

## **Chapter II**

# **The Fulfillment of the main Character's Human Needs in Owens's "Where the Crawdads Sing" Movie**

In this chapter the author will discuss the theory used, which is Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. There are also topics related to this research including: Literature, definitions of film, structure of film, and synopsis.

### **2.1. Previous Research**

Previous research is the analysis that has been carried out and is relevant to the discussion on this research. It could be a similar topic or theory that it used. Previous research must be carried out carefully and systematically in a research. This involves searching for relevant sources, reading and summarizing the researches, and evaluating their contribution to the research topic. In conclusion, previous research is an important first step in the research journey which will ensure that further research has a strong and relevant basis in its field. Previous research found by researcher which has relevant to this research includes research conducted by Joanika Pramuditha (2022), Dita Agita (2023), Asti Nurastiya (2010), Eka Sunu Pangastuti & Afina Murtiningrum (2021), and Anista Emilia Widayanti (2022).

Pramuditha (2022) conducted a study entitled "An Analysis of Characterization on the Main Character of Isayama's Attack on Titan Anime". The topic of this research is to analyze the personality of the

main character in the anime "Attack on Titan" by Hajime Isayama. The research discusses the main character's personality, Eren Yeager, based on the theory used. Pramuditha using the elements of narrative theory of Pratista (2008) and characteristic of character theory of Marquaß (1997) which consists of: character characterization, character relationships, and character concepts. In this research, Pramuditha examines the development of the character Eren Yeager according to the period of his life. Pramuditha analyzed her research using narrative theory which is relevant to this research.

The research was conducted by Agita (2023) entitled "An Analysis of Chihiro Character Development on "Spirited Away" Movie by Hayao Miyazaki (2001)". The topic of the research is to analyze the character of one of the characters in that movie. The intersection with this research that will be carried out the similarity of topics, it is analyzing the character/personality of one of the main characters in the movie. What makes the difference is the theory. In that previous research, Agita analyzed with the theory of Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1976). Agita also used a qualitative descriptive method, and an intrinsic approach is used to describe and analyze the characterization, to describe the development of Chihiro's character in Spirited Away (2001) Movie by Hayao Miyazaki. The method used by Agita in her research is relevant to this research so it can be an inspiration for writers to conduct research well.

Other research was written by Nurtasiya (2010) the title is "The Hierarchy of Human Needs of the Major Character in Film *The Devil Wears Prada*". This research examines the main character in an American Movie "*The Devil Wears Prada*". In this previous research, the theory used was the same as that used by the author in this research. Both use Maslow's needs theory to analyze the personality of the main character in a movie. The steps taken are to group the hierarchy of needs according to Maslow, then quote events in the movie as a reference for research analysis. The method used by Nurtasiya is relevant to this research, Nurtasiya uses a qualitative descriptive method.

Pangastuti & Murtiningrum (2021) write a journal with the title "Hierarchy of Needs Potrayed by The Main Character in *500 Days of Summer* Movie". They use the same theory "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs". This research focuses on the development of the main character from the movie "500 Days of Summer" using Abraham Maslow's theory "Hierarchy of Needs". The main character in the film is Finn Summer. She fulfills all the hierarchy of human needs. Summer's physiological needs are fulfill by having a decent place to live and having appropriate clothes to wear. Next are safety needs which are satisfied by another character, his name is Tom. Summer felt comfortable and safe when she was by Tom's side. Love & Belonging needs are also fulfilled by Tom, Summer feels well accepted by Tom and also feels well loved by him. Next is Self-Esteem needs, Summer shows her confidence as a woman who can be independent. This can be

seen from Summer's conversations with other characters in a scene of the movie. The last one is Self-Actualization needs which is also fulfilled where Summer's status changes from girlfriend to wife.

The last research was “Self-Actualization in the Character of Chris McCandless Based on the Hierarchy of Need by Abraham Maslow in Into the Wild Movie” by Alif Kusuma Putri. Putri (2023) in her research focused on the self-actualization of the main character in the film "Into the Wild". The main character in the film is Christopher McCandless, who is a traveler who loves living in nature. This film is very interesting to research because it is based on a true story. In his lifetime, Chris has fulfilled Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. It has fulfilled physiological needs by fulfilling food and basic human needs. Safety needs are met because he has a place to stay while he is in the wild. Love & belonging needs are fulfilled from the love of a younger sibling and the people he meets on his journey to Alaska. Self-esteem needs are met by getting a decent education and Chris gets a high score. The most important thing in this research is the self-actualization needs obtained by Chris, he succeeded in realizing his dream of being able to get to the forest in Alaska and being able to live there for some time.

| Title   | Author                           | Research Theory   | Result   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>An Analysis of Characterization on the Main Character of Isayama's Attack on Titan Anime</p> | <p>Joanika Pramuditha (2022)</p> | <p>Narrative theory of Pratista (2008) and characteristic of character theory of Marquaß (1997)</p> | <p>By using Pratista and Marquaß theory, Pramuditha was able to find the characteristics of the main character in Anime "Attack on Titan". Eren Yeager is the main character in this anime, described as a character who has consistent ambition throughout his life's journey, he want the freedom of life.</p> |

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| <p>An Analysis of Chihiro Character Development on “Spirited Away” Movie by Hayao Miyazaki (2001)</p> | <p>Dita Agita (2023)</p>     | <p>Theory of Literature by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1976)</p> | <p>Agita uses literary theory according to Wellek and Warren so that she can find the personality of the main character in the movie she is researching. Agita collects data from movie by attaching scenes in the movie to get the character of Chihiro who is lazy, coward, worried, and whining</p> |
| <p>The Hierarchy of Human Needs of the Major</p>  | <p>Asti Nurastiya (2010)</p> | <p>Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory</p>                           | <p>Nurastiya (2010) uses Maslow's</p>  |

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| <p>Character in Film</p> <p><i>The Devil Wears Prada</i></p> |  |  | <p>hierarchy of needs which consists of several stages, the peak of which is self-actualization. In her research, Nurastiya examined the main character in the film "The Devil Wears Prada" where the main character can achieve self-actualization by understanding herself better and gaining life achievements from the various</p> |
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|  |   |                                      |  |
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|  |   |                                      | events she has experienced.  |
| Hierarchy of Needs Potrayed by The Main Character in <i>500 Days of Summer</i> Movie | Eka Sunu Pangastuti & Afina Murtiningrum (2021) | Hierarchy of Needs by abraham Maslow | In Pangastuti & Murtiningrum (2011) journal, the main character in the film "500 Days if Summer" named Finn Summer has fulfilled all the stages in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. With the life experiences that Summer has gone through, she has acquired physiological needs, safety needs, love and |



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|  |                                 |  | <p>belonging needs, esteem needs and the peak of the needs is self-actualization.</p>   |
| <p>Self-Actualization in the Character of Chris McCandless Based on the Hierarchy of Need by Abraham Maslow in Into the Wild Movie</p> | <p>Alif Kusuma Putri (2023)</p> | <p>Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory (Self-Actualization)</p> | <p>Putri (2023) examines the main characters in the film Into the Wild where Christopher McCandless as the main character. This film, which is based on a true story, tells about the life experiences of a traveler and how he survives in the wild. Christopher has</p> |

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|  |  |  | fulfilled human needs according to Abraham Maslow. And the peak of self-actualization is being able to live with nature in the forest of Alaska. |
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## 2.2. Literature

According Wallek & Warren (on Mahani, 2016) state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination” The word of “Literature” comes from Latin, and it originally meant “the use of letters” or “writing.” But when the word entered the Romance languages that derived from Latin, it took on the additional meaning of “knowledge acquired from reading or studying books.”. Literature is a form of written art that expresses human experiences through words. Literature can make readers or viewers reflect on the meaning and

values in the stories written by the author. Literature is the result of human creation that expresses the experiences, thoughts, ideas, understanding, and responses of the creator's feelings about life by using imaginative and emotional language. Literature can also be a way to view life more broadly and more meaningfully with the stories that readers have read.

In literature there is something called a literary work, which is the result of the literature itself. Writers of literary works will create something that have aesthetic and creative value for they works. They will make a literary work with amazing way that have been carefully chosen so that the meaning is delivered correctly. Literary works include many types, including: Poetry, Short Story, Drama, Essay, Novel, and Film/Movie. In this research, the author will conduct a research about movie.

### **2.3. Movie Definition**

According to Webster (on Humaira 2018) A movie or motion picture is a new visual art created in the last 300 years. It is a complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of the movies in instantaneous and universal. Motion pictures in movie are, in fact both an art and medium of mass entertainment, and in the latter capacity they have a significant impact in a sociological sense. In addition, they have a background rooted in science and technology.

Movies are a modern and popular art form that is created for various purposes such as business and entertainment. Movie is a work

of art in the form of a series of live images that are played to produce an illusion of moving images which are presented as a form of entertainment with visual and audio presentation. The illusion of a series of images produces continuous movement in the form of a video which we usually call a film/movie.

Movie is a media that can educate people and enable to improve them understanding on specific subject though visual. Movie is a media that has important influence in giving information and as a tool to deliver messages to audience or people. The messages can be positive or negative depend on audience, because movie show to audience by visualization. There are many ways how to act while watching a movie. We can know all the stories of the movie by be the part of the movie itself.

#### **2.4. Structure of the movie**

Basically, a movie/film is built on several very important elements that are needed by the maker to build the spirit of the story in detail so that the story shown is conveyed well to the audience. A film has several elements that make the film perfect. The elements in a film are a unity which, if put together, will create a literary work that can convey its message to the audience.

There are the structure of the movie:

##### 1) Theme

According to the Oxford Dictionary, theme is the subject or main idea in a talk, piece of writing, or work of art (literary work).

Explained by Sumardjo (in Rampan, 2009:3) states that theme is an idea in a story. Theme is a very important part of a story because the theme really determines the development of a story. Theme is also an intrinsic element that cannot be separated from literary works. Character and Characterization.

## 2) Characters

Character is a collection of traits, personalities, values, actions, and unique characteristics that describe the identity of someone or something. It includes how a person behaves, interacts with others, and responds to certain situations. Beldic (in Nendrawati, 2020) believes that a character is a person who is an actor in a fictional story or drama, while characterization is the presence of a character in a fictional story or drama in a direct or indirect way and inviting the reader to interpret his qualities through his words and actions. The main character is the character who is the center of attention of the story. They are the characters most depicted in the story, and their development and journey are the main focus. Meanwhile, supporting characters are characters who support the main character in the story. Supporting characters can be the key to exploring the characteristics and traits of the main character, because they often interact with the main character. So it can be concluded that the character is a person who is shown in a literary work and is divided into 2 types, there are the main character and the supporting character. These 2 types of characters are very

important and interrelated because the supporting characters play a role in helping the main character in conveying the story.

Apart from characters, there is also what is called characterization. According to the Oxford Dictionary, characterization is the way that a writer makes characters in a book or play seem real. Meanwhile, Characterization according to Esten (in Tressyalina, 2016:109) reveals that characterization is how the author describes the character of the a story. The description of character consists of two ways, it is (1) analytically; The author directly tells the character's personality, and (2) dramatically; The author provides a description of the character's personality through physical depiction or body shape through dialogue or the identity of each character. With the explanation above, it can be concluded that characterization is an important thing in a story to explain the characters as if they were real.

### 3) Setting

According to the Oxford dictionary setting is the place and time at which the action of a play, novel, movie, etc. takes place. According to Aminuddin (2010:68): In a fiction work, the setting not only serves as a background but also physically make a story become more logic. It is also have a psychological function that are able to made a certain ambiance which controlling the reader emotion or psychological aspects. With this explanation, it can be agreed that the setting is one of the important elements in a

literary work, especially a written work that shows the place, time, and environment that is being lived by the character.

4) Plot

According to the Oxford dictionary, plot is the series of events that form the story of a novel, play, film, etc. Meanwhile, according to the KBBI, plot is a chain of events in a literary work to achieve a certain effect. Meanwhile, according to Foster (in Tuloli 2000) who argues that the plot is a series of events in a fiction (novel and short story) arranged in a time description and based on the law of cause and effect. The plot is the same as the story frame, which is the structure of the story.

It can be concluded that the plot is a series of events in a literary work that shows a series of events experienced by the characters.

5) Language

Nurgiyantoro (in Nendrawati, 2020) argues that the language in a literary work is dynamic and open to the possibility of deviation and renewal which is also a manifestation of the demands of creativity. The demand to always create something new and original in writing creative works. However, it cannot be interpreted as ignoring the communicative function of language.

Literary speech, disclosure through literary means can essentially be seen as a communication process.

6) Moral Message

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013: 430) Moral is a representation of the author's ideology, usually reflecting the author's view of life, views on the values of the author concerned, views on the values of truth to be conveyed to the reader. Literary works in the form of various genres which incidentally are the author's biological children generally contain certain ideologies that are believed to be true by the authors on various life and social problems, both explicit and implicit. In other words, it can be said that the moral message is one of the elements of the novel given by the author to the reader so that they can take good things after reading the author's literary work.

## **2.5. Abraham Maslow's Humanistics Theory**

Abraham Maslow is often called the Father of Humanistic Psychology. He was born in the United States on April 1, 1908. Historically, Abraham Maslow was a famous psychologist who contributed significantly to the growth and development of human psychology as evidently shown in the study of human needs and motivation in human environment in the contemporary society. Abraham Maslow was, indeed, regarded to be among the founding fathers of human psychology and motivation in human environment. Abraham Maslow propounded the theory of human needs which is popularly known as Maslow's hierarchy of needs in human environment in the society.



Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory or A Theory of Human Motivation. Put forward by Abraham Maslow in 1943, he stated that a person's needs and satisfaction are plural, including biological and psychological needs in the form of material and non-material. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a motivation theory in psychology which consists of a five-level model of human needs. This theory is often described and known as hierarchical levels in the pyramid. It is described as a pyramid because it is the easiest metaphor to describe the content and meaning of this theory.



Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs:

1. **Physiological Needs**

In Maslow's levels of needs, physiological needs are at the lowest level. Physiological needs are the most basic needs for humans that must be fulfilled and even satisfied properly. Physiology needs are human basic needs which are critical for human living in various participating communities in the society. Physiological needs are such human basic needs as food, water, clothing, shelter

(accommodation or housing), sleep as well as procreation. A person will not look for other needs if their basic needs have not been met. Just like humans need food and drink to get energy. Humans also need clean air to breathe well and other examples.

## 2. Safety Needs (Security Needs)

After the basic needs have been satisfied, the next level of needs is safety needs or security needs. This level of needs deal with protection and survival from chaotic situations, social disorder, social disturbance and physical dangers in human environment. In conclusion is Safety from dangerous physical and social situations. The examples of chaotic situations, social disorder and social disturbance are communal crises, conflicts, wars, clashes, civil disturbance, riots, militancy, terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery, killings among others which usually threaten peaceful co-existence and harmonious living of people in various communities in the society in the contemporary human environment. The examples of physical dangers are flood disasters, fire disasters, earthquake, earth tremor among other natural disasters in human society.

## 3. Love and Belonging Needs (Social Needs)

The next need is the Need for Love and Belonging. This level of need is at the level of need where physiological needs and safety needs have been met. This need includes feeling loved and accepted by others. This level of need generally occurs or is fulfilled by interaction with

other people. For example the need for love and to be part of a family group, having boyfriend/girlfriend, and relationship with friends.

#### 4. Esteem and Prestige Needs (Ego Needs)

The next higher level is Self-esteem needs. This level covers the basis that a person needs trust and respect from others. Once lower level needs have been met, a person begins to seek self-respect. Everyone needs recognition of themselves from the people around them. Need for self worth, respect, status, recognition, reputation, admiration, strong confidence. If recognition and honor/esteem have been satisfied, then a person has the motivation to start looking for needs at the next level (the highest level).

#### 5. Self-Actualization Needs (SelfRealization Needs)

The highest level in Maslow's pyramid of needs hierarchy is self-actualization. This need can be achieved if the lower level needs have all been satisfied. The need for self-actualization is a person's self-fulfillment through his own creativity. This needs including development of inborn talents, potential, resources, accomplishment which requires a journey to achieve it. In other words, this self-actualization need will not be satisfied if the previous level of need is not satisfied first. Self-actualization is an image that a person has achieved his or her complete self.

In every grand theory in a research, supporting theories are needed that help to develop the grand theory itself. In Sarmandi (Positive Psychology, 2018:13) Positive Psychology Perspectives developed by Martin Seligman

examines the strengths and virtues that can make a person or group of people successful in life or achieve their life goals, so that they become happy. According to Seligman there are three ways to be happy. First, have a pleasant life (life of enjoyment) meaning have a pleasant life, get as much enjoyment as possible. Second, have a good life (life of engagement), namely being involved in work, relationships or activities that make us experience "flow". Third, have a meaningful life (life of contribution) meaning have a spirit of serving, contributing and being useful to other people or other creatures

Deci and Ryan in Prayugo (2013:23) Self-Determination Theory (SDT) is a major theory of human motivation, personality development, and well-being. This theory focuses primarily on the will or self-determined behavior and the social and cultural conditions that carry it out. SDT also controls a basic universal psychological need, namely independence, ability to relate, fulfillment of necessary and important needs, human health without regard to cultural function or stage of development. In conclusion, this theory aims to explain and understand human intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, as well as the factors that influence it in achieving personal and social goals.

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) identifies three basic psychological needs that are fundamental to an individual's motivation and well-being. First, Autonomy, namely the need to feel like you have control and autonomy over personal actions and decisions. Second, Competence means the need to feel capable and effective in carrying out activities or tasks faced by individuals. Third, Relatedness, namely the need for close, meaningful and supportive relationships with other people.

## **2.6. Synopsys of the Movie “Where the Crawdads Sing” by Delia Owens**

Kya's story begins when she lives in a hut with her poor family in the swamps of North Carolina in 1953. Kya is very happy living with her lovely mother, two sisters, one brother, and her abusive father. The father was an alcoholic and very abusive. This family couldn't stand the attitude of the head of the family which was so bad that finally Kya's mother and her three siblings one by one left Kya alone with her father. Until Kya's father left her to live alone at the age of seven. Kya was able to survive by selling shells at the Barkley Cove general store because the shop owner was very kind. Kya lives alone in her house which is far from the city center. The townspeople know her as "Marsh Girl".

Kya remembers that she used to have a childhood friend named Tate Walker, they met again after a long time. Tate tries various ways to have a good relationship with Kya because as he knows, Kya doesn't like socializing. Until finally they discovered that they had the same hobby, namely observing animals. As time goes by, Tate teaches Kya how to read and other things. They began a very happy romantic relationship, Kya and Tate found happiness as lovers. To the point where Tate has to leave for college and breaks his promise to return to Kya on the 4th of July. Then he was never seen again, and made Kya despair of her love for Tate.

In 1968, Kya begins a new relationship with popular city boy Chase Andrews, who promises her marriage soon. Chase gives Kya a small shell which she makes into a necklace and gives to him. Chase

always wear that shell necklace everyday. They met often, Chase always came to Kya's house to meet her and spend time together. One day, Kya was in the city center to buy some necessities. Then Kya saw Chase with his friends and one of them was Pearl, she introduced herself as Chase's fiancé and Chase didn't deny it. Kya ended her relationship with Chase as soon as she found out that Chase was engaged to another girl. Chase doesn't accept Kya's decision and messes up Kya's house. In the same time, Tate returns to Barkley Cove after a year wanting to rekindle their romance, but Kya is unsure.

On the other side, Kya has her nature drawings and writings. So she try to published her books about nature. The income that she get helps her keep her home to be on her name. Out of nowhere, her older brother Jodie reappears to his childhood's house. Jodie tells her that their mother tried to search all of her children but sadly she died before she was able to reunite with her children. Kya feel so sad but also glad that Jodie grow up well and he come to see his little sister. Jodie promises to visit Kya when he can, because Jodie has something to do in the government's military.

Kya rebuffs Chase's persistent attentions and successfully fights off his rape attempt and she vowing to kill him if he does not leave her alone. The threat is overheard by a fisherman. Chase returns and vandalizes Kya's home while she hides in the bushes. Days later, Chase is found dead at the bottom of a fire tower from which he had apparently fallen. The muddy bog floods at high tide, destroying any tracks from

the killer, and no fingerprints are found in the tower. The shell necklace, which he had been wearing on the evening of his death, is missing from his body. Kya is charged with first-degree murder and prejudged by the suspicious townspeople.

Despite knowing Kya had been meeting with a book publisher in Greenville at the time, the police and the prosecutor speculate she could have disguised herself and made an overnight round-trip bus ride to Barkley Cove, lured Chase to the fire tower during the brief layover and killed him. With only the unfounded theory, the missing necklace, and the fisherman's testimony, Kya is found not guilty at her 1969 trial.

Kya and Tate spend the rest of their lives together. Kya publishes illustrated nature books, and is frequently visited by Jodie and his family. While boating through the swamp in her 70s, she imagines seeing her mother returning to the cabin. Tate finds Kya lying dead in the boat at their dock. Boxing up Kya's things, Tate finds a passage in her journal saying that to protect the prey, sometimes the predator has to be killed. It is accompanied by a drawing of Chase. Next he finds the missing shell necklace. Tate throws the necklace into the marsh water.

## **2.7. Biography of the Author**

Delia Owens is an American author who most known for the Novel "Where the Crawdads Sing". She was born on April 4, 1949. Delia Owens lived in some of the most remote areas of Africa for twenty-three years while she conducted scientific research on lions, elephants and others. Based on these expeditions and adventures, she

co-authored three internationally bestselling nonfiction books about her life as a wildlife scientist. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology from the University of Georgia and a Ph.D. in Animal Behavior from the University of California in Davis. She has won the John Burroughs Award for Nature Writing and has been published in *Nature*, *Journal of Mammalogy*, *The African Journal of Ecology*, and *International Wildlife*, among many others. She currently lives in Idaho. Delia love to writing since she was a little girl. In the sixth grade of her small grammar school, she won first place in a writing competition, and felt sure this meant she would one day be a writer.

Where the Crawdads Sing is her first novel. This is a little story until she finally use the title of her Novel. Delia was born in southern Georgia, and grew up riding horses in the woods around Thomasville. Her mother, also an outside-girl, encouraged Delia to explore far into the oak forests, saying “Go way out yonder where the crawdads sing.” Her mother taught her how to hike without stepping on rattle snakes, and most important not to be afraid of critters of any kind. Delia went on to spend most of her life in or near true wilderness, and since childhood has thought of Nature as a true companion. One of her best friends.

Where the Crawdads Sing is the novel has succeeded in becoming popular among literary circles and has been translated into several languages. There is even a movie with the same title whose story is



based on her novel. The film released in 2022 and shown in various countries. This is one of Delia Owens' achievements in her career.

