HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS THROUGH PETER PARKER, THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE *SPIDERMAN NO WAY HOME* (2021) MOVIE

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial of Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain the Sarjana

Sastra Degree in English Literature

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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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

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Fika Ananda Fariska Noti

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

"Anyone can lose their way, all you need is the courage to walk the unfamiliar

and daunting path again"

(S.coups Seventeen)

DEDICATION

This final project is dedicated to myself and my parents who have worked hard in

supporting my study without even complaining, and to those who have

encouraged and accompanied me through these challenging times

ABSTRACT

Noti, Fika Amanda Fariska. 30802100023. "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis Through Peter Parker, the Main Character in the *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021) Movie." Final project of English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages, Literature and Culture. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

This study analyzes the human needs experienced by the main character and characteristics of self-actualizing people reflected by the main character, Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. To describe and explain Peter Parker's basic needs and characteristics of self-actualizing people that reflected in him.

This study used Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. This study used a qualitative descriptive method supported by primary and secondary data. The primary data of this study was taken from the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. The secondary data of this study were gathered from books, articles, journals, e-books, and websites. The data were collected by watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

The results of this study showed that Peter Parker had fulfilled all the basic needs, such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. This study also found the characteristics of self-actualizing people reflected by Peter Parker, such as a more efficient perception of reality, spontaneity, simplicity and naturalness, autonomy, Gemeinschaftsgefühl, and profound interpersonal relations.

Keywords: *hierarchy of human needs, characteristics of self-actualizing people, abraham maslow, spiderman no way home movie*

INTISARI

Noti, Fika Amanda Fariska. 30802100023. "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis Through Peter Parker, the Main Character in the *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021) Movie." Hasil akhir dari Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebutuhan dasar manusia yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dan karakteristik manusia yang teraktualisasi diri yang tercermin dalam diri tokoh utama, Peter Parker dalam film *Spiderman No Way Home*. Untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan kebutuhan dasar Peter Parker dan karakteristik manusia yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang muncul dalam dirinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori hierarki kebutuhan oleh Abraham Maslow. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif oleh data primer dan sekunder. Data primer penelitian ini diambil dari film *Spiderman No Way Home*. Data sekunder penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari buku, artikel, jurnal, e-book, dan situs web. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasi data, dan mereduksi data.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Peter Parker telah memenuhi semua kebutuhan dasar seperti kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan cinta dan dicintai, kebutuhan akan harga diri, dan kebutuhan atas aktualisasi diri. Penelitian ini juga menemukan karakteristik orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri yang tercermin dari Peter Parker seperti persepsi realitas yang lebih efisien, spontanitas, kesederhanaan, dan kealamian, otonomi, Gemeinschaftsgefühl, dan hubungan interpersonal yang mendalam.

Keywords: *hirarki kebutuhan manusia, karakteristik orang yang mengaktualisasikan diri, abraham maslow, film spiderman no way home*

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This final project is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature Study Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University.

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I realize that this final project is imperfect. Therefore, this final project is open to receiving suggestion and criticism for furthur research. Hopefully this final project can be useful for readers and be an inspiration for future research

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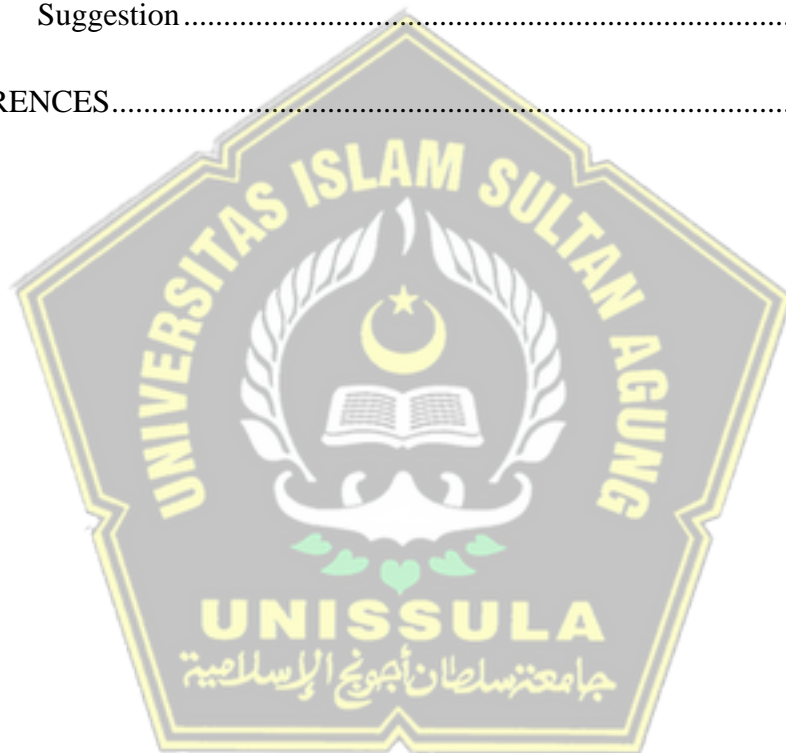
Fika Amanda Fariska Noti

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literature is a written work that has aesthetic value in conveying and presenting human feelings in eternal literary works. Literature is the kind of writing which most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (Bennett and Royle 35). Literature also describes the consequences of various aspects that influence human life through literary works. As stated by Ahmed "Literature reflects the various experiences, ideas, passions of human beings in their daily life that express on several forms and styles of literary works." (Ahmed 132). When talking about literature, it is certainly not far from psychology, because in general literature and psychology are related.

Psychology and literature are sciences that discuss the human soul. The two have a mutually beneficial relationship. Psychology examines human behavior and its causes, while literature describes human behavior through fiction (Yimer 159). Psychology is a scientific discipline that studies mental states and processes and behavior in humans and other animals. Psychology can help us to understand the characteristics of

characters in a literary work. Therefore, psychological approach can be used to explain every phenomena of human life in a literary work (Meiliana 9).

As time goes by, literary works continue to develop. A literary work is not just reading texts or writing a prose, poetry and novels. Any image that can be explained and read like text is a literary work. One of them is a film. Films have similarities with poetry, drama and novels. Like poetry, films have similes, metaphors, and symbols. Films are also like dramas that communicate through body and verbal movements or dialogue. Lastly, like the novel, film has a plot that explores time moving back and forth freely within its broad boundaries (Petrie and Boggs 3).

Films often have themes that discuss human life. Life is closely related to fulfilling several needs for human survival. We all agree that humans are living creatures created to fulfill their needs from birth to death. According to Maslow, needs are very important for humans, because if these needs are not met they will disrupt human life. Needs must also be met not only by people in real life, but also by characters in a literary work. Characters in a film also have their own needs that must be met. Just like people in real life, if there is incompleteness in a human being, it will have a negative impact on that human being. They will have difficulty maintaining their life and will find it difficult to achieve satisfaction. Because in reality humans are lustful creatures and rarely achieve complete satisfaction except for a short period of time. When one desire is satisfied, another desire appears to replace it (24).

Moreover, Maslow identified levels of human needs arranged in a hierarchy of human needs. Maslow described the five levels of human needs like a pyramid. If the basic needs are not met, these needs will dominate the organism, thereby suppressing all capacity for more complex needs. After a physiological need is met, they will be followed hierarchically by other needs. They are safety needs, love ang belonging needs, esteem needs, and finally self-actualization needs (59).

According to Maslow's theory, physiological needs include basic human needs such as air, water, food, etc. Safety needs include the needs for security, protection and care. Love and Belonging needs are the need for gregariousness, and receiving love and affection. Self-esteem needs are needs that include consequent self-esteem, position and status. The last one is self-actualization. Self-actualization is the highest need in the hierarchy, the self-fulfillment of the unique and species-wide potential of the individual (2). Maslow argued that self-actualization can occur if the four basic needs are successfully met. More explanation Feist & Feist in this book said that all humans have the potential for self-actualization. People who succeed in reaching the level of self-actualization mean they have become fully human, have succeeded in satisfying all their needs, and are also natural. (Feist & Feist 284).

This study analyzes the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie using the hierarchy of needs on Abraham Maslow's theory. *Spiderman No Way Home* is an American superhero movie released in 2021. This movie is also a

sequel from *Spiderman Homecoming* (2017) and *Spiderman Far From Home* (2019). It depicts Peter Parker, the main character who in the movie asks Dr. Strange used magic to make his identity as Spiderman a secret again after it was revealed to the world at the end of *Spiderman Far From Home* movie. The reason for choosing this third sequel which is *Spiderman No Way Home*, is because in this film, Peter wants everyone to know him only as Peter Parker, not as Spiderman, and how he struggles to achieve it. At the end of the movie, everyone finally manages to know him only as Peter Parker, not as Spiderman and Peter succeeds in starting a new life.

Based on the background above, this study aims to understand more deeply everything related to the basic needs and self-actualization of Peter Parker in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie. This study focuses on Maslow's theory of needs and the characteristics of self-actualizing people. Therefore, this study is entitled *Hierarchy of Needs Analysis through Peter Parker, the Main Character in the Spiderman No Way Home (2021) movie.*

B. Problem Formulation

a. What kinds of hierarchy of needs fulfilled by Peter Parker in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie?

b. What are the characteristics of self-actualizing people of the main character fulfilled in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie?

C. Limitation of the study

This study focuses on the kinds of human needs and characteristics of self-actualizing people by the main character in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie, Peter Parker. In collecting data, this study is limited to watching the films and reading the movie scripts.

D. Objectives of the study

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

1. To describe the kinds of human needs fulfilled by the main character, Peter Parker in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie.

2. To analyze the characteristics of self-actualizing people fulfilled by the main character, Peter Parker in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie.

E. Significance of the Study

This study is useful for anyone who wants to learn and understand more deeply about the Hierarchy of Human Needs with Abraham H. Maslow's theory in the *Spiderman film No Way Home* movie, especially the student of English Literature study program in Sultan Agung Islamic University.

F. Organization of the Study

This final project is systematically organized in five chapters. Each chapter contains different matters to be discussed. Chapter one contains an introduction, it consists of Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study and Organization of the Study. Chapter two contains a review of related literature which consists of the synopsis of the *Spiderman No Way Home* and some theories that are related to the study. Chapter three contains a research method which consists of types of research, data organizing and analyzing the data. Data organizing provides a data collecting method which consists of watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data and reducing the data. Chapter four contains Findings and Discussion. Chapter five is divided into two parts, they are Conclusion and Suggestion.
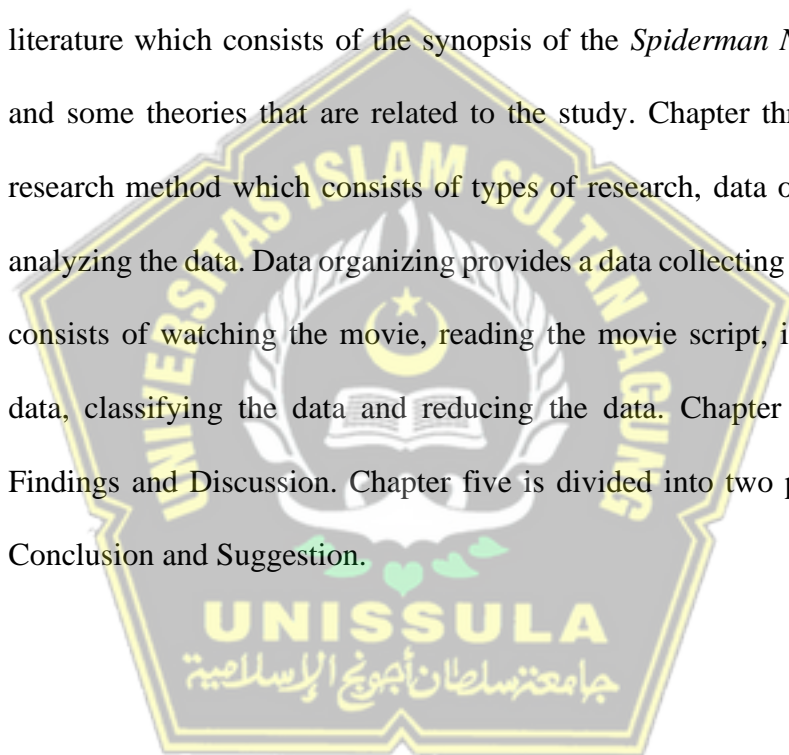
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Spiderman No Way Home*

Spiderman No Way Home was a movie that released in 2021. *Spiderman No Way Home* was a third movie after *Spiderman Homecoming* (2017) and *Spiderman Far From Home* (2019). The film was by Jon Watts from a script written by Chris McKenna, Erik Sommers, and Steve Ditko. *Spiderman No Way Home* was released on December 15 2021, and distributed by Sony Pictures with action, romance, superhero and adventure genres. This film is set in New York. This film tells the story of Peter Parker who has to fight to prevent everyone from recognizing him as Spiderman after his identity was revealed by Mysterio the whole world starts paying attention to this 17 year old boy and everyone knows who he is.

Spiderman No Way Home was a movie that tells the story of Peter Parker, played by Tom Holland. Peter was a high school student who is quite smart, because he was chosen to be one of the students representing his school in the Olympics. Peter grew up and lived only with his aunt, Aunt Mayy in New York City. Peter was surrounded by good people who always accompany him and are ready to help in good and difficult situations. They are Ned, who is Peter's good friend, MJ, who was Peter's girlfiriend, and Happy who was always ready to help Peter if Peter was in trouble.

At the beginning of the film, there was a brief flashback from the ending of the *Spiderman Far From Home* movie, where it was seen that Mysterio accuses Peter of killing him and reveals to the whole world Peter's identity as Spiderman. This resulted in everyone knowing that Peter was the person who had been behind the Spiderman mask. As a result of these accusations, Peter was questioned by the New York City police. However, with his good economic situation, Peter was able to hire a great lawyer, Matt Murdock, who succeeded in dropping all of Peter's claims.

Peter tries to come to terms with his problem, initially he was willing to accept that everyone knew him as Spiderman. However, it turned out that this situation made things difficult for him, because after receiving the accusation, it made Spiderman's image worse. This of course had an impact on him, as Spiderman and the people closest to him. Especially when Peter, Ned, and MJ were rejected by their dream university just because they were close to Spiderman. This of course made Peter sad and felt guilty. Knowing this, Peter finally has the desire to make everyone forget that he is Spiderman.

With the help of Dr. Strange, he hopes that everyone doesn't recognize him as Spiderman. But his wish did not go smoothly, the spell made by Dr. Strange so that everyone forgets who Peter Parker is, which results in new chaos. This spell brings all of Spiderman's enemies from various universes to come. Dr. Strange asks Peter to sort out the mess he

caused. However, this chaos almost disrupted the world and even the multiverse. Dr. Strange says that if you want to stop this chaos, the spell that failed must be recast, where everyone must forget that Peter Parker is Spiderman.

This story ends well, where Peter succeeds in achieving his wish. Everyone now doesn't know him as Spiderman. Peter managed to get into his dream university. He also moves to a new house, where it's just him. He started his new life as Peter Parker as before, living as Spiderman but no one knew.

B. Related Theories

This study uses Abraham Maslow's theory of needs. A theory which states that every human being must be motivated to fulfill needs that must be met from basic to highest. This theoretical concept will then produce a hierarchy. As in the previous explanation, basic needs must be met before they seek and fulfill other higher needs.

B.1. Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow classified this need theory concept into five levels: Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belonging Needs, Esteem Needs, and Self-actualization Needs which will be discussed in this section.

B.1.1. Physiological Needs

The most basic needs of any person are physiological needs, Physiological needs are basic human needs in Maslow's theory. Humans cannot meet other needs if their physiological needs are unmet. According to Maslow, physiological needs consist of food, drink, sleep, shelter, and other needs that related to it (Maslow 36). Moreover, Petri states that, "Physiological needs can be the needs for oxygen and connected with body temperature directly" (290).

Physiological needs can be called the strongest needs compared to other needs. A person cannot continue with other needs if his psychological needs are not met. As Maslow said in his book, people who is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else (Maslow 37).

B.1.2. Safety Needs

The second need, and also a higher need than physiological needs, is the need for security. "Emotionally healthy adults usually satisfy their safety needs, a condition that requires stability, security, and freedom from fear and anxiety." (Schultz and Schultz 313)

When people have partially satisfied their physiological needs, they become motivated by safety needs, including physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos,

and natural disasters. The needs for law, order, and structure are also safety needs (Feist and Feist 281).

Another definition from Trivedi, safety needs are situation when people wants protection from such types of fear. They prefers adequante safety or security in this regard, such as protection from physical danger, security of job, pension for old age, insurance cover for life, etc (39). But still cannot feel completely protected from dangerous things such as meteorites, fires, floods, or other people's dangerous actions. (Feist and Feist 297).

B.1.3. Love and Belonging Needs

After the physiological needs and security needs are met, then the third need emerges, namely the love and belonging needs.

They become motivated by love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; and the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation. Love and belongingness also include some aspects of sex and human contact as well as the need to both give and receive love (Feist and Feist 281-282).

Now that humans have a desire for close relationships with other people, they will work very hard to achieve this goal because they value this situation more than anything else in the world (Maslow 43). To get it, humans will look for friends, lovers, or children.

B.1.4. Esteem Needs

Everyone definitely wants to have their self-esteem needs both from themselves and from others. Therefore, Maslow classified them into two categories. The first is the desire for power, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, self-confidence, and freedom. then the second is the desire for a reputation or appreciation from other people such as status, position and awards (Maslow 45).

A person can pursue esteem needs once all previous needs have been satisfied. When their needs are met, they gain confidence in themselves as capable and valuable. People are free to pursue esteem needs, which include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high regard, to the extent that they satisfy their love and belongingness needs (Feist and Feist 283).

When a person successfully satisfies the need for affection and belonging, they may begin to develop positive feelings of self-worth and will have increased pride in their work and themselves as a person (Anggraeni et al. 1288). Someone who has succeeded in fulfilling self-esteem needs will achieve the highest need recognized by Maslow, namely self-actualization.

B.1.5. Self-actualization Needs

When a person's lower level needs are met, their needs will naturally rise to the next level. This need is called Self-actualization, which is the last need, and also the highest need in Maslow's theory. People who have

achieved self-actualization become fully human and explore their human nature. Self-actualization, the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy, entails the full realization and fulfillment of our potential, talents, and abilities (Feist and Feist 284).

Someone who succeeds in self-actualizing, then they are able to realize their personal potential, self-fulfillment, and seek personal growth. then the desire "to become everything capable of becoming" (Noel 303).

B.2. Characteristic of Self-actualizing People

As previously stated, the final level of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory is Self-actualization. Before Self-actualization needs are achieved, humans must successfully fulfill Psychological needs, Safety needs, Love and Belonging needs, and Esteem needs. Maslow believed that all humans are capable of achieving self-actualization. To achieve this, humans must regularly satisfy their other needs and match their capacity for self-actualization. Maslow lists fifteen preliminary qualities that characterize self-actualizing people, They are:

B.2.1. More Efficient Perception of Reality

The first characteristic of people who self-actualize is efficient perception of reality, where this characteristic can help humans to be able to see reality as it is. They can more easily spot lies, falsehoods and cheating from other people.

Self-actualizing people can more easily detect phoniness in others. They can discriminate between the genuine and the fake not only in people but also in literature, art, and music. They are not fooled by facades and can see both positive and negative underlying traits in others that are not readily apparent to most people (Feist and Feist 297).

B.2.2. Acceptance (Self, Other, Nature)

People who actualize themselves can accept themselves, other people, and nature as they are without any coercion.

Self-actualizing people can accept themselves the way they are. They can tolerate weaknesses in others and are not threatened by others' strengths. They accept nature, including human nature, as it is and do not expect perfection either in themselves or in others. They realize that people suffer, grow old, and die (Feist and Feist 297).

Someone who succeeds in accepting themselves, other people, and nature, they don't complain, they don't worry, they're not even afraid and accept other people's shortcomings. They do not demand perfection for themselves, other people, and nature (Maslow 156).

B.2.3. Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

A self-actualized person can be described as having all his actions, behavior and ideas that are carried out spontaneously, naturally and not artificially (Maslow 157).

Self-actualizing people are spontaneous, simple, and natural. They are unconventional but not compulsive. They ordinarily live simple lives in the sense that they do not need to erect a complex veneer designed to deceive the world. They are unpretentious and not afraid or ashamed to express joy, awe, elation, sorrow, anger, or other deeply felt emotions (Feist and Feist 291-292).

B.2.4. Problem-Centering

The fourth quality of self-actualized people is concern for things other than themselves. Contrary to self-actualizing people. People who do not actualize themselves will be selfish, tend to think more about themselves. They generally focus more on problems outside themselves. They care about the little things (Feist and Feist 292).

B.2.5. The Need for Privacy

In general, people who have achieved self-actualization tend to separate themselves. They feel comfortable when they are alone, they also don't worry because they have succeeded in fulfilling their needs for love and belonging.

Self-actualizing people have a quality of detachment that allows them to be alone without being lonely. They feel relaxed and comfortable when they are with people or alone. Because they have satisfied their love and belonging needs. But they are not selfish, they still care about other people. They are self-motivated, resisting

society's attempts to make them conform to convention (Feist and Feist 292).

B.2.6. Autonomy

The sixth characteristic of self-actualization is autonomy or enjoyment of life in society. Self-actualizing people are autonomous. They depend on themselves for improvement, but are not completely independent because no human is born autonomous.

Self-actualizing people are autonomous and depend on themselves for growth even though at some time in their past they had to have received love and security from others. No one is born autonomous, and therefore no one is completely independent of people. Autonomy can be achieved only through satisfactory relations with others (Feist and Feist 292).

B.2.7. Continued Freshness of Appreciation

This characteristic is the seventh characteristic of self-actualizing people. This is a form of gratitude for all the potential that people have who are able to actualize themselves. They are able to appreciate everything they have.

Self-actualizing people have the wonderful capacity to appreciate again and again, freshly and naively, the basic goods of life, with awe, pleasure, wonder, and even ecstasy. They are keenly aware of their good physical health, friends and loved ones, economic security, and political freedom (Feist and Feist 293).

B.2.8. The Peak Experience

The peak experience is the eighth characteristic of self-actualizing people. Peak experiences are obtained by an individual from creativity, understanding, discovery, and unification with nature. Self-actualized people are free from barriers of ethnicity, language, religion, fear, and doubt. Therefore, individuals will be sincere, honest, humble, and natural. As a result of the peak experience, the individual will give thanks to God, other people, nature, and everything that led to his good fortune (Maslow 164).

B.2.9. Gemeinschaftsgefühl

The ninth characteristic of self-actualizing people is Gemeinschaftsgefühl or social interests. They are interested in interacting with other people.

Self-actualizing people possess Gemeinschaftsgefühl, Adler's term for a social interest, community feeling, or a sense of oneness with all humanity. Maslow found that his self-actualizes had a kind of caring attitude toward other people. Self-actualizes nevertheless identify with all other people and have a genuine interest in helping others strangers as well as friends (Feist and Feist 294).

People who succeed in self-actualizing will have a sense of sympathy and compassion even though they have resentment or even disgust. They sincerely help others because they know that they are all members of one family (Maslow 165).

B.2.10. Profound Interpersonal Relations

The tenth characteristic of self-actualizing people is profound interpersonal relations. This trait involves strong feelings for certain people.

Self-actualizers have a nurturant feeling toward people in general, but their close friendships are limited to only a few. They have no frantic need to be friends with everyone, but the few important interpersonal relationships they do have are quite deep and intense (Feist and feist 294).

This means that Self-actualized people have very deep bonds with several individuals. Their circle of friends is rather small, and the people they love are few in number Maslow 166).

B.2.11. The Democratic Character Structure

The democratic character structure is the eleventh characteristic of self-actualizing people. Self-actualized people have democratic characteristics. Maslow found that all self-actualized democratic values were the same. They can be friendly and considerate towards others regardless of class, color, age, or gender, and they seem completely oblivious to superficial differences between people. (Feist and Feist 294).

People who are able to actualize can establish good relationships with anyone. In their friendship, they do not question the culture, race, class and religion around them.

B.2.12. Discrimination Between Means and Ends

The twelfth characteristic of Self-actualizing people is Discrimination between means and ends.

Self-actualizing people have a clear sense of right and wrong conduct and have little conflict about basic values Between Means and Ends Self-actualizing individuals have a distinct sense of what is right and wrong behaviour, and they rarely disagree on fundamental principles (Feist and Feist 294-295).

Self-actualizing people make situations more complex by often considering as ends for themselves many experiences and activities that, for others, are only means. Self-actualizing people are more likely to value themselves. They can often enjoy it in their interest in going somewhere as well as being led by other self-actualized people making the most trivial and routine activities enjoyable. (Maslow 169).

B.2.13. Philosophical Sense of Humor

Philosophical sense of humor iis the twelfth characteristic of Self-actualizing people. Self-actualized people are different from most people's humor.

They make fewer tries at humour than others, but their attempts serve a purpose beyond making people laugh. They amuse, inform, point out ambiguities, and provoke a smile rather than a guffaw. The humour of a self-actualizing person is intrinsic to the situation rather

than contrived; it is spontaneous rather than planned. (Feist and Feist 295).

That way, self-actualized people will not laugh at humor that insults, belittles, or even denigrates other people. They tend to entertain others by making impromptu jokes (Maslow 169-170).

B.2.14. Creativeness

Creativity is the fourteenth characteristic of self-actualizing people. People who self-actualize can show their creativity, this creativity appears without influence from anywhere and anyone. Creativity is manifested in the ability to carry out innovations that are spontaneous, original and unrestricted (Maslow 171)

> All self-actualizing people studied by Maslow were creative in some sense of the word. In fact, Maslow suggested that creativity and self-actualization may be one and the same. Not all self-actualizers are talented or creative in the arts, but all are creative in their own way (Feist and Feist 295).

B.2.15. Resistance to Enculturation

Resistance to Enculturation is the final characteristic of Self-actualizing people. Self-actualized people are able to defend their stance and the decisions they take. Not influenced by other people's opinions. Selfactualizing people have a sense of detachment from their surroundings and are able to transcend a particular culture. They are neither antisocial nor consciously nonconforming. Rather, they are autonomous, following their

own standards of conduct and not blindly obeying the rules of others. Self-actualizing people do not waste energy fighting against insignificant customs and regulations of society (Feist and Feist 295).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains three sections to be discussed, including Types of Research, Data Organizing, and Analyzing the Data.

A. Type of Research

This study used a qualitative method. Qualitative methods are a way to collect non-numerical data. In qualitative research, text is the main data source. "Qualitative research is used to gain a deeper understanding of human behavior, experiences, attitudes, intentions and motivations based on observation and interpretation to find out how people think and feel." (Ahmad, et al. 2829)

Qualitative methods are used to gain a deeper understanding, in understanding data analysis. Therefore, data was presented in the form of phrases, words, sentences in the form of dialogues, and prologues, not numerical analysis methods. This study used qualitative research to explain the kinds of hierarchy of human needs and characteristics of self-actualizing people in the *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021) movie based on Abraham Maslow's theory.

B. Data Organizing

In data organizing, there were steps that used in this study, they were:

B.1. Data Collecting Method

Data collectiong method in this study began with observational research and information collection to achieve exploration goals. The steps used in data collection in this study were:

B.1.1. Watching the Movie

The first step was watching the movie, watching movie was the most important thing because the movie was the object of this study. Therefore, the first step in collecting data was to watch the *Spiderman film No Way Home* (2021) movie to understand the movie as a whole, starting from the plot, setting, and many characters. After that, the researcher watched the movie again to determine the problems that could be obtained in great detail.

B.1.2. Reading the Movie Script

After watching the movie several times, the next step was to read the movie script for the movie *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021) movie. The researchers read by paying attention to the details of the storyline in a movie script and read the movie script repeatedly to find out data in the form of prologues and dialogues which are related to the topic that would be analyzed in this study.

B.1.3. Identifying the Data

The third step was identify the data.After watching the movie several times and reading the movie script to find out the types of human needs and characteristics of self-actualizing people in the *Spiderman No Way Home* (2021) movie. The were identifying data were showed the types of human

needs and characteristics of self-actualizing people depicted in the movie. To identify data, researchers used techniques such as noting and underlining movie information through the movie scripts.

B.1.4. Classifying the Data

The next step was to classify the data. Data classification was carried out by dividing the data based on the problem formulation with the aim of making it easier to group data for each problem formulation. All identified data were classified into tables called appendix. The data of appendix were contain several columns consisting of numbers, quote, form of the data, minutes, type of analysis, references, and comments.

B.1.5. Reducing the Data

After identifying and classifying the data, the data were reduced into smaller number. This process was carried out by eliminating data that was inappropriate or had no effect on the problem formulation.

B.2. Types of the Data

The data in this study were divided into two categories, namely primary data and secondary data.

B.2.1. Primary Data

Primary data were data collected by the author from its original source. The primary data of this study were taken from the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie script by Donald Petrie. The data were taken from the prologue and dialogues of the characters in the *Spiderman No Way Home* movie script.

B.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data were data that existed or were compiled by someone besides the author. Secondary data were in the form of papers, such as articles. Secondary data for this study were gathered from books, articles, journals, e-books, and websites that provided information on the topics discussed.

C. Analyzing the Data

The last step was to analyze the data. The analysis was done by watching the movie repeatedly and reading the movie script in detail to get the data to be analyzed. This study was going to analyze kinds of hierarchy of human needs and the characteristics of self—actualizing people using Abraham Maslow hierarchy of needs theory. The analysis and findings was reported in Chapter IV.
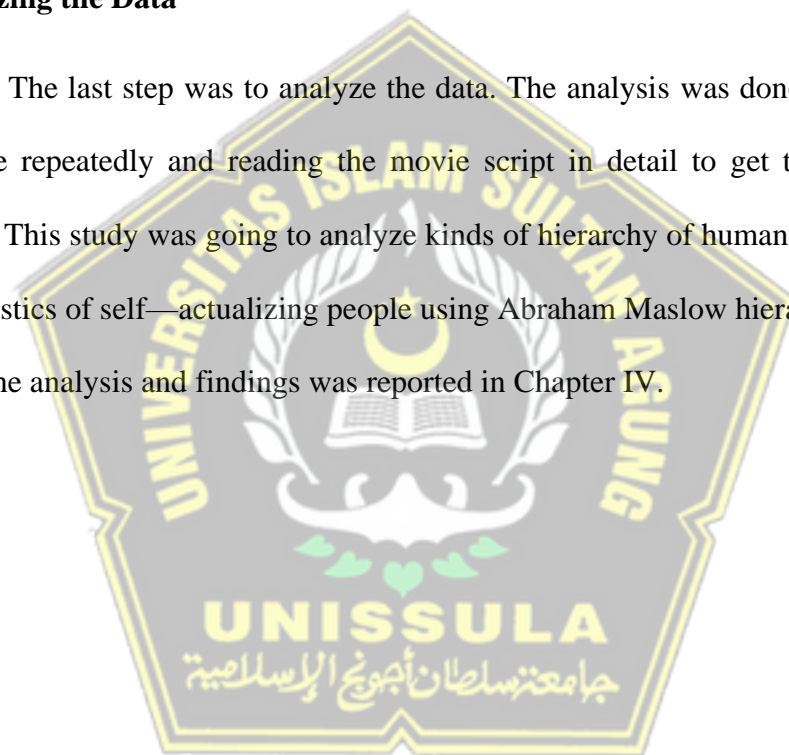
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSION

This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters: the human needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie and the characteristics of self-actualizing people reflected by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie

A. The Human Needs Experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* Movie

Life is closely related to fulfilling several needs for human survival. We all agree that humans are living creatures created to fulfill their needs from birth to death. According to Maslow, needs are very important for human. Maslow described the 5 like a pyramid. If the basic needs are not met, these needs will dominate the organism, thereby suppressing all capacity for more complex needs. After a physiological need is met, they will be followed hierarchically by other needs. They are safety needs, love ang belonging needs, esteem needs, and finally self-actualization needs (59). Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie fulfills his basic human needs and achieves his actualization. The explanation of Peter's basic needs is discussed below:

A.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the first needs in Abraham Maslow's theory. Humans cannot meet other needs if their physiological needs are unmet. According to Maslow, physiological needs consist of

food, drink, sleep, shelter, and other needs that are related to it (Maslow 36). Peter's physiological needs can be seen through the narrative below:

INT. HAPPY'S CONDO - KITCHEN - ANOTHER DAY

May runs in with another letter.

MAY   : "Peter!"

Peter webs down with a coffee cup and almost spills, excited. (*Spiderman No Way Home* 15:45)

From the narrative above, proof that supported Peter's fulfillment of basic needs was when Peter swung down holding a coffee. The narrative showed that Peter was capable of basic needs: Drinking.

Furthermore, another proof of the physiological needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the narrative below:

IINT. HAPPY'S CONDO - KITCHEN - ANOTHER DAY

May walks in with the final letter.

MAY: "Last one." **Peter looks up from his bowl of cereal, mouth full.** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 15:54)

Another proof of evidence that supported Peter's fulfillment of basic needs was when Peter was eating cereal. The narrative showed that Peter was capable of fulfilling his basic needs:

eating/hunger. In this case, it showed that the physiological needs for hunger were being met

The last proof of physiological needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the narrative bellow:

A CRASH. From **Peter's bedroom**.

May and Happy turn to it. Happy goes into security mode, walking back into the apartment, headed towards **Peter's room**. May rolls her eyes, thinking he's making excuses to stay.

INT. PETER & MAY'S APARTMENT - PETER'S ROOM - CONT. (DAY). (*Spiderman No Way Home* 03:30)

As described in the narrative, Peter had a house for shelter and a place to live with his aunt. Thus, we can conclude that Peter fulfilled his physiological need for shelter

A.2. Safety Needs

When people have partially satisfied their physiological needs, they become motivated by safety needs, including physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disasters. The needs for law, order, and structure are also safety needs (Feist and Feist 281). The safety needs of Peter Parker can be seen in the narrative below:

PULL BACK to reveal a man with a cane, **Peter's LAWYER—**

MATT MURDOCK (on the phone): "That's great. Thank you. (hangs up) Well, I have some good news, Peter. I don't believe any of the charges against you. (*Spiderman No Way Home* 08:13)

In this situation, Peter was talking to his lawyer, Matt Murdock. In this situation, Peter and his family had been able to hire a lawyer to clear Peter's good name. It showed that Peter's family's economy was stable, and he had fulfilled his safety needs for stability.

Another definition from Trivedi, safety needs are situation when people wants protection from such types of fear. They prefers adequate safety or security in this regard, such as protection from physical danger, security of job, pension for old age, insurance cover for life, etc (39). Furthermore, another proof of the safety needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the dialogue below:

PETER : "If something bad happens, I'll text you and then you just push this and then it's all over and they'll all be gone."

MJ : **"Peter, we're going with you. We're not gonna leave you."**

PETER   : "You can't come with me, it's too dangerous. You guys have already done enough."

NED   : **"Peter, we're in this together"** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:01:26-1:03:0)

In addition, Peter's safety needs were met by his girlfriend and best friend. MJ and Ned fulfilled Peter's safety needs when they continued to help and protect Peter from threats. It could be seen in the scene where MJ and Ned said that they would always help him and would always be with him when Peter, at that time, was being judged by the people of New York.

A.3. Love and Belonging Needs

After their physiological needs and their safety needs are satisfied, humans have a desire for close relationships with other people. As mentioned by Feist and Feist They become motivated by love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; and the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation. Love and belongingness also include some aspects of sex and human contact as well as the need to both give and receive love (281-282). Peter can be seen in the dialogue below:

DR. STRANGE   : "The entire world's about to forget that Peter Parker is Spider-Man, including me."

PETER   : "Everyone? (panicking) Uh... can't some

people still know?"

DR. STRANGE : "That's not how the spell works. And it's very difficult and dangerous to change it, midcasting.

PETER : "So **my girlfriend's** just gonna forget about everything we've been through? I mean, is she even gonna be **my girlfriend?**" (*Spiderman No Way Home* 23:15-24:10)

This conversation showed that Peter had a girlfriend; he didn't want his girlfriend to forget him or forget what they had experienced during their relationship. This showed that Peter was someone who loved and cared for his girlfriend. Therefore, Peter had no difficulty getting love and affection from his lover.

Another definition from Maslow on his book that humans have a desire for close relationships with other people, they will work very hard to achieve this goal because they value this situation more than anything else in the world (Maslow 43). To get it, humans will look for friends, lovers, or children. Another proof of love and belonging needs experienced by Peter Parker can be seen from the dialogue below:

PETER : "If something bad happens, I'll text you and then you just push this and then it's all over and they'll

all be gone."

MJ : **"Peter, we're going with you. We're not gonna leave you."**

PETER : "You can't come with me, it's too dangerous. You guys

have already done enough."

NED : **"Peter, we're in this together"** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:01:26-1:03:0)

This conversation showed that Peter was a person who was loved and cherished by others (his friend and his girlfriend). This conversation demonstrated that Peter's girlfriend and Peter's friend loved Peter. They would always continue to be with Peter, even in difficult circumstances. It could be interpreted that Peter had received love from the two people he cared about, namely his girlfriend and his best friend. Peter had no trouble getting the love and affection of his family.

A.4. Esteem Needs

Maslow classified them into two categories. The first is the desire for power, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, self-confidence, and freedom. then the second is the desire for a reputation or appreciation from other people such as status, position and awards (Maslow 45). A person can pursue esteem needs once all previous needs have been satisfied. When their needs are met,

they gain confidence in themselves as capable and valuable. People are free to pursue esteem needs, which include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high regard, to the extent that they satisfy their love and belongingness needs (Feist and Feist 283). proof of esteem needs experienced by Peter Parker can be seen from the dialogue below:

> MAY : "No, no, Peter, you listen-- You listen to me!" May rests her hand on Peter's chest.
>
> MAY (CONT'D) : **"You have a gift. You have power, and with great power, there must also come great responsibility. Hmm?"**
>
> PETER : **"...Yeah, I know."**
>
> MAY : "Let's get the... out of here."
>
> PETER : "Okay, let's go." (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:18:01-1:22:02)

The main character, Peter, earned the respect of his aunt, May. She praised him and said that the power Peter had was a gift, a gift of great power. Peter agreed with that. This conversation showed that Peter could fulfill his self-esteem needs from himself and others. The self-esteem that Peter fulfilled himself was the need for self-confidence and competence. From the data above, Peter believed he could do his job well with his great power, as Aunt May had said.

A.5. Self-actualization

When a person's lower level needs are met, their needs will naturally rise to the next level. This need is called Self-actualization, which is the last need, and also the highest need in Maslow's theory. People who have achieved self-actualization become fully human and explore their human nature. Self-actualization, the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy, entails the full realization and fulfillment of our potential, talents, and abilities (Feist and Feist 284). proof of self-actualization needs experienced by Peter Parker can be seen from the dialogue below:

SPIDERMAN : **"They're coming here because of me, right? Because I'm Peter Parker? So cast a new spell, but this time make everyone forget who Peter Parker is. Make everyone forget... me."**

DR. STRANGE : "No."

SPIDERMAN : "But it would work, right?"

DR. STRANGE : "Yeah, it would work. But you gotta understand that would mean that **everyone who knows and loves you, we... (voice catches, then) We'd have no memory of you. It would be as though you never existed."**

PETER : **"...I know. (resolved) Do it."**

(*Spiderman No Way Home* 2:01:05-2:02:0)

The conversation dialogue showed that after all the chaos Spider had caused, all enemies from outside the multiverse had come

to his multiverse. He realized that this chaos was impossible for him to overcome by himself, and he realized that the only way to stop it all was with Dr. Strange making everyone forget that he was Spider-Man.

Someone who succeeds in self-actualizing, then they are able to realize their personal potential, self-fulfillment, and seek personal growth. then the desire "to become everything capable of becoming" (Noel 303). proof of self-actualization needs experienced by Peter Parker can be seen from the dialogue below:

J. Jonah Jameson reports live from his desk.

J. JONAH JAMESON: "--And Spider-Man's cultists continue to contend that the vile vigilante is a hero! **Well, if he were a hero, he'd unmask himself and tell us who he really is!** Because only a coward conceals his identity. Only a coward hides his true intentions!" (*Spiderman No Way Home* 2:07:05-2:08:01)

All the chaos that had happened to him, all the enemies from outside the multiverse who had come, were his doing. He realized that this chaos was impossible for him to handle alone, and he realized that the only way to stop it all was with Dr. Strange making everyone forget that he was Spider-Man. And now, after Dr. Strange had been successful with his spell, as seen from the dialogue, a news anchor did not know who the person inside Spider-Man's mask was.

Even though the news anchor had used to know that the person inside the Spider-Man mask was Peter Parker.

Furthermore, another proof of the self-actualization needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the narrative below:

EXT. DONUT SHOP - DAY.

Peter walks down the street. This time, no one recognizes him.

J. JONAH JAMESON (V.O.): "Rest assured, ladies and gentlemen, this reporter will uncover those intentions come hell or high water." (*Spiderman No Way Home* 2:07:48)

Another proof could be seen from the narrative when Peter was walking to the donut shop he used to frequent and where MJ, his ex-girlfriend, worked. During the trip, it was seen that everyone didn't recognize him; everyone didn't recognize that he was the person behind Spider-Man.

Another proof of the self-actualization needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the narrative below:

EXT. CEMETERY – DAY A cold winter's day. Peter stands before May's grave, sets down a flower. Reveal the grave is covered in them, placed in front of a tombstone that reads: "WHEN YOU HELP SOMEONE, YOU HELP

EVERYONE."

A figure approaches -- Happy. It's clear he doesn't recognize Peter.

HAPPY : **"How'd you know her?"**

PETER : **"Through Spider-Man. You?"**

HAPPY : "Same." (*Spiderman No Way Home* 2:11:13-2:11:22)

Another proof was when Peter was visiting his Aunt May's funeral, and then Happy came to stand beside him. It could be seen that Happy didn't recognize him at all; he had forgotten that the person beside him was Peter Parker, the nephew of Happy's ex-lover, May. It could also be seen when Peter asked how Happy knew about May, and then Happy answered through Spider-Man. It showed that Happy only remembered Spider-Man but did not remember Peter Parker.

Another proof of the self-actualization needs experienced by Peter Parker in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie can be seen in the narrative below:

INT. **PETER'S NEW APARTMENT** - DAY LANDLORD

Peter carries a box into a studio apartment. Turns on the light, takes in the barren space. **His new home. A fresh start.**

Peter achieve his highest needs when he moved to his new

apartment in New York. He started a new life as a Peter Parker, without people knowing that he was the person behind Spiderman mask.

Based on the analysis above, it can be clearly seen that Peter has fulfilled five levels of his hierarchy of needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and the highest is self-actualization. He reached the highest point because he succeeded in fulfilling his desires and succeeded in starting a new life

B. Characteristics of Self-actualizing People

Maslow believed that all humans are capable of achieving self-actualization. To achieve this, humans must regularly satisfy their other needs and match their capacity for self-actualization. Maslow lists fifteen preliminary qualities that characterize self-actualizing people, and Peter in *Spiderman No Way Home* movie has five of fifteen characteristics that are going to be explained below:

B.1. More Efficient Perception of Reality

This characteristic can help humans to be able to see reality as it is. They can more easily spot lies, falsehoods and cheating from other people. Self-actualizing people can more easily detect phoniness in others. They can discriminate between the genuine and the fake not only in people but also in literature, art, and music. They are not fooled by facades and can see both positive and negative

underlying traits in others that are not readily apparent to most people (Feist and Feist 297). And Peter has this characteristic of more efficient perception of reality in the dialogue below:

> **Peter closes his eyes and focuses on his SPIDER-SENSE when–THWIP! Peter WEBS NORMAN'S HAND to the robot arm of DUM-E!**
>
> GREEN GOBLIN   : "That's some neat trick. That sense of yours."
>
> DOC OCK   : "Norman?"
>
> GREEN GOBLIN   : "Norman's on sabbatical, honey."
>
> ELECTRO   : "The hell?"
>
> PETER (**realizing**)   : **"Goblin."** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:10:18-1:18:10)

Peter showed that he could see through the lies of the people around him. In the quote above, Peter helped Spider-Man's enemies from other universes, but suddenly Peter felt something strange. Peter had Spider sense, which was the ability to sense something that was dangerous for him. By using Spider sense, Peter knew that Norman Osborn, who was with him, was not the real Norman Osborn, but the Green Goblin, which was Norman Osborn's other personality. Knowing this, Peter immediately shot a web into the Goblin's hand. From the dialogue and narration above, Peter showed that he was able to distinguish between what was real and what was

fake.

B.2. Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness

A self-actualized person can be described as having all his actions, behavior and ideas that are carried out spontaneously, naturally and not artificially (Maslow 157). Self-actualizing people are spontaneous, simple, and natural. They are unconventional but not compulsive. They ordinarily live simple lives in the sense that they do not need to erect a complex veneer designed to deceive the world. They are unpretentious and not afraid or ashamed to express joy, awe, elation, sorrow, anger, or other deeply felt emotions (Feist and Feist 291-292). Peter's characteristics of spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness can be seen in the dialogue below:

DR. STRANGE : "It's an ancient relic. La Macchina di Kadavus. I've trapped your corrupted spell inside, and once I finish the proper ritual, it'll reverse the spell. And send these guys back to their universes."

DOC OCK : "And then what? We perish?"

ELECTRO : "Nah, no thanks, I'll pass on that."

PETER : **"Strange, we can't send them back. Not yet."**

DR. STRANGE : "Why?"

PETER : "Some of these guys are gonna die."

DR. STRANGE : "Parker... it's their fate."

PETER : **"Come on, Strange. Have a heart."**

(*Spiderman No Way Home* 54:17-57:55)

As a self-actualizing person, Peter behaved openly and directly, without pretense. He was not afraid to express his emotions. In the dialogue that had been explained, Peter's spontaneity showed his concern about Spider-Man's enemy who would die if he was returned to his universe.

B.3. Autonomy

Self-actualizing people are autonomous. They depend on themselves for improvement but are not completely independent because no human is born autonomous (Maslow 59)

Self-actualizing people are autonomous and depend on themselves for growth even though at some time in their past they had to have received love and security from others. No one is born autonomous, and therefore no one is completely independent of people. Autonomy can be achieved only through satisfactory relations with others (Feist and Feist 292). Peter's characteristics of autonomy can be seen in the dialogue below:

MJ : "Peter, we're going with you. We're not gonna leave you."

PETER : **"You can't come with me, it's too**

dangerous. You guys have already done enough.”

NED : “Peter, we’re in this together.”

PETER : **“I know we're in this together, Ned. But I can't do this if I know that you're in danger. Okay? So for me, MJ, please, just take this? ...Please?”**

MJ (caving) : **“Fine”** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:01:26-1:04:52)

This dialogue showed that Peter was an independent person. The scene showed that Peter no longer needed his friend's help. He did not want to depend on others. Peter believed that he could do his own thing. People could fulfill their needs without depending on other people or the environment (situations and conditions) around them. However, their continued development and growth depended on their latent potential and resources, as they did not rely on external factors. From this explanation, it could be concluded that Peter qualified as an independent person because he no longer relied on his friends to solve his problems.

B.4. Gemeinschaftsgefühl

People who succeed in self-actualizing will have a sense of sympathy and compassion even though they have resentment or

even disgust. They sincerely help others because they know that they are all members of one family (Maslow 165).

Self-actualizing people possess Gemeinschaftsgefühl, Adler's term for a social interest, community feeling, or a sense of oneness with all humanity. Maslow found that his self-actualizes had a kind of caring attitude toward other people. Self-actualizes nevertheless identify with all other people and have a genuine interest in helping others strangers as well as friends (Feist and Feist 294). Peter's characteristics of gemeinschaftsgefühl can be seen in the dialogue below:

PETER : **"I think I can help you guys. If I can fix what happened to you, then when you go back, things will be different, and you might not die fighting Spider-Man."**

ELECTRO : "What do you mean "fix" us?"

PETER : "Look, our technology is advanced, and I'm-"

NORMAN : "I can help you. You know, I'm something of a scientist myself. Octavius knows what I can do.

DOC OCK : ""Fix?" You mean like a dog? I refuse."

PETER : **"I can't promise you guys anything. But at least this way you actually get to go home**

and have a chance... a second chance. I

mean, come on. Isn't that worth trying?"

(*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:00:15-1:03:43)

As a self-actualized person, Peter had strong feelings and deep empathy; he also had a desire to help humanity. Peter helped Spider-Man's enemies to get a second chance in their respective universes so that they could live in peace and quiet without having to fight Spider-Man.

Furthermore, Peter's characteristic of gemeinschaftsgefühl also can be seen in the dialogue below:

PETER (CONT'D)   : "Doc? Doc?! ...Doctor Octavi–"

Ock GASPS, lifts his head. Amazed.

DOC OCK   : **"It's so quiet. Those voices...**

inside my head... I'd almost

forgotten."

NORMAN   : "Otto?"

DOC OCK   : "Yes, Norman…"

DOC OCK (CONT'D): "It's me."

Peter uses the holographic Iron Spider controls to release the hold over the tentacles. The nanotech reforms over Peter's red and black suit, forming a HYBRID SUIT. Ock holds out his hand to Peter.

DOC OCK   : **"I'm grateful, dear boy. Truly."**

PETER   :   "Yeah,   you're   welcome."

(*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:07:13-

1:10:20)

The dialogue showed that Peter succeeded in helping Doctor Octavius return to his universe peacefully, instead of becoming a villain like before. This showed that Peter cared and was willing to help others

B.5. Profound Interpersonal Relations

Self-actualizers have a nurturant feeling toward people in general, but their close friendships are limited to only a few. They have no frantic need to be friends with everyone, but the few important interpersonal relationships they do have are quite deep and intense (Feist and feist 294).

This means that Self-actualized people have very deep bonds with several individuals. Their circle of friends is rather small, and the people they love are few in number (Maslow 166). Peter's characteristics of profound interpersonal relations can be seen in the dialogue below:

PETER   : "MIT's obviously the dream, but if

we match up our backup schools,

then either way **we'll all be together**

in Boston. New School, new town. i

can be Spiderman there. (MORE)

PETER (CONT'D)   : "I mean, they have crime in boston,

right?

MJ   : "Yes, yes they do."

NED   : "Yeah, wicked crime."

PETER   : "Yeah, so it'll be like a fresh start"

(*Spiderman No Way Home* 14:55-

15:05)

Peter was feeling sad because his identity had been revealed, and moreover, he was not accepted at his dream university. His two friends came to comfort him, and then Peter announced that he had plans to live together in Boston. This showed that Peter had a small circle of friends and a good relationship with them. They were MJ and Ned.

Furthermore, another proof Peter's characteristic of profound interpersonal relations also can be seen in the dialogue below:

PETER: "If something bad happens, I'll text you and then you just push this and then it's all over and they'll all be gone."

MJ   : **"Peter, we're going with you. We're not gonna leave you."**

PETER   : "You can't come with me, it's too dangerous. You

guys have already done enough."

NED : **"Peter, we're in this together"** (*Spiderman No Way Home* 1:01:26-1:02:03)

This conversation also showed that Peter had a small circle of friends and a good relationship with them. During this conversation, Peter's girlfriend and Peter's friend had always remained by Peter's side, even in difficult circumstances.

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that Peter has 5 characteristics of self-actualizing people, namely More Efficient Perception of Reality, where he can detect authenticity, fraud, and falsehood. The second is Spontaneity, Simplicity, and Naturalness, where Peter with the spontaneous and natural nature possessed by Peter, he is not afraid to express his emotions. The third is Autonomy, Peter is a person who believes in himself, he feels that he does not need help from others. The fourth is Gemeinschaftsgefühl, Peter is a person who has high humanity and empathy, he always wants to help people, and the last is Profound Interpersonal Relations, Peter does not have many friends, his circle of friends is small, he is only friends with Ned and MJ.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

The analysis in chapter four forms the basis for the conclusions of the research regarding the formulation of the problem. The main character of *Spiderman No Way Home*, Peter, has achieved self-actualization after completing all five needs in Maslow's theory, hierarchy of human needs. Peter as the main character can fulfill all his basic needs. Peter fulfills his physiological needs, in which Peter does not have difficulty eating and sleeping, because he has enough to buy food and has a place to sleep. Peter also fulfills the need for security because Peter can hire a lawyer, Peter's family economy is stable and he also feels safe because he gets protection from his best friend and girlfriend. Peter is a figure who is loved and cared for by his family, as well as his girlfriend and friends so that Peter's need for love and belonging is fulfilled. Peter also fulfills the need for self-esteem, in the movie Peter gets respect from others and finally Peter can achieve self-actualization. Peter's self-actualization is achieved when he succeeds in making everyone forget himself as Spiderman and succeeds in finding his purpose in life. He finally moves to New York to start a new life as Peter Parker.

As a self-actualizing person, Peter has five characteristics out of the fifteen characteristics. Peter's characteristic as a self-actualizing person is a

more efficient perception of reality, Peter has this characteristic that he can know the truth and falsehood of those closest to him. Other characteristics are spontaneity, simplicity, and fairness. As a self-actualizing person, Peter behaves openly and directly, without any pretense. The next characteristic is Autonomy, to get happiness, Peter does not depend on others so he can make his own decisions. The next characteristic is Gemeinschaftsgefühl or social interest, as a self-actualizing person, Peter cares about others. Peter also has deep interpersonal relationships or a small circle of friends. Peter is close to his girlfriend and one friend.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis above, this study result in several suggestions for researchers who would like to analyze hierarchy of needs theory to different objects. Other researchers can use Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to analyze other films such as *The Lion King* (1994). Other researchers can also analyze *Spiderman No Way Home* using other theories such as the the hero's journey, or the cognitive dissonance theory by Leon Festinger.

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