characters in literary works. All characters in movies have their own needs that must be met. These represent people who exist in real life. is contemporary and represents people in real life (Ronie & Hellystia 146).

Abraham Maslow put forward a theory of human motivation based on the hierarchy of human needs. According to Maslow (1970), humans are always motivated by their needs. priority. These needs include physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, self-esteem needs, and self-expression needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often illustrated as a pyramid in which physiological needs are the most basic needs at the bottom and self-actualization needs are transcendent needs at the top. The principles of Maslow's theory suggest that a person must fulfill their basic needs first before

they can be motivated to reach the level of need. higher (Trivedi 38).

Interesting jobs in modern times, especially in big cities, are in the fields of fashion, music, television or cinema, event organizing, advertising, magazines and are often sought after by people from other countries. Big cities are ranked high throughout the world, especially New York.

New York City is the most populous city in the United States, with a metropolitan area among the largest in the world. For more than a century, the city has been one of the world's leading commercial and financial centers. New York City is considered a global alpha city because of its global influence in the fields of media, politics, education, entertainment, and fashion. New York City is famous for its culture, diversity, dynamic lifestyle, cosmopolitanism, and economic opportunities (New York City, 2022, paragraph 1).

In New York, magazines are one thing that ordinary people need and everyone needs. Working in a magazine is the dream of young people in big cities like New York, as shown by the main character of the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*, Andrea Sachs.

As part of research related to self-actualization, this research chose the movie entitled *The Devil Wears Prada* as the object of study because it discusses self-actualization based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This movie follows the life of an ordinary woman, Andrea Sachs, who has graduated from college and is also looking for work. Apart from that, this movie also tells about her problems in life and work. While working at a famous fashion magazine in New York, one of the fashion capitals, she realized that she had to change her

appearance so that in the middle of the story, she could become a successful girl and fashion designer. he was motivated to do it. Change her job for the better and become a hardworking person.

B. Limitation of the study

Based on the background of the study, the limitations of this study aim to discuss the needs of the character Andy (Andrea Sachs) in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada* based on a hierarchy of needs. Therefore, this study focuses on the characteristics, actions and dialogue of the characters. Apart from that, this study analyzes data using Abraham Maslow's theory entitled Human Motivation Theory.

C. Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of this study can be formulated as follow:

1. What hierarchy of needs are reflected in Andrea Sachs's character in *the Devil Wears Prada* Movie ?
2. What are the characteristics of Andrea Sachs as a Self-Actualized Person in *the Devil Wears Prada* movie ?

D. Objectives of the study

In line with statement of the problem above, this study is intended:

1. To describe the hierarchy of needs of Abraham Maslow that is reflected in Andrea Sachs character in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie.
2. To describe the characteristics of self-actualization of the main

character Andrea Sachs in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie.

E. Significance of the study

This researcher is hoped to provide a significance contributions both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this research is to provide insight into human needs. In addition, the benefit of this research is to provide further information and explanation about Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

2. Practical Significance

The results of this research will be a reference for English Literature students who are interested in analyzing movies using Abraham Maslow's motivation theory. Hopefully this study can enrich the knowledge of readers.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction that consists of the background of the study, problem formulation, limitations of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter II is the Review of Related Literature, which is described in the synopsis, and the theory of literature, which is divided into the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and the characteristics of self-actualized people. Chapter III is the research method, which consists of the source of the data, the

data collection method, and the data analysis method. Chapter IV presents the data and discussions about the hierarchy needs of Abraham Maslow are reflected in Andrea Sachs's character in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie and the characteristics of Andrea Sachs as a self-actualized person. Chapter V shows the conclusion and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Andrea "Andy" Sachs (Anne Hathaway), an ambitious journalist fresh out of Northwestern University, got a job at "a million girls would killed for" magazine junior personal assistant to cold editor Miranda Priestly (Meryl Streep), who ruled world fashion. from the top spotted of Runway magazine. Andrea agreed to her eccentric and embarrassing boss's requested because she was told that if she stayed at this job for a year, she would got another job, maybe even a journalism job that she had not liked. At first, she wasn't a good fitted with the gossiping fashionistas who worked for the magazine. Her lack of understood of style and fashion and her carelessness at worked made her the objected of ridicule in the office. Miranda's main personal assistant, Emily Charlton (Emily Blunt) behaved condescendingly towards her. But gradually, with the helped of art director Nigel (Stanley Tucci), Andrea adapts to the job and its many perked, included free designer clothes and other optional accessories. She began to dressed more stylishly and did her job competently, accommodating Miranda's seemingly impossible requested to gave her daughter two Harry Potter manuscripts which had not yet published.

She also had the opportunity to met the attractive young writer Christian Thompson (Simon Baker), who helped her got the Potter manuscript and offered helped in her career. However, at the same timed, her relationship with her boyfriend Nate (Adrian Grenier), a chef whose career was forward,

and the rest of her college friends suffered as she spends more time served her. Miranda's case. Soon afterward, Andrea saved Miranda from social embarrassment at a charity event when Emily calmly and reluctantly reminded Miranda who her guest was. As a result, Miranda gave Andrea knew that she would have been went with her to the fall fashion showed in Paris, not Emily, who had looked forward to the trip for months but is then suffered from a cold. Miranda warned Andrea that if she refused, it could negatively impact her future job prospects. Emily is hit by a car before Andrea told Emily that she would not be went to Paris with Miranda, made Andrea's choice moot.

At an exhibition in her friend Lilly's (Tracie Thoms) photo gallery, Andrea met Christian again, who openly flirted with her, much less Lilly, who witnesses the whole thing, shocked and disgusted. After Lilly called him out and left, Andrea met Nate who, when she told him that she had gone to Paris, got angry because she refused to admit that she had become the girl she had been after, ridiculed, and their relationship took a backseat. As a result, they broke up at midnight before she left for Paris. In Paris, Nigel told Andrea that she has landed a job as creative director for rose fashion star James Holt (Daniel Sunjata), on Miranda's recommendation, and that he would ultimately be in charge over her own life. Andrea finally gave in to Christian's charms and for the first time witnesses her boss let his guard down because she worried about the impact of the divorce on her twin daughters.

The next morning, however, Andrea learned of plans to replace

Miranda as editorial editor of Runway magazine with Jacqueline Follett, editorial editor of the French edition of the magazine, that same day. Despite the suffering she endured at the behest of her boss, she tried to warn Miranda but always seemed to be rebuffed by the woman she was professionally trying to save. However, at lunch that day, Miranda announced that it was Jacqueline, not Nigel, who was leaving Runway for Holt. Later, as the two were taken to the concert, she explained to a still stunned Andrea that she was grateful for the warning but found out about the plan to replace her and sacrifice Nigel to keep working. Pleased with the loyalty he showed, he told Andrea that he saw a part of himself in her. Andrea, disgusted, said that she could never do to anyone what Miranda did to Nigel, especially since Nigel was Andrea's mentor. Miranda agreed as she walked past Emily who agreed to go to Paris. If she wanted to advance her career, this was what she needed to have done.

Andrea got out of the limousine at the next stop, not going to see Miranda but out into the street, where instead of answering a call from her boss, she threw her phone into a nearby fountain, leaving Miranda, the runway, and fashion behind. Later, in New York, she met Nate for breakfast. He had accepted a job offered as a sous chef at a famous restaurant in Boston and would soon move there. Andrea was disappointed but hoped he would return when he said they could work things out, implying that they would have a long-distance relationship in the future. At the end of the movie, she was finally offered a job as a journalist, greatly helped by a fax from

Miranda herself told Andrea's future boss that Andrea is "the biggest disappointment ever. And if they did not, if they did not hire her, they'll be idiots. Andrea called Emily and gave her all the clothes she bought in Paris, which Andrea said she doesn't need anymore. Emily agreed and told Andrea's replacement that she had to fill the big shoes. In the final scene, it was Andrea who looked liked in began the movie with a bit of flair, saw Miranda getting into her car from across the street. They looked at each other and Miranda has no intention of saying hello but just smiled gently as she got into the car, before firmly telling the driver to "Go!

B. Related Theory Of Literature

B.1. Hierarchy Of Needs By Abraham Maslow

Abraham Harold Maslow was a famous psychologist who put forward his theory of human motivation. This theory is one of the most popular and widely cited motivation theories. "It was in 1943 a Psychologist Mr. Abraham Harold Maslow suggested his Theory of Human Motivation. His theory is one popular and extensively cited theory of motivation. Maslow's theory is based on the Hierarchy of Human Needs." (Trivedi and Mehta 38)

According to Maslow, a person's behavior is related to the hierarchy of needs. This is in accordance with the nature of the needs that need to be met. In the hierarchy of needs theory, Maslow identified five types/sets of human needs which are ordered in a hierarchy of importance and priority. Maslow (1970) suggested there are at least five basic needs in the hierarchy of needs. These five needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging

needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

“Maslow argued that survival needs must be satisfied before the individual can satisfy the higher needs. The higher up the hierarchy, the more difficult it is to satisfy the needs associated with that stage, because of the interpersonal and environmental barriers that inevitably frustrate us.” (McLeod Saul 3)

Maslow emphasized that basic lower level needs, such as physiological and safety needs, must be met before higher level needs, such as the need for personal fulfillment, can be met first.

a. Physiological Needs

“Physiological needs are the basic needs for sustaining human life. These needs include food, shelter, clothing, rest, air, water, sleep and sexual satisfaction. These basic human needs (also called biological needs) lie at the lowest level in the hierarchy of needs as they have priority over all other needs.” (Trivedi and Mehta 39)

Physiological needs are the most basic needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. These are the important things a person needs for physical survival. Physiological motivation is often considered the starting point of motivation theory. Physiological needs such as food, water, oxygen, clothing, warmth, sleep and health are of course the most important needs. These needs are needs that can be seen, touched and consumed every day by society. People who have lost everything in their lives may choose to satisfy their physiological needs over anything else. A person

who lacks food, security, love and self-esteem will most likely crave food more than anything else.

“At once other (and higher) needs emerge and these, rather than physiological hungers, dominate the organism. And when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still higher) needs emerge, and so on. This is what we mean by saying that the basic human needs are organized into a hierarchy of relative prepotency.” (Maslow 38)

An individual's physiological needs are dominant in that they may exceed other needs, and these needs simply do not exist. It is therefore natural for one to characterize a person as a whole simply by saying that he is hungry, for his consciousness is almost entirely preceded by hunger. All capacities are related to satisfying hunger and the organization of these capacities is almost entirely determined by the single goal of satisfying hunger.

b. The Safety Needs

“If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on). All that has been said to the physiological needs is equally true, although in less degree, of these desires.” (Maslow 39)

The safety needs are people's needs to fulfill a sense of security,

stability and disease-free when their physiological needs are fully met. Maslow categorized security needs into several components, including the need for security, stability, dependence, protection, courage, anxiety, chaos, structure, order, law, boundaries, and included the achievement of power as its basis. protector. Safety needs are regulated by human behavior. The individual acts as a regulator of behavior, mobilizing all his personal energy as a means of finding a sense of security.

The safety needs in adults is different from the need for security in babies. According to Maslow, adulthood is often characterized by a clear inclination toward employment opportunities that provide a sense of job security and protection, a strong desire to maintain a savings account, stable insurance, financial stability, access to comprehensive health insurance and retirement security. The average adult generally prefers safe, structured, and orderly environments, characterized by predictability and regularity, unlike babies, who tend to be less clear about their preferences. Adults seek a world in which unpredictable, uncontrollable, chaotic, or dangerous events and situations do not exist or are greatly reduced. In addition, adults expect protection from all possible causes of damage and loss originating from parents or other protective figures.

“The healthy and fortunate adult in our culture is largely satisfied in his safety needs. The peaceful, smoothly running, stable, good society

ordinarily makes its members feel safe enough from wild animals, extremes of temperature, criminal assault, murder, chaos, tyranny, and so on.” (Maslow 41)

The safety needs are regulated by human behavior. We naturally desire an orderly and predictable world over which we can exercise our own control. The need for safety measures can become urgent in social contexts where there are real dangers to the rule of law, social order, and competent institutions. The prospect of chaos or nihilism often causes a regression from higher needs to higher needs for security in most individuals. On the other hand, Maslow argued that a peaceful, flexible and stable environment allows individuals to no longer feel threatened. The need for security, as in its form, is important for humans because it is a positive goal for themselves, happiness, satisfaction, freedom, stability and a better life.

c. Love and Belonging needs

“If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center.” (Maslow 43)

If physiological and safety needs are properly met, then the need for love, affection and belonging will arise, and the entire cycle described will repeat itself neutrally. Now, the person will feel the absence of friends, lover, wife, and children like never before. He will

desire affectionate relationships with people in general, namely his place in his group or family, and he will try his best to achieve this goal. the person wants to reach such a place more than anything in the world and may even forget that once when he was hungry, he mocked love as something vain, useless or unimportant. the person may feel pain due to loneliness, exclusion, rejection, lack of friendship or having no friends.

According to Maslow, there is one thing that needs to be emphasized that love is not the same as sex. Sex can be studied as a purely physiological need. Sexual behavior in general is polymorphic, meaning that it is not only determined by sexual needs, but also by other needs, especially sexual needs themselves. Likewise, the need for love and affection that should not be ignored is the fact that the need for love involves giving and receiving love.

d. The Esteem Needs

“At the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy is the need for appreciation and respect. Once the needs at the bottom three levels have been satisfied, the esteem needs begin to play a more prominent role in motivating behavior.” (Kendra Cherry 3)

The fourth level of hierarchical needs is appreciation and respect. This need for appreciation has a greater role in motivating a person's behavior. In addition to the need for a sense of achievement and prestige, the need for esteem also includes things such as self-esteem and

personal worth. People need to feel valued by others and feel like they are contributing to the world. Participation in work activities, academic achievement, sports or group participation, and personal interests can all play a role in meeting self-esteem needs. People who can satisfy their self-esteem needs by achieving good self-esteem and being recognized by others tend to be confident in their abilities. Conversely, people who cannot satisfy their self-esteem needs and do not respect others may experience feelings of lack of self-confidence. “Esteem and Prestige needs can equally be referred to as ego needs in human environment. It is always natural that people seek for esteem and prestige in human environment when it is obvious that they feel secure in their respective social groups such family group, social group, communal group, working group, group of colleagues, group of friends among others in their various communities in the society.” (Aruma and Melvins 22)

The need for self-esteem and prestige can also be called ego needs in the human environment. Humans tend to seek self-esteem and prestige in their environment when they feel safe in their own social environment, including family groups, social groups, work groups and groups of community friends. According to Maslow (1970), Self-esteem needs are the need for personal and social approval, appreciation and recognition. Every individual in society has an inherent need or desire for a sense of security, which sense of security can increase self-esteem,

as well as recognition and admiration from others. which is usually called respecting others.

e. Self-Actualization Needs

“Self-actualisation is the fifth level of need in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs which deals with the desire of people to develop their talents and potential that are hidden in them in the society. Self-actualisation or self-realization needs help people to develop the desire to exploit all their talents that are hidden in them. This is in reality the achievement of self-actualisation or self-realization needs as advocated by Abraham Maslow in the hierarchy of human needs in the society.“

(Aruma and Melvins 22)

Self-actualization is a state of fulfillment in which a person achieves his ideal self. Maslow believes that self-actualization is the top of the pyramid where individuals aspire to be able and realize their true potential, abilities and talents. Humans are never satisfied with their lives. Even if one need has been met, a person may still want to do what fulfills that need.

Each individual's perception of self-actualization is different. A musician can feel satisfied when he can play music or compose songs, a singer feels satisfied when he can become a famous singer, an artist painter can be skilled at painting according to his wishes, or someone feels satisfied when he can continue his family's business. Everyone must realize the potential that exists within themselves and

that they have. According to Maslow (1970), humans must be true to their nature. Humans are motivated to fulfill missing needs before fulfilling survival needs in life. If they cannot provide food and shelter, then they will not be able to meet their needs to a higher level.

B.2 Characteristics of Self-Actualized People

The need for self-actualization is the highest human need in Maslow's theory of human motivation. This need occurs when the needs listed below have been met first. The average human wants to be their ideal self, and they also have the potential to become a better self in the future and want to achieve their highest desires. A person who fulfills these needs is considered to have actualized himself. Every person who self-actualizes has certain characteristics that make them reach their full state. People who self-actualize have different characteristics from people in general. According to Maslow (1953-1955), there are fifteen characteristics of self-actualizing people, these characteristics are as follows:

a. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

“No matter how simple, straightforward or familiar an experience, the self-actualized individual is capable of seeing things from new perspectives and appreciating the breadth and wonder of things in his/her world. This capacity allows these individuals to develop new problem-solving strategies, and it fosters creativity as a result.”

(Komninos, Andrea 2)

Self-actualized people usually view the world with continuous

appreciation and admiration. The feeling of gratitude for every experience, no matter how small, can make it a source of inspiration and pleasure.

b. Acceptance

“They can accept their own human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling real concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied. What we must say rather is that they can take the frailties and sins, weaknesses, and evils of human nature in the same unquestioning spirit with which one accepts the characteristics of nature.” (Maslow 155)

A self-actualized person is a person who understands thoroughly and has a realistic perception of himself, other people and the environment around him. The person has succeeded in understanding himself and accepting facts about himself, other people and his environment.

c. Spontaneity

“Self-actualizing people can all be described as relatively spontaneous in behavior and far more spontaneous than that in their inner life, thoughts, impulses, etc. Their behavior is marked by simplicity and naturalness, and by lack of artificiality or straining for effect. This does not necessarily mean consistently unconventional behavior. If we were to take an actual count of the number of times that

the self-actualizing person behaved in an unconventional manner the tally would not be high. His unconventionality is not superficial but essential or internal. It is his impulses, thought, consciousness that are so unusually unconventional, spontaneous, and natural.” (Maslow 157)

People who self-actualize carry out all their actions, behaviors and ideas spontaneously, and without pretense. People who self-actualize can behave relatively spontaneously and are much more spontaneous than their inner life, thoughts and impulses.

d. Problem Centering

“Our subjects are in general strongly focused on problems outside themselves. In current terminology they are problem centered rather than ego centered, They generally are not problems for themselves and are not generally much concerned about themselves; e.g., as contrasted with the ordinary introspectiveness that one finds in insecure people. These individuals customarily have some mission in life, some task to fulfill, some problem outside themselves which enlists much of their energies (72, 134).” (Maslow 159)

People who are self-actualized tend to have a sense of participating in helping others in solving their problems, and looking for the most appropriate solution to these problems. This happens even though the problem occurs outside themselves or their personal environment. Motivation is a great sense of responsibility and social ethics which is the basis of his desires.

e. The Needs for Privacy

“It is often possible for them to remain above the battle, to remain unruffled, undisturbed by that which produces turmoil in others. They find it easy to be aloof, reserved, and also calm and serene; thus it becomes possible for them to take personal misfortunes without reacting violently as the ordinary person does. They seem to be able to retain their dignity even in undignified surroundings and situations. Perhaps this comes in part from their tendency to stick by their own interpretation of a situation rather than to rely upon what other people feel or think about the matter. This reserve may shade over into austerity and remoteness.” (Maslow 160)

People who self-actualize will usually continue to fight, remain calm, and not be afraid of things that can make them feel uncomfortable. They are easily aloof and quiet but also calm and peaceful. They seem able to maintain their honor and dignity even in unfavorable environments or situations.

f. Independence of culture and Environment

”Deficiency motivated people must have other people available, since most of their main need gratifications (love, safety, respect, prestige, belongingness) can come only from other human beings. But growth-motivated people may actually be hampered by others. The determinants of satisfaction and of the good life are for them now inner-individual and not social. They have become strong enough to be

independent of the good opinion of other people, or even of their affection. The honors, the status, the rewards, the popularity, the prestige, and the love they can bestow must have become less important than self- development and inner growth (209, 360, 388, 403). We must remember that the best technique we know, even though not the only one, for getting to this point of relative independence from love and respect, is to have been given plenty of this very same love and respect in the past.” (Maslow 162)

Self-actualization does not depend on ultimate satisfaction in the real world, external satisfaction, or other means of achieving goals. Instead, they depend on the continuous development and growth of potential and resources from their hidden sources of potential, talent or resources. Therefore, people with low motivation need other people to fulfill their needs. Desires like love, security, respect, fame, and belonging can only come from other people. Additionally, those who have the desire to develop can be hindered by others. For them, the determinants of satisfaction and a good life are now more personal than social.

g. More Efficient Perception Of Reality

“As the study progressed, it slowly became apparent that this efficiency extended to many other areas of life-indeed all areas that were observed. In art and music, in things of the intellect, in scientific matters, in politics and public affairs, they seemed as a group to be able to see concealed or confused realities more swiftly and more correctly

than others. Thus an informal survey indicated that their predictions of the future from whatever facts were in hand at the time seemed to be more often correct, because less based upon wish, desire, anxiety, fear, or upon generalized, character-determined optimism or pessimism.” (Maslow 153)

Those who actualize themselves are those who can see reality without being disturbed by their desires and hopes. This individual has a realistic nature so it is difficult to be influenced by worries, prejudices, false optimism and pessimism. Self-actualized people are usually not intimidated and are not afraid of the unknown, which is very different from other people in general. They accept and feel comfortable there.

h. Peak Experience

“Apparently the acute mystic or peak experience is a tremendous intensification of any of the experiences in which there is loss of self or transcendence of it, e.g., problem centering, intense concentration, muga behavior, as described by Benedict (40), intense sensuous experience, self-forgetful and intense enjoyment of music or art. Further studies of peak experiences are set forth in (252, 293, 295, 310, 315).” (Maslow 165)

Humans achieve their highest experiences through creativity, understanding, discovery, and integration with nature. Self-actualized people have no barriers such as ethnicity, language, religion, fear, or doubt. Therefore, the person will be sincere, honest, humble and

natural. As a result of this supreme experience, one becomes grateful to God, others, nature, and all that brings happiness.

i. Social Interest

“If one's view is not general enough and if it is not spread over a long period of time, then one may not see this feeling of identification with mankind. The self-actualizing person is after all very different from other people in thought, impulse, behavior, emotion. When it comes down to it, in certain basic ways he is like an alien in a strange land. Very few really understand him, however much they may like him. He is often saddened, exasperated, and even enraged by the shortcomings of the average person, and while they are to him ordinarily no more than a nuisance, they sometimes become bitter tragedy. However far apart he is from them at times, he nevertheless feels a basic underlying kinship with these creatures whom he must regard with, if not condescension, at least the knowledge that he can do many things better than they can, that he can see things that they cannot see, that the truth that is so clear to him is for most people veiled and hidden. This is what Adler called the older brotherly attitude.” (Maslow 165-166)

Self-actualizing people still feel a fundamental connection with people they admire. However, self-actualizing people are very different from other people in terms of thoughts, impulses, actions, and emotions. That's why they have a sincere desire to help humanity. Self-actualized people will treat others like family. They understand the truth very

clearly compared to those who have not yet realized themselves.

j. Interpersonal relations

“Self-actualizing people have deeper and more profound interpersonal relations than any other adults (although not necessarily deeper than those of children). They are capable of more fusion, greater love, more perfect identification, more obliteration of the ego boundaries than other people would consider possible. There are, however, certain special characteristics of these relationships. In the first place, it is my observation that the other members of these relationships are likely to be healthier and closer to self-actualization than the average, often much closer. There is high selectiveness here, considering the small proportion of such people in the general population.” (Maslow 166)

Every self-actualized person has a deeper connection than the average person. They have greater determination, greater love, more complete identification, and elimination of ego boundaries than others might think. In Maslow's view, a true individual is one who has more and closer relationships with other people than most people. Those who put themselves first tend to break up because it takes a long time to get close to someone with this self-actualization approach.

k. Democratic characteristic

“All my subjects without exception may be said to be democratic people in the deepest possible sense. I say this on the basis of a previous

analysis of authoritarian (303) and democratic character structures that is too elaborate to present here; it is possible only to describe some aspects of - this behavior in short space. These people have all the obvious or superficial democratic characteristics. They can be and are friendly with anyone of suitable character regardless of class, education, political belief, race, or color. As a matter of fact it often seems as if they are not even aware of these differences, which are for the average person so obvious and so important.” (Maslow 167)

Self-actualized people have all the characteristics of democracy, both real and superficial. they can generally make friends with people with the right personality, regardless of class, education, political opinion, race, or skin color. Knowledge can be obtained from anyone, regardless of their characteristics. They do not seek to maintain external dignity, age, status, or prestige in their learning relationships.

1. Discrimination Between Means and Ends

“I have found none of my subjects to be chronically unsure about the difference between right and wrong in his actual living. Whether or not they could verbalize the matter, they rarely showed in their day-to-day living the chaos, the confusion, the inconsistency, or the conflict that are so common in the average person's ethical dealings. This may be phrased also in the following terms: these individuals are strongly ethical, they have definite moral standards, they do right and do not do wrong. Needless to say, their notions of right and wrong and of good

and evil are often not the conventional ones.” (Maslow 168) People who strive for self-actualization often consider as their own goals many experiences and activities that are merely means for others, thus making the situation more complicated. People who self-actualize will value themselves more. They often enjoy it as a means to an end, and also because the most trivial and ordinary activities become enjoyable with the guidance of self-actualizing people.

m. Unhostile Sense of Humor

“One very early finding that was quite easy to make, because it was common to all my subjects, was that their sense of humor is not of the ordinary type. They do not consider funny what the average man considers to be funny. Thus they do not laugh at hostile humor (making people laugh by hurting someone) or superiority humor (laughing at someone else's inferiority) or authority-rebellion humor (the unfunny, Oedipal, or smutty joke). Characteristically what they consider humor is more closely allied to philosophy than to anything else. It may also be called the humor of the real because it consists in large part in poking fun at human beings in general when they are foolish, or forget their place in the universe, or try to be big when they are actually small. This can take the form of poking fun at themselves, but this is not done in any masochistic or clownlike way. Lincoln's humor can serve as a suitable example. Probably Lincoln never made a joke that hurt anybody else; it is also likely that many or even most of his jokes had something

to say, had a function beyond just producing a laugh. They often seemed to be education in a more palatable form, akin to payables or fables.”
(Maslow 169-170)

For self-actualized people, humor is more closely related to philosophy than anything else. It can also be called genuine humor because the point is to make fun of ordinary people when they are stupid, forget to be in the universe, or try to be important people when they are small. they may be joking, but they don't mean any harm. A self-actualizing person does not try to make others laugh by hurting someone or intimidating others, Oedipus, and obscene jokes.

n. Creativeness

“This is a universal characteristic of all the people studied or observed. There is no exception. Each one shows in one way or another a special kind of creativeness or originality or inventiveness that has certain peculiar characteristics. These special characteristics can be understood more fully in the light of discussion later in this chapter. For one thing, it is different from the special-talent creativeness of the Mozart type. We may as well face the fact that the so-called geniuses display ability that we do not understand. All we can say of them is that they seem to be specially endowed with a drive and a capacity that may have rather little relationship to the rest of the personality and with which, from all evidence, the individuals seem to be born. Such talent we have no concern with here since it does not rest upon psychic health

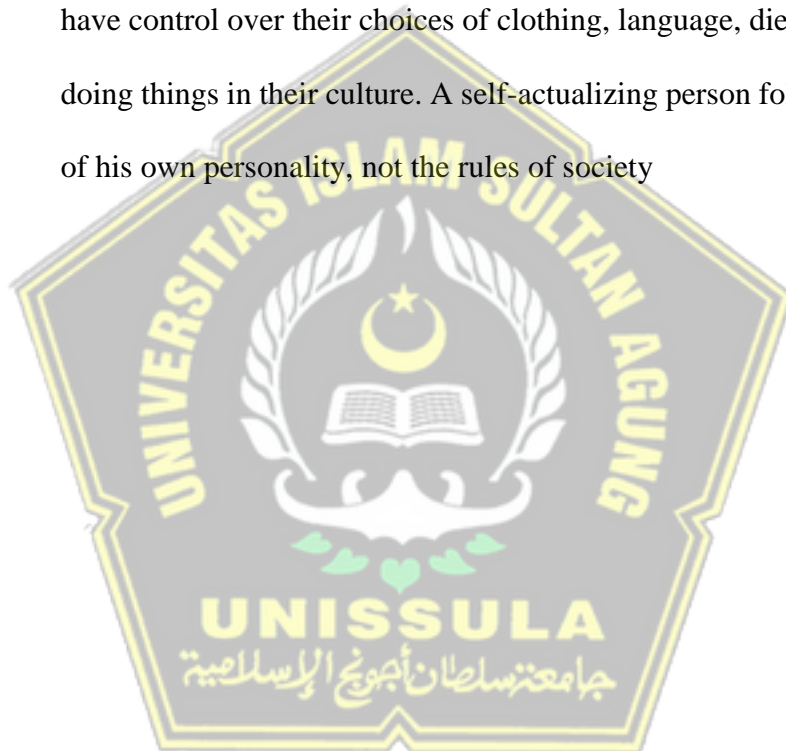
or basic satisfaction. The creativeness of the self-actualized man seems rather to be kin to the naïve and universal creativeness of unspoiled children.” (Maslow 170) People who actualize themselves are considered creative, honest and simple people. This characteristic often makes people seem like children who are still innocent and honest. The creativity of people who strive for self-actualization is comparable to the creativity of naïve and universal children. This creativity is manifested in the ability to innovate spontaneously, independently and without limits. According to Maslow, people who actualize themselves do things with an attitude of confidence, a kind of enthusiasm that arises from the nature of the person who carries out the action.

o. Resistance to Enculturation

“Self actualizing people are not well adjusted (in the naïve sense of approval of and identification with the culture). They get along with the culture in various ways, but of all of them it may be said that in a certain profound and meaningful sense they resist enculturation (295) and maintain a certain inner detachment from the culture in which they are immersed. Since in the culture-and-personality literature very little has been said about resistance to molding by the culture, and since, as Riesman (398) has clearly pointed out, the saving remnant is especially important for American society, even our meager data are of some importance.” (Maslow 174)

The characteristic of self-actualized people is that they have

autonomy in making decisions, even though these decisions conflict with the general opinion of society. They can have a certain point of view and not influence social culture. According to Maslow, self-actualizing people connect themselves with culture in various ways, but resist acculturation and maintain a certain internal distance from the culture to which they belong. People who strive for self-actualization have control over their choices of clothing, language, diet, and ways of doing things in their culture. A self-actualizing person follows the laws of his own personality, not the rules of society



CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is a research method used to collect and analyze data to answer the problem formulation which is divided into three subchapters. Those are types of research, organizing data, and analyzing data.

A. Types of Research

In conducting research to solve this problem, this research used qualitative methods. this method uses text as the main data source. According to Sharique Ahmad (2829), “Qualitative research is used to gain an in-depth understanding of human behaviour, experience, attitudes, intentions, and motivations, based on observation and interpretation, to find out how people think and feel.” Based on the information text above, it can be concluded that qualitative methods are used to improve understanding of data analysis.

Therefore, the information data used in this researched presented in the formed of words, phrases or sentences, prologues, monologues or dialogues, not in the formed of numbered. In this case, qualitative researched analyzes the movie entitled *The Devil Wears Prada*.

B. Data Organizing

B.1. Data Collecting Method

Data collection methods was procedures or techniques used by this researched to collected data. Data collection completed to obtained data that helped to achieve exploration objectives. To been able to collected information data, researchers used movie scripts as primary data and articles, magazines, booked, previous researched, and course readings as secondary data in five ways. Some of them watched a movie, read movie scripts, recognized data, classifying data, and reduced data. The followed five stepped would have explained in detail below:

B.1.1 Watching the Movie

The first stage of conducting researched watched a movie. Watched the movie was very important and also a necessity to started analyzing the data. The movie entitled *The Devil Wore Prada* is the objected of his studied which had watched several timed. This researched started from watching the movie in its entirety to understood the general picture and story carefully. After that, to gained a broader understood, this research also re-watched the movie continuously with a focus on obtained information, content and data from the story in the movie. Then re-watch the movie to determine the problems encountered. Aparted from that, this process leads to the discovery of certain issues or topics that used to answered problem formulations 1 and 2.

B.1.2 Reading the Movie Script

The second step in analyzing data was read the movie script after watched the movie. Reading, understood carefully and matched the words or sentences written in the movie and the movie script. Reading movie scripts with an opened mind. while reading the script in a quiet room without any distractions. by reading, understood the texted from beginning to ended so that we could understand it better.

B.1.3 Identifying the Data

After read the movie script carefully, the third step was to identified the data. Identified the data used to collected important data. This was done to found parted of the movie script that would have analyzed. To analyze data related to a topic, it is important to underline, emphasize, and numbered significant data while seeking information through monologue, dialogue, or narration.

B.1.4 Classifying the Data

The next step is data classification. Data classification is used to simplify data, answer problem formulation, and to assist analysis in chapter IV. Data that has been identified from the movie and movie scripts by underlining and numbering should be grouped into a table called an appendix. Attachments are table forms containing figures, quotes, minutes/pages, data forms, references, and comments related to quotes.

B.1.5 Reducing the Data

The final next step is to reduce the data. This is the final process of the data collection method. Data reduction is simplifying the data and reducing some data that is less important or data that is weak in answering problem formulations 1 and 2.

B.2 Types of the Data

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

1. Primary data is the main data taken from the movie script entitled *The Devil Wears Prada*. The movie duration times were 1 hour 49 minutes and released in 2006.
2. Secondary data is data collected directly as support from the first source. Secondary data in this research includes various scientific writings related to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs starting from articles, journals, books, previous research, and e-books.

B.3 Analyzing the Data

The final step was analyzing the data. This research consisted of analyzing and reporting data from movies and movie scripts. Analytical research was concluded from movie data and related references. The final analysis resulting from this research is reported in chapter IV. Supporting data such as cases in movie scripts and related references are in the appendix.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter of findings and discussion is divided into two sub-chapters, which are: the hierarchy needs of Abraham Maslow that is reflected in Andrea Sachs's character and the characteristics of Andrea Sachs as a self-actualized person in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie.

A. The Hierarchy Needs of Abraham Maslow are reflected in Andrea Sachs's Character in *The Devil Wears Prada* Movie.

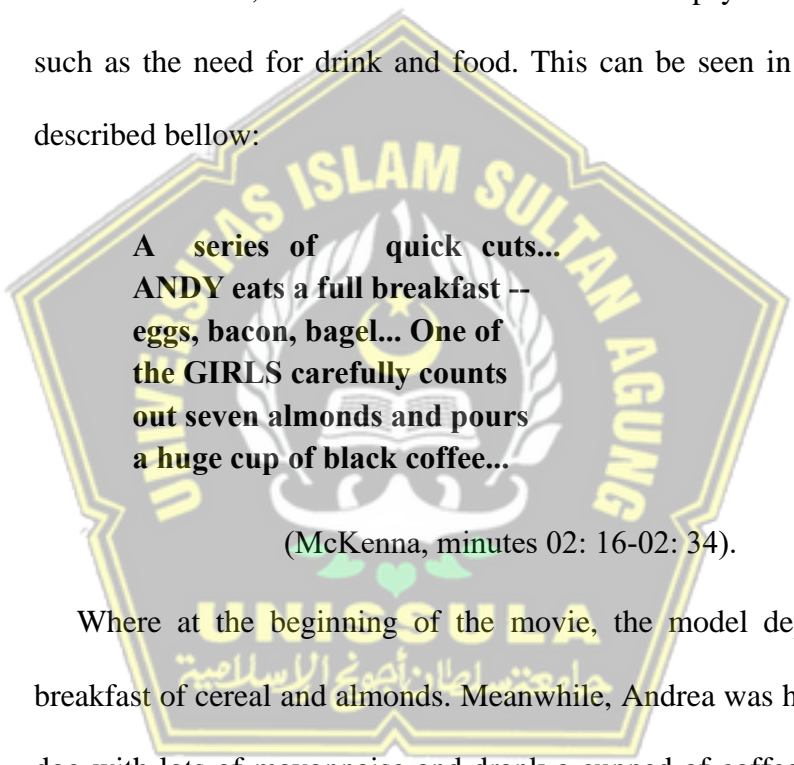
As discussed in the previous chapter, Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes five levels: first, physiological needs; second, safety needs; third, social needs; fourth, self-esteem needs; and self-actualization. Andrea Sachs is a woman who fulfills these five needs. Physiological needs are the most basic and mandatory needs that must be met by humans like Andrea Sachs. Humans must satisfy these needs, such as physiological needs and the need for security, before they fulfill higher-level needs.

A.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the first level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. This is the most basic need, which must be fulfilled first before fulfilling other needs. These needs include food, water, sleep, clothing,

and air. According to Trivedi and Mehta (39), “Physiological needs are the basic needs for sustaining human life. These needs include food, shelter, clothing, rest, air, water, sleep and sexual satisfaction. These basic human needs (also called biological needs) lie at the lowest level in the hierarchy of needs as they have priority over all other needs.”

In this case, Andrea Sachs has fulfilled her psychological needs, such as the need for drink and food. This can be seen in the scene as described below:



**A series of quick cuts...
ANDY eats a full breakfast --
eggs, bacon, bagel... One of
the GIRLS carefully counts
out seven almonds and pours
a huge cup of black coffee...**

(McKenna, minutes 02: 16-02: 34).

Where at the beginning of the movie, the model depicted had a breakfast of cereal and almonds. Meanwhile, Andrea was here, ate a hot dog with lots of mayonnaise and drank a cupped of coffee. Andrea did not care about her weight because of this habit; she became a fat girl. In fact, she worked at Runway Magazine. Ironically, most worked women was slim and had good fashion sense.

In this next scene, Andrea beed invited by Nigel to chose the best fashion for andrea; he chose a dressed, shirt, shoes, shirt, trousers, and skirt. What still included Andrea's physiological needed, namely basic

needed, as described below, was the dialogue between Andrea and Nigel, who choosed fashion for Andrea.

NIGEL swings open the door to...

...a large room piled high with shoes, bags, clothes, furs, jewelry. ANDY follows, looking around at everything.

NIGEL : "I don't know what you expect me to do. These are all sample sizes -- 2 and 4."

He thinks, hands her an item.

ANDY : "A poncho"?

NIGEL : "You'll take what I give you and you'll like it."

He looks around, assessing everything with a practiced eye. Then he starts flings clothing at ANDY.

NIGEL (CONT'D) : "Versace peasant skirt -- we can pull it up, belt it, make it a dress. Miu Miu boyfriend cardigan. Alberta Ferretti dress -- smocked, very forgiving. And let's find you some Chanel. You're in desperate need of Chanel."

As she catches the clothing.

(McKenna, minutes 34:44 - 36:02).

Andrea had so far met her physiological or basic needed. which included the needed for food, drank, clothes, oxygen, air, and slept. At the beginning of the movie, it was shown that andrea woke up, put on

clothes, drank a cupped of coffee, and bought bread and almonds.

A.2 The Safety Needs

The safety need or security need, is a representation at the second level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. These needs include body security, employment, resources, family morality, and health. According to Maslow (39), "If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on). All that has been said to the physiological needs is equally true, although in less degree, of these desires."

Maslow categorized security needs into several components, including the need for security, stability, dependence, protection, courage, anxiety, chaos, structure, order, law, and boundaries, and included the achievement of power as its basis. This need for security is regulated by human behavior. In scenes (McKenna, minutes 11:57–12:58) and (McKenna, minutes 02:16–02:34), Andrea had fulfilled the second level of need, namely the need for security. Since Andrea already had a place to live, she lived with two people in New York with her boyfriend Nate. In this scene, Andrea Sachs invited to dinner by Christian. Andrea Sachs enjoyed drink and food at a Paris cafe with

Christian until late at night at that time. After that Andrea went home and was accompanied by Christian as in the dialogue below:

CHRISTIAN : “Don’t worry. I know this city like the back of my hand. It’s my favorite place on the planet. You know what Gertrude Stein said -- “America is my country and Paris is my hometown.”

She looks at him and laughs.

ANDY : “You are unbelievable. Do you write that stuff down and file it away to use on girls?”

CHRISTIAN : “I work free-lance. Leaves me with some time on my hands.”

ANDY : “Well, I never understood why everyone was so crazy about Paris, but now...”

She swirls around.

ANDY (CONT’D) : “It’s. So Beautiful.”

(McKenna, minutes 1:27:07-1:28:18)

Andrea accompanied by Cristian because Andrea had not understood the roads in Paris to get to the accommodation. And it was already late at night, and it was impossible for Andrea to go home alone. Andrea felt safe from Christian, who looked after Andrea at that time in Paris. Accompanying Andrea wherever Andrea went and being invited to dinner by Christian. Christian did it to Andrea because he liked her.

A.3 Love And Belonging Needs

Once physiological and safety needs are met, people will tend to seek love from others in order to be understood by others. These needs include human feelings such as feeling loved, affection, and having a happy family or colleagues. According to Maslow (43), “If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center.”

Now, the person will feel the absence of friends, lover, wife, and children like never before. He will desire affectionate relationships with people in general, namely his place in his group or family, and he will try his best to achieve this goal.

“Love and belongingness needs refers to a human emotional need for interpersonal relationships, affiliating, connectedness, and being part of a group. Examples of belongingness needs include friendship, intimacy, trust, acceptance, receiving and giving affection, and love.” (Saul Mcleod 4)

In this movie, Andrea had fulfilled the third needed. had loved for her father and a lover named Nate. Andrea really loved her boyfriend, Nate, and Nate really loves Andrea. Andrea often asked Nate for his opinion on how good Andrea's worked was at that timed. They had a good relationship. Throughout the scenes, Andrea and Nate also had romantic

and intimate scenes. Here Andrea has fulfilled the third level of needs in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, namely love and belonging needs. Where these people can get a sense of affection and can also love each other.

In this scene shows Andrea's romantic relationship with her boyfriend, Nate.

The pavement is shiny from a recent rain. It's a chilly night in March. ANDY and NATE walk home.

ANDY : "You should see the way the girls dress at Runway. I'm not sure I have anything to wear to work."

NATE : "You're going to be answering phones and getting coffee. You need a ballgown for that?"

ANDY : "I think I might."

NATE : "I think you look great. Always. She smiles. He pulls her in..."

ANDY : "You are so full of it."

He laughs, and kisses her.

(McKenna, minutes 11:23-11:47)

As in the dialogue and monologue above, Andrea and Nate walked home after had dinner with their friends. how romantic it was that they held handed while walked and the two of them kissed.

The third need is the need for love and a sense of belonging, which

can also be called social needs. In this scene, Andrea went to dinner with her friends and boyfriend, Nate. Andrea said that she had accepted to worked at RunWay magazine. Andrea was happy to accepted to worked at RunWay, and the response from Andrea's friends was as explained below:

INT. NATE'S RESTAURANT – NIGHT

Nothing fancy. The kind of place that refills your Sprite.

ANDY is with two of her friends, DOUG and LILY. DOUG is built like a linebacker and very sweet. And her boyfriend, NATE, great looking, no vanity. He's the kind of guy who had his own radio show in college and played intramural rugby.

It's the end of NATE'S shift and he's wearing his kitchen whites. There are just a few people left in the restaurant and at the bar.

NATE : “Wow. You got a job at a fashion magazine.”

(beat)

“Was it a phone interview? ANDY laughs, smacks him playfully.”

ANDY : “Don't be a jerk.

DOUG : “Miranda Priestly is famous for being unpredictable.”

(McKenna, mins 10:20-11:34)

Andrea had a good relationship with her friends. She was also easy to got along with, even if he had just met someone. I had not expected Andrea's friends to knew that Andrea had accepted to worked at RunWay.

But the facts said otherwise. Andrea accepted into RunWay magazine and became an assistant there. Being easy to got along with was one of Andrea's characteristics, she could created good relationships with people she knew.

A.4 The Esteem Needs

The fourth level of hierarchy needs is appreciation and respect. This need for appreciation has a greater role in motivating a person's behavior. In addition to the need for a sense of achievement and prestige, the need for esteem also includes things such as self-esteem and personal worth. The need for self-esteem includes the desire for status, prestige, and honor, as well as feeling respected, admired, and appreciated by others. Due to dependence on others, this version of self-esteem can be associated with personal characteristics that reflect persistence, independence, and autonomy.

According to Kendra Cherry (3), “At the fourth level in Maslow’s hierarchy is the need for appreciation and respect. Once the needs at the bottom three levels have been satisfied, the esteem needs begin to play a more prominent role in motivating behavior.”

The fourth level is the need for esteem, especially self-respect and respect for others. Andrea got both of these things after changed his appearance. Gradually, Andrea’s self-confidence began to grew and Andrea's friends at Runway respect him. Emily and Serena was Andrea's

competitors. As Andrea grew into a stylish woman, she became more confident in her new style. Emily and Serena, Andrea's colleagues at RunWay, was people who always underestimate Andrea because of her ugly appearance, but they are shocked and shocked by Andrea's changed.

In this scene, Andrea Sachs assigned by Miranda to attended a party and met James Holt there. Here, you could saw that everyone who saw Andrea felt impressed with her. Likewise, James Holt immediately offered Andrea a drank and a seat as a courtesy for being presented at this party. And unexpectedly, Andrea also met Cristian Thompson, who also liked Andrea. He also praised Andrea's beauty and Andrea's writing, as described bellow:

CHRISTIAN : “That’s my way.” (extends his hand)

“Christian Thompson.”

ANDY : ”Christian Thompson? You’re kidding. You write for every magazine I love. I actually reviewed your collection of essays for my college paper.”

CHRISTIAN : “Did you mention my good looks and killer charm?”

ANDY : “No, but I did point out some factual errors and a penchant for confessional semi-fiction that borders on self-indulgent.”

CHRISTIAN : “You and the Times. (laughs) And what do you do?”

ANDY : “Well, I want to work somewhere like the New Yorker or Vanity Fair. I’m also a writer, but—”

CHRISTIAN : “Is that right? I should read your stuff. Send it over.”

ANDY : “Thank you. That would be great. Anyway, for now I’m Miranda Priestly’s assistant.”

And his expression immediately changes.

CHRISTIAN : “You’re kidding. Oh, that’s too bad. You’ll never survive Miranda.”

ANDY : “Excuse me?”

CHRISTIAN : “You’re smart, you’re nice, you have a point of view. You can’t do that job.”

ANDY hands him her glass of punch.

ANDY : “I have to go.”

She starts to leave.

(McKenna, mins 42:01-43:15)

Andrea Sachs was very happy because she had not expected that people who was previously indifferent to her was then amazed by her and her changed. And I respect Andrea even more. Likewise, in the fourth leveled of self-esteem, Andrea had fulfilled this need, namely the need for self-esteem.

A.5 Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization is a state where a person realizes his ideal self. Maslow believed that self-actualization is at the top of the pyramid, where individuals strive to realize their true potential, abilities, and talents. Humans are never satisfied with their lives. Even if a need is met, a person may still want to do something that will satisfy that need.

According to Aruma and Melvins (22), “Self-actualisation is the fifth level of need in Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs which deals with the desire of people to develop their talents and potential that are hidden in them in the society. Self-actualisation or self-realization needs help people to develop the desire to exploit all their talents that are hidden in them. This is in reality the achievement of self-actualisation or self-realization needs as advocated by Abraham Maslow in the hierarchy of human needs in the society.”

In this scene, Emily and Serena, who initially underestimated Andrea, are shocked by Andrea's drastic change in fashion as described below:

EMILY (CONT'D)

(voice trailing)

--disaster.

ANDY sits down at her desk, pretends she didn't hear her. EMILY is still staring. ANDY'S phone rings.

ANDY : “Miranda Priestly’s office. She’s not in. I’ll leave word.”

She hangs up.

EMILY is still gaping.

ANDY (CONT'D)

(in EMILY'S posh accent) : "Can I help you, luv?"

SERENA : "Wow! you look so beautiful Andy...."

Serena talking to Emily

SERENA : 'what???? She did it.'

EMILY : "Oh shut up Serena."

(McKenna, mins 36:05-36:37)

In this scene, Andrea had been able to changed her appearance very drastically, became beautiful, fashionable, and charming, so that Serena and Emily was very impressed and amazed by Andrea. Until Emily asked Andrea, how could it been? And what was certain was that he is very far from what Andrea had achieved then. People started to respect Andrea for her appearance, included Miranda, who was also amazed by the changed in Andrea Sachs' figure. Liked in the next scene, Andrea met her boyfriend, Nate as described bellow:

EXT. NATE'S RESTAURANT – NIGHT

ANDY waits for NATE outside his restaurant in the alley. He walk out, bantering with a couple other cooks. He starts to walk away, going... ..right past ANDY. Stops. Walks back a few steps. He looks her up and down, stunned.....

ANDY : “What do you think?....”

NATE : “I think we better get out of here before my girlfriend sees me with you.” (smile..)

She smiles, grabs his hand and walks him down the alley. To where her town car is waiting.

(McKenna, mins 36:50-37:57)

How shocked Nate was that he thought it wasn't his girlfriend. So enchanted was he that he froze stand on the road and looked liked someone who confused by Andrea's beautiful beauty. He immediately rushed to kissed and hugged Andrea at that timed. In the next scene, Andrea Sachs appeared so charming at the Runway Celebrates the Age of Fashion party. When Andrea got out of the car, the photographers immediately took pictures of her and followed her behind her. This had never happened before in Andrea's life. After that, Andrea welcomed by Emily there as described bellow:

Just then EMILY spots ANDY.

EMILY : “Oh my God..., Andy. You look... chic.”

But ANDY is busy staring at EMILY, in her strapless dress.

ANDY : “And you look... so thin”

EMILY : (flattered)

“Do I? It’s for Paris. I’m on a new diet. I don’t eat anything, and then, when I feel like I’m about to faint, I eat a cube of cheese.”

ANDY : “It’s definitely working.”

EMILY : ” I know. I’m just one stomach flu away from my goal weight.”

ANDY : “That’s... great.”

EMILY smiles proudly, then dissolves into another round of bone-rattling coughs.

EMILY : “Ready?”

(McKenna, mins 1:01:05-1:02:14)

Emily again praised Andrea, she looked prettier and slimmer. Previously, Emily said she was fat. In the next scene, what stand out about Andrea's changed was that she had become smarter and smarter than before as described bellow:

A DISTINGUISHED COUPLE approaches. Walks towards MIRANDA, ANDY and EMILY. MIRANDA holds her smile, waiting for information.

MIRANDA : (smiling) “ Emily? “

EMILY racks her brain. Which goes blank. She starts to panic...

EMILY : (fumbling)

“ That’s... Wait... I know who that is... It’s...”

Seeing EMILY struggle, ANDY leans in to MIRANDA.

ANDY : “ Ambassador Franklin. And that’s the woman he left his wife for, Rebecca. The woman he’s leaving HER for is the man walking down the stairs in Valentino. “

MIRANDA greets the couple.

MIRANDA : “Ambassador, Rebecca.”

EMILY whispers to ANDY.

EMILY : “ Thanks... “

Just then ANDY sees a very fashionable WOMAN, with a more avant-garde look than MIRANDA, headed for them.

And she’s being escorted by none other than... IRV. EMILY whispers to ANDY.

(McKenna, mins 1:03:05-1:04:07)

According to the monologue and dialogue above, Miranda asked who the ambassador she was saw was. She asked Emily, but she couldn't answered, even though she had read the listed of named in the morning. Suddenly, Andrea Sachs, who was Miranda's second assistant, was the one who told Miranda about these two people. Emily looked annoyed because she couldn't answered Andrea in front of Miranda. And finally, Emily said thanked you to Andrea.

The party was not finished yet. Andrea decided to went home at that timed. Because she had to gave Nate a surprised because it was Nate's birthday. After left the built, Andrea met Cristian again, and he praised

Andreas described below:

Suddenly she looks up. And sees CHRISTIAN, walking up the steps, looking better than anyone ever should in a tuxedo. He smiles and clutches his heart like he's been shot by cupid.

CHRISTIAN : "Look at you... you're a vision. Thank God I saved your job."

ANDY : "Hey, I figured out a few things on my own, too. Turns out I'm not as nice as you thought."

CHRISTIAN : "God I hope not."

He openly admires her in a way that makes it clear he's imagining her with the dress off.

CHRISTIAN (CONT'D) : "If you didn't have that stupid boyfriend, I'd have to whisk you away right here and now."

ANDY : " Do you really say things like that to people?"

CHRISTIAN : "Evidently."

ANDY : " I have to go..."

CHRISTIAN : "Are you sure? My editor from Vanity Fair is in there and I was going to introduce you to him." (off her look, surprised)

"You sent me your stuff, remember? I have to be honest, I only read a couple -- that was quite a big packet - but they weren't half-bad. You're pretty talented, Andy. He should meet you. Come on in. Just one drink."

ANDY : “Well, maybe I could-- (quickly)
No no no. I can't. I just can't.”

ANDY turns and races towards her town car.

CHRISTIAN : “Say hello to the boyfriend for
me.”

ANDY looks at her watch as she runs away.
Winces. She's so.

(McKenna, mins 1:04:12-1:06:15)

Many times, Christian always praised Andrea's beauty. Wherever he met Andrea, he always offered to have dinner, went on walks together, and went on holiday with him. This time Christian wanted to introduce some of his friends at the party. However, Andrea always refused Christian's invitations. Andrea almost spent too long meeting Christian that time, so she forgot to go home and surprised Nate on his birthday. It took a moment, but suddenly he remembered that he had to go home to surprise Nate. And right then, Andrea left Christian.

In the next scene, Andrea took part in a job interview at New York Magazine. What Andrea really dreamed of reflected in the conversation scene between Andrea and editor-in-chief Greg Hill..

INT. OFFICE – DAY

EDITOR : “Your clips were excellent. That thing on the janitor's union... that's exactly what we do here.”

She smiles, humble now.

EDITOR (CONT'D) : "My only question is... Runway? What the hell kind of blip was that?"

ANDY : "Learned a lot. In the end, though, I kind of screwed it up."

EDITOR : "That's not what I hear."

ANDY looks at him, confused.

EDITOR (CONT'D) : "I called over there for a reference, left word with some snooty girl, next thing you know I got a fax from Miranda Priestly herself—"

ANDY blanches.

EDITOR (CONT'D) : "...saying that of all the assistants she had, you were by far her biggest disappointment."

ANDY takes a deep breath...

EDITOR (CONT'D) : "And that if I don't hire you I'm an idiot."

On ANDY, stunned.

EDITOR (CONT'D) : "You must have done something right."

(McKenna, mins 1:41:39- 1:43:55)

After finished the interview, Andrea called Emily, who was still worked at RunWay, and asked her to took the clothes she got from the showed in Paris. Emily was very happy, even though she did not showed Emily's feelings for Andrea. Andrea and Emily's friendship had left a

deep impression on Emily, and she told her new assistant Miranda that "you had to replaced someone really great."

B. The Characteristics of Andrea Sachs as a self-actualized person in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie.

The need for self-actualization is the highest human need in Maslow's theory of human motivation. This need occurs if the needs below are met first. The average person wants to be their ideal self, has the potential to become a better version of themselves in the future, and wants to achieve their highest goals. Anyone who meets these needs is considered to have fulfilled them. Every person who knows himself has certain qualities that make him perfect. People who self-actualize have different characteristics than other people.

In the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*, the main character Andrea Sachs (Anne Hathaway) shows several characteristics of a self-actualized person, as described below :

B.1. Acceptance and Realism

The characteristic of a self-actualized person is that they can accept human nature as it is, with all its shortcomings and differences from the ideal image, without feeling anxious. Self-actualizing people can also see others as they see themselves, full of shortcomings and strengths. This attitude can foster high tolerance and patience towards yourself and others.

“Not only do self-actualized people fully accept themselves, they also

embrace others for who they are. Other individuals are treated equally regardless of background, current status, or other socio-economic and cultural factors.” (Kendra Cherry 4)

People who actualize themselves are people who understand comprehensive and has a realistic perception of himself, other people, and the environment around him. The person has succeeded in understanding himself and accepting facts about himself, other people, and his environment.

The following is a scene of the character Andrea Sachs as a person who has the characteristics of Acceptance and Realism. The conversation in the car between Andrea Sachs and Miranda made Andrea realize that she didn't want to live a life like Miranda:

MIRANDA : “But I was very, very impressed by how intently you tried to warn me. I never thought I would say this”

ANDY : “but I really...”

MIRANDA : “I see a great deal of myself in you. You can see beyond what people want, and what they need. and you can choose for yourself”.

ANDY : “I don't think I'm like that. I...I couldn't do what you did to Nigel. I couldn't do something like that”.

MIRANDA : “You already did.to Emily”.

ANDY : “That's not what I No, that was different. I didn't have a choice”.

MIRANDA : “Oh, no, you chose. You chose to get ahead. You want this life, Those choices are necessary”.

ANDY : “But what if this isn't what I want? I mean, what if I don't wanna live the way you live?”

MIRANDA : “Oh, don't be ridiculous, Andrea. Everybody wants this. Everybody wants to be us”.

(McKenna, mins 1:36:50-1:38:15)

She felt uncomfortable with this changed. She felt liked this wasn't what she really wanted and wasn't who she really was. Andrea realized she had not wanted to lived liked Miranda. The reasoned was that when she became Miranda, Miranda lost her personal life because Miranda prioritized art. In the ended, Andrea decided to left RunWay and Miranda and been herself. Andrea realized herself by made the right decisions to achieve what she wanted from the started.

B.2. Problem Centering

The characteristic of self-actualized people is that they know that not all of their thoughts, behaviors, and ideas are problems that they have to face selfishly for their own personal gain. Rather, they focus on the problems they are facing.

“Self-actualized individuals are often motivated by a strong sense of personal ethics and responsibility. They enjoy applying their problem-solving skills to real-world situations, and they like helping other people

improve their own lives.” (Kendra Cherry 3)

People who are self-actualized tend to have a sense of participation in helping others solve their problems and looking for the most appropriate solution to these problems. This happens even though the problem occurs outside oneself or one's personal environment. Motivation is a great sense of responsibility and social ethics, which are the basis of his desires.

After Andrea Sachs decided to leave RunWay, she went to Nate's place of work to resolve the problems she created previously, such as her relationship problems with her boyfriend Nate. She then went on to apply for the magazine job he so dreamed of in New York City. Afterward, she rekindles her relationship with Nate and his friends and family. Being yourself was Andrea's choice, as shown in the scene below:

INT. REUNION RESTAURANT – DAY

ANDY waits nervously. NATE walks in, slides into the booth across from her.

NATE : “I have to be at work in ten minutes. What’s up?”

ANDY : “I just wanted to say...”

She gathers her nerve.

ANDY (CONT'D) : “Nate, you were right. About everything. I turned my back on my friends, my family, on everything I believed in. And for what?”

NATE : “Shoes. And jackets and belts and...”

ANDY : “Nate, I’m just... I’m so sorry.”

Beat. He looks at her.

NATE : “I flew up to Boston while you were gone. Interviewed at the Oak Room.”

ANDY : “And?”

NATE : “You’re looking at their new sous-chef. I’m moving up there in a few weeks.”

ANDY : “That’s great, I... congratulations.”

(McKenna, mins 1:39:50- 1:40:43)

After Andrea repairs her relationship with her boyfriend, Nate. Andrea and her boyfriend Nate's relationship has returned to normal; Nate has forgiven Andrea, and Andrea regrets the mistakes she made. Then they were together, happy and cheerful again.

B.3. The Need For Privacy

People who self-actualize will usually continue to fight, remain calm, and not be afraid of things that can make them feel uncomfortable. They are easily aloof and quiet, but they are also calm and peaceful. They seem to be able to maintain their honor and dignity even in unfavorable environments or situations. According to Maslow (160), “It is often possible for them to remain above the battle, to remain unruffled, undisturbed by that which produces turmoil in others. They find it easy to be aloof, reserved, and also calm and serene; thus it becomes possible for them to take personal misfortunes without reacting violently as the

ordinary person does. They seem to be able to retain their dignity even in undignified surroundings and situations. Perhaps this comes in part from their tendency to stick by their own interpretation of a situation rather than to rely upon what other people feel or think about the matter. This reserve may shade over into austerity and remoteness.”

In this scene, Andrea Sachs has the characteristics of the need for privacy, as she is a person who continues to fight, remains calm and is not afraid of things that make her feel uncomfortable, as described below:

MIRANDA walks past ANDY. ANDY puts her best face on.

ANDY : “Good morning, Miranda!”

Thwack! Miranda's coat lands on Andy's desk.

MIRANDA : “Get me Isaac.”

We see ANDY look through the computerized address book, find the number.

Thwack! Another coat lands on ANDY'S desk

INT RUNWAY - MIRANDA'S OFFICE IN HER OFFICE.

MIRANDA pushes her plate of scrambled eggs across the desk.

MIRANDA : “These eggs are frigid.”

EXT. DINER STREET – DAY

CUT TO: ANDY runs out of the diner, sprinting, holding MIRANDA'S eggs.

INT. RUNWAY BULLPEN

Thwack! Another coat.

MIRANDA : “Pick up the Polaroids from the swimwear shoot.”

INT. STUDIO -- DAY

ANDY opens the door onto in a narrow room filled with semi- naked women changing into bikinis.

Someone points ANDY towards the STYLIST... on the other side. She picks her way across, trying not to stare and, in an effort to avoid brushing against a body part, she veers into a rack of clothing, sending it clattering into the wall.

INT. RUNWAY BULLPEN -- DAY

Thwack! Another coat.

MIRANDA : “The brakes in my car are making a weird noise. Take it in.”

EXT. STREET -- DAY

CUT TO: ANDY, driving a Porsche up the street, brakes squealing. She's terrified.

INT. RUNWAY BULLPEN -- DAY

Thwack! Another coat.

MIRANDA : “We need the hat from the finale of the Zac Posen show.”

We see ANDY carrying the “hat” -- a funny, over-the-top concoction (at least 30 inches tall, perhaps with a taxidermied bird in it or something such...). People stare.

MIRANDA : “The girls need new boogieboards for spring break.”

ANDY walking down the street with two custom-painted boogie boards under her arm. ANDY’S phone rings. She picks up.

EMILY (V.O.) : “They also need flip flops.”

(McKenna, mins 25:46-26:40)

As Miranda's new assistant she became disciplined and forced herself to continued did the things that Miranda wanted, every morning she had to prepared breakfast, some Starbucks coffee for her drank, some of Miranda's fashion ordered, and what Miranda wanted, Andrea immediately rushed to went looked for what Miranda needed. With enthusiasm and tirelessness, Andrea returned to her office on timed and was not late even though she had to have done many things that Miranda told her to did. She tried her best to impressed or admired Andrea Sachs' worked as his assistant.

B.4. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

People who are successful in achieving self-actualization view the world with gratitude for everything and endless admiration. They will

easily be grateful even if they only receive or experience small things; they will also easily make every event in life a source of inspiration and joy for them.

“No matter how simple, straightforward or familiar an experience, the self-actualized individual is capable of seeing things from new perspectives and appreciating the breadth and wonder of things in his/her world. This capacity allows these individuals to develop new problem-solving strategies, and it fosters creativity as a result.” (Andreas Komninos 2)

Andrea Sachs is a person who always learns from various experiences, is grateful for every event or occurrence with joy, which all includes the characteristics of Continued Freshness of Appreciation, at meetings with his father in Chicago, at the evening restaurant, at his father's dinner as described below:

ANDY (CONT'D) “My Dad’s coming in from Ohio this weekend. We’re having dinner tonight. Then we’re seeing “Chicago”...”

EMILY says nothing.

ANDY (CONT'D) : “You doing anything fun this weekend?”

EMILY : “Yes.”

EMILY walks away.

We see ANDY’S dad, RICHARD, distinguished, if a few pounds overweight, is ringing the doorbell to ANDY’S apartment.

ANDY calls down.

ANDY : “Dad! I’ll be right down!”

INT. UPSCALE RESTAURANT –
NIGHT

ANDY and her DAD are at an upscale, quiet restaurant. He hands her an envelope.

RICHARD : “Here. Don’t want you to get behind in your rent.”

**ANDY : “How did you–????.....
(realizes.....??) I’m gonna kill Mom.
Thank you.. Dad!!”**

She tucks it in her purse. They smile at each other.

ANDY (CONT’D) : “It’s so good to see you. You want to start grilling me now or should we wait until after dinner?”

RICHARD (grins) : “ Thought I’d let you at least enjoy the bread basket first.”

ANDY : (smiles) “Oh, just go ahead.”

(McKenna, mins 27:26-28:35)

Andrea was bought by her father something that Andrea still often rents out and after being given a noted, her father said that Andrea had not needed to rent it out anymore, and Andrea's expression was very happy and also grateful for what her father had given her. not only that, Andrea Sachs also learned from every experience in the scene when she

met Greg Hill at the magazine office. She asked and answered I learned a lot at RunWay. And until then it reflected that Andrea Sachs was a person who could learned from her experiences, started to changed her appearance to been more perfect and could have been herself to be better in the future and can used it as a source of inspiration for herself, which reflected the characteristics of Continued Freshness of Appreciation.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the author concludes with an explanation of the results of the analysis described in chapter four. suggests to readers the importance of understanding the role of motivation and suggestions for further analysis research that can be carried out on the same research object or other objects that can be analyzed using human motivation theory.

A. Conclusion

The movie *The Devil Wears Prada* tells the story of the self-actualization process of the main character, Andrea Sachs. The first needs is a physiological needs. At the beginning of the movie, it is shown that Andrea Sachs has fulfilled the first need, namely the needs for food and drink, where Andrea is having breakfast with bread and drinking a cup of coffee. The second needs is the needs for security or safety needs. Andrea has fulfilled this need because she already has a place to live. She lives with her boyfriend, Nate. The third needs is love and belonging. Andrea has a love relationship with Nate. Likewise with Andrea's family, who really love Andrea. The fourth is self-esteem needs. After Andrea changed her appearance, she became a person who was respected by the people around her. The final need is self-actualization needs. Andrea Sachs' stage of the self-actualization process is applying for a job at Runway magazine. Even though Andrea Sachs still looks ugly or doesn't understand the world of fashion, she can be

accepted for her intelligence and tenacity in pursuing her dreams. Thus, Andrea Sachs is a figure who can survive on the runway and can actualize herself successfully. Like changes in Andrea's fashion, becoming prettier and slimmer. Always received praise from other people, and Andrea replaced Emily as Miranda's main assistant.

After these five needs were fulfilled, Andrea Sachs became a self-actualized person. This is evidenced by a number of characteristics that are commonly considered to be characteristics of self-actualized people. First, it shows acceptance and realism. There is a dialogue between Andrea and Miranda who says she doesn't want to have a life like Miranda, especially choosing her career over her personal life. The next characteristic is the focus of the problem. Andrea Sachs fixes the problem she created earlier. She restored relationships with close people who were disappointed in him. Finally, she applied for a job at New York Magazine, which was his dream place. The next characteristic is the need for privacy, where Andrea is a person who never gives up and is always serious in doing anything, such as obeying Miranda's orders, which are very complicated and she must be able to be tireless. The last characteristic is continuous of appreciation, where Andrea is always grateful for the events she has gone through, such as when Andrea was bought something by her father, and when she was invited to Paris by Miranda.

B. Suggestion

The movie *The Devil Wears Prada* still brings up many literary aspects that have not been explored in this movie. Therefore, future researchers should analyze

other aspects that appear in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*. Furthermore, other researchers may still use Abraham Maslow's human motivation theory regarding the hierarchy of needs, but they may have a different goal by comparing the need for self-actualization and the hierarchy of needs among other characters in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada*.



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