

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Good Dinosaur is a Pixar animated movie released in 2015 which tells the story of a green dinosaur named Arlo and his efforts to survive when he is stranded in the Wild Forest that represent human needs in Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Needs. Arlo is capable of fulfilling five of hierarchies of needs thanks to his own efforts and the help from other characters in the movie, Spot and the T-Rex.

The intrinsic aspects consist of character, characterization, setting, and conflict which focus on Arlo's character. Arlo is described as a character who is easily frightened and having difficulty learning something which makes him depend on others. The setting of place happens in The Wild Forest as a learning environment, and the Silo or a barn motivates Arlo to finish his tasks successfully. The conflict between Arlo and himself is related to his anxiety, fear, and lack of confidence in his abilities. Meanwhile, the appearing conflict that occurs between Arlo and Poppa is related to Poppa's concerns and frustration with Arlo's ability since he repeatedly loses to his fear.

The discussion of extrinsic aspects shows that Arlo manages to survive in the Wild Forest, and to return to his home again after fulfilling five of his hierarchies of needs. Those needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The first need that Arlo successfully

has fulfilled is physiological needs with the help of Spot, the critter. Arlo can fulfil his basic needs, including those needs for air, shelter, sleep, and food.

The second is Arlo's safety needs with help from Spot and T-Rexes. Those are freedom from a dangerous situation when Arlo's feet are trapped under the big rock, protection from danger by Spot due to the presence of a ferocious red lizard with sharp fangs, and protection from danger by the T-Rexes when Arlo is attacked by a flock of flying reptiles led by Thunderclap. The third is Arlo's love and belongingness needs by the presence of Spot to fulfil Arlo's needs for friends and family. Spot is a family and a friend for Arlo because he is the only creature who is always by his side while in the Wild Forest.

The fourth is Arlo's esteem needs of self-confidence and competence when Arlo succeeds in building a shelter from scratch, and the appreciation from Butch the leader of the T-Rex for Arlo's contribution to take care of the herd of the Longhorns. The last is Arlo's self-actualization needs through his journey in the Wild Forest as his peak experiences to help Arlo in realizing that everyone experiences fear, and it is normal to feel scared. The second self-actualization need is fulfilled by Arlo when he can leave a mark on the Silo by making a contribution to help the family and finish his task of feeding the chicken, harvesting the crops, and storing the crops in the Silo.

The writer analyzes Arlo's needs which shows his survival efforts by using Abraham Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Needs. Arlo has successfully fulfilled five hierarchies of needs to survive in the Wild Forest and return to his family with his own

efforts and the help of Spot and the T-Rex. Those needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.