



**THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS REFLECTED ON THE  
MAIN MALE CHARACTER IN BRENDA CHAPMAN'S  
*COME AWAY* (2020)**

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for S-1 Degree Majoring American Studies in the English Department, Faculty of  
Humanities Diponegoro University**

**Submitted by:**

**Ajeng Syarifah Maulida Tsani**

**NIM 13020118120047**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer sincerely would like to pronounce that this thesis entitled Hierarchy of Need reflected on the Main Male Character in *Come Away* movie is work by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree. The writer underlines that this thesis has no illegal quotation from other publication or someone's journal or paper except the mentioned references.

Semarang, 7 July 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large capital 'A' followed by a period and a stylized, cursive 'j'.

Ajeng Syarifah Maulida Tsani

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“And I entrust my affair to Allah. Indeed, Allah is seeing of (his) servant.”*

Q.S Al-Ghafir: 44

*“First, think.*

*Second, believe.*

*Third, dream.*

*And finally, dare.”*

Walt Disney

*This thesis is dedicated to  
me, my beloved mom, dad,  
and those who I love the most.*

**APPROVAL**

**THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS REFLECTED ON THE MAIN MALE CHARACTER  
IN *COME AWAY* (2020) MOVIE**

Written by:

Ajeng Syarifah Maulida Tsani

13020118120047

Is approved by Thesis Advisor

On 7 July 2022

Thesis Advisor,



Dra. R.A.J Atrinawati M. Hum

NIP.196101011990012001

The Head of English Department,



Dr. Oktiva Herry Candra M. Hum

NIP.196710041993031003

## VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata I Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On September 2022

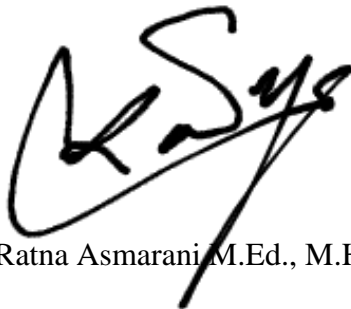
Chair Person,



Ariya Jati S.S., M.A.

197802282005011001

First Member,



Dr. Ratna Asmarani M.Ed., M.Hum.

196102261987032001

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This thesis of course still needs to be improved and the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect due to my limit of knowledge and experience. It is a pleasure for me to receive any constructive criticism and suggestion would always be welcomed and appreciated. The writer hopes this thesis will be useful for everyone who wants to learn or read about any related field to this study in general.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>A THESIS</b> .....	<b>i</b>
PRONOUNCEMENT .....	<b>ii</b>
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	<b>iii</b>
APPROVAL .....	<b>iv</b>
VALIDATION .....	<b>v</b>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	<b>vi</b>
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	<b>viii</b>
ABSTRACT .....	<b>ii</b>
CHAPTER I.....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Research Problems.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	2
1.4 Previous of the Study .....	2
1.5 Scope of the Study .....	4
1.6 Writing of Organization.....	4
CHAPTER II .....	<b>6</b>
<b>THEORY AND METHOD</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Elements of the Movie.....	6
2.1.1 Narrative Elements.....	6
2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization .....	6
2.1.1.2 Conflict.....	7
2.1.1.3 Setting.....	7



2.1.1.3.1	Setting of Place.....	7
2.1.1.3.2	Setting of Time.....	7
2.1.1.3.3	Setting of Social Environment.....	8
2.1.1	Cinematography elements.....	8
2.1.3	Hierarchy of Needs Theory.....	9
2.1.3.1	Physiological needs.....	10
2.1.3.2	Safety needs.....	10
2.1.3.3	Love and Belongingness needs.....	11
2.1.3.4	Esteem needs.....	11
2.1.3.5	Self-actualization needs.....	12
2.2	Research Method.....	12
2.2.1	Data and data source.....	13
2.2.2	Method of collecting data.....	13
2.2.3	Method of Analysis data.....	13
<b>CHAPTER III</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DATA AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1	Peter’s hierarchy of needs.....	15
3.2	Peter’s effort to achieve his hierarchy of needs.....	16
3.2.1	Physiological Needs of Peter.....	16
3.2.2	Safety Needs of Peter.....	17
3.2.3	Love and Belongingness of Peter.....	19
3.2.4	Esteem needs of Peter.....	23
3.2.5	Self – Actualization of Peter.....	25
<b>CHAPTER IV</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>29</b>

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out how Peter, the main male character in *Come Away* movie, fulfills his needs based on Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs theory. The writer uses library research and qualitative method to collect data. To analyze the data, the writer uses contextual method. The result of this study, Peter manages to fulfill five levels of his hierarchy of needs that drives him to achieve his dream of becoming a pirate captain in Neverland.

Keywords: *Peter, Come Away (2020), Hierarchy of Human Needs, Abraham Maslow, Movie.*

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are perfect creatures who are created by God both physically and mentally. Humans have intelligence, they can survive in all situations. In order to survive, humans have needs that must be done. The most basic human needs are psychological needs such as eating, thirsting, and resting. These needs must be satisfied before other needs. Human are motivated to have organizational principles in regulating needs, starting from basic needs (priorities) to more complex needs. If the basic needs are not satisfied, it will dominate the less efficient organism so that it affects all aspects of the more complex needs. After the basic needs are met, the psychological needs in the hierarchy will be followed by a series of other needs. There are safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Maslow, 1954: 59).

The writer decided to take a *Come Away* movie to be analyzed; the writer has to understand the literary elements of the movie, which are narrative element and cinematography element. The writer focuses on analyzing the main male character's human needs through Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow.

*Come Away (2020)* is an adventure genre movie officially released on January 24, 2020, at Sundance, directed by Brenda Chapman and the story written by James Matthew Barrie and Lewis Carrol. Based on the movie, the adult Alice is the narrator

one to tell the story. She recounts memories with her siblings to her children. Alice's older brother is the main character, Peter. He decides to leave the real world and continue his life in Neverland. Neverland is a delusion or fantasy world where children will always be children, and they will be able to achieve their goals without having to grow up, only children who can have dreams because when they grow up, they will forget them. Children's dreams which do not come true are called 'dream dust'. Peter has to fulfil his human needs, from the basic to the most complex, to achieve his dream goals. Therefore, the writer decided to analyse all of Peter's human needs using Abraham H. Maslow's theory Hierarchy of Human Needs.

### **1.2 Research Problems**

1. What are the kinds of the hierarchy of needs of Peter in *Come Away (2020)* movie?
2. How does Peter achieve his hierarchy of needs in *Come Away (2020)* movie?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify the hierarchy of needs of Peter in *Come Away (2020)* movie
2. To analyse Peter's effort to achieve his hierarchy of needs in *Come Away (2020)* movie.

### **1.4 Previous of the Study**

The following section is several previous studies related to the object entitled *Come Away* movie:

The first previous study is an article published by Los Angel Times written by Michael Ordonia entitled "*Come Away*" goes down a rabbit hole and never, never

*comeback*. The article discusses an overall review of the movie such as the cast, music, performance, and visual effects.

The second previous study is an article published by Mamasgeeky entitled *Not As It Magical As It Looks On Paper* written by Tessa Smith. The article discusses the roles of the main characters, Peter in the fantasy world of the *Come Away* movie.

The third previous study is an article published by the Seattle Times entitled *'Peter Pan' and 'Alice' prequel/mash-up is lovely but not fully grown* written by Moira Macdonald. This article discusses the role of each cast in *Come Away* movie.

The fourth previous study is published by Film Stage entitled *'Come Away'* in which Brenda Chapman reimagines Peter Pan and Alice in Wonderland and it was written by Orla Smith. This article discusses the plot and the stage for their iconic journeys.

The fifth previous study is a journal published by Grandview University, United States entitled *'Come Away' script review movie* written by John C. Lyden. This journal discusses the script development in the intriguing scenario.

Based on the mentioned previous studies above, there is almost no similarity in between the topic of the articles, journals, or theses about *Come Away* movie related to the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow. Therefore, the writer is sure to analyse *Come Away* (2020) writing up the topic of the hierarchy of needs reflected on the main male character in *Come Away* (2020).

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

Related to this study, the writer focuses on analysing the human needs of the main male character in *Come Away (2020)* movie by using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory.

### **1.6 Writing of Organization**

#### **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, previous studies, scopes of the study and writing of organization.

#### **CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD**

This chapter describes the element of the movie, which consist of narrative element (character, conflict, and setting) and cinematography element. The theory using The hierarchy of needs by Abraham H. Maslow and research method.

#### **CHAPTER III DATA AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter is the most important of the study. It identifies the hierarchy of needs and analyse efforts to achieve hierarchy of needs.

## **CHAPTER IV      CONCLUSION**

This is the last chapter summarizes the results of the analysis in the previous chapters.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Elements of the Movie**

There are two kinds of elements of a movie; they are narrative and technical elements. The narrative elements are the components which build the storyline of the movie, consisting of character and characterization, setting, conflict, theme, plot, and point of view (Douglass and Harnden, 1996: 3). In addition, the technical element deals with movie production techniques or it is called as the cinematography elements (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 126).

##### **2.1.1 Narrative Elements**

The building elements of narrative elements become the most important elements in the movie (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 55).

##### **2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization**

The character is usually playing actors in a movie. In a movie, the character is created, which may include behaviors, aptitudes, psychological motivations, attires and appearance, and any other specific qualities of the character in the movie (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 58). Characterization is the representation of a person in a narrative work by the actions, speech, or physical appearance of the character. It implies that the character can be distinguished from others due to their unique personality and physical characteristics (Baldick, 1991: 34).



### **2.1.1.2 Conflict**

The conflict takes out one of the roles of the important elements in a movie. It is what increases the tension and it creates the suspense that characterizes a good story. A movie without the conflict would be boring and the audience would not pay attention to the movie. The conflict is a dispute between individuals or groups conflicts with opinions, ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The conflict aims to develop a story and is one form of delivery of messages (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 59).

### **2.1.1.3 Setting**

The setting is selected according to the needs of the movie. The setting can appear without the action of the character and the setting also serves to strengthen the character's action with the support of the environment which explains the nature of the character (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 130). The overall setting is the general location, historical time, and social environment in which its action takes place; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the specific physical location in which it takes place (Maslow, 1969: 284).

#### **2.1.1.3.1 Setting of Place**

The setting of the place serves as the physical setting of the story, where the event took areas such as buildings, streets, towns, and landscapes. It can be expressed indoors or outdoors (Kennedy and Gioia, 2007: 112).

#### **2.1.1.3.2 Setting of Time**

The setting of time is related to "when" in a specific period of the storyline. Time can cover many areas, time periods such as the past, present, or future, and the

character's time of life, such as the time of the day, afternoon, evening, night, and also the date, day, and year (Kennedy and Gioia, 2007: 112).

#### **2.1.1.3.3 Setting of Social Environment**

The setting of social environment relates to the character's background, particularly in terms of their social situation social, moral, religious, mental, and psychological aspects. Even so, the social setting connects to the character's social status low, middle, upper class (Kennedy and Gioia, 2007: 112).

#### **2.1.1 Cinematography elements**

Based on the book *Cinematography Theory and Practice, Image Making for Cinematographers and Directors* by Blain Brown filmmaking is about what the viewer "gets" from each scene, not only in terms of plot but also emotionally. It is delivered with a shot which connects the plot structure and characters. There are several shots which are the basic building blocks of movie, they are: wide shot, full shot, medium shot, and close-up shot (2013: 17).

##### **2.1.1.3 Wide shot**

The wide shot takes a scene by encompasses the entire object. For example, when the script says "wide shot - the English Countryside" what is meant in this case is taking pictures with a long lens and a short focus called a panoramic (Brown, 2013: 17).

##### **2.1.1.4 Full shot**

The full shot is a way of taking pictures by showing the whole of an object. Example: taking a character by showing the entire body from top to toe and if the taking of the object is an item, it must include all parts of the item (Brown, 2013: 20).

### **2.1.1.5 Medium shot**

The medium shot is a way of taking a closer, clearer picture of the subject, such as showing a person from the waist up, highlighting expressions, and showing details of how they are dressed (Brown, 2013: 20).

### **2.1.2.4 Close-up shot**

The close-up is a part of cinematography which is considered a procedure for taking picture closer from head to waist. It turns out that this method has many variations: 1. close-up, head typically down to the pocket; 2. head and shoulders, shots right on the head to shoulder; 3. a choker would close-up, taking from head to under the chin; 4. a tight close-up, removing some parts of the object. For example, removing a part of the forehead or other parts depending on the aim of the sight; 5. extreme close-up (ECU), taking one part at close distance by including an object called a single (Brown, 2013: 21).

### **2.1.3 Hierarchy of Needs Theory**

Human needs are the primary wants which all people must have to survive or lead a good life. These needs are the basis of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. According to Maslow, humans are motivated by some basic needs similar to other species, immutable, and they are derived from either genetic or instinctual factors. Maslow also states that there are five levels of human needs. The five levels are physiology, safety, love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization. The needs are arranged hierarchically and illustrated in a pyramid, beginning from the lowest needs to the highest needs. Before the person goes to the next level, he or she should have some amount of satisfaction (1987: 70). Maslow's work is well-known in the

academic field of psychology and in a variety of professions which deal with needs and motivation. Physiology, safety, love and belongingness, and esteem needs are deficiency needs, also known as D-needs. The meaning is that a deficiency will lead to a need. Satisfying the lower level of needs first can then fulfill the higher level ones. The higher levels illustrated in the pyramid as growth needs are called B-needs or being-need. Growth needs do not come from a deficiency, but rather they come from the desire to advance personally (Maslow, 1954: 41).

#### **2.1.3.1 Physiological needs**

Physiological needs have a great personal impact as motivating forces in cultures where basic survival remains an everyday concern. Physiological needs are a person's basic needs or the necessities which a person must meet to live physically. Among the other needs, they are the most powerful and prominent. Food, water, housing, sex, sleep, and oxygen are among these needs. To meet these physiological needs, a human would overlook other wants. When a person is starving, they prioritize food over other necessities such as love or dignity. When these physiological needs are met, humans have higher needs, and the cycle repeats itself. These kinds of needs are organized into a power hierarchy that is interconnected. Humans' eagerness is solid and robust, and they never feel delighted, and when a need is fulfilled, there is another need to fulfill (Maslow, 1954: 41).

#### **2.1.3.2 Safety needs**

After the physiological needs have been met, safety needs appears, Security, law, order, stability, personal mental and physical safety, and support are all aspects of

safety. Human being, need a safety or security, in their daily lives. When in danger or an emergency, humans truly need it. Usually, they ask for help from others. People who feel unsafe will act as if they are in a trouble and feel intimidated. To avoid unpleasant incidents, these people must have a lot of integrity and consistency. It is not like ordinary individuals who are not afraid of anything. They require honesty and consistency, but not to the same extent as those who are worried (Maslow, 1954: 42).

#### **2.1.3.3 Love and Belongingness needs**

After physiological and safety needs are met, Maslow states that person in a stable condition of live need companion of friends, wife/husband, couple, or children. Therefore, he or she will not feel lonely and will obtain stable condition in fulfilling the next stage. A human should complete love, affection, and belongingness needs. A human then yearns for loving relationships with other people, specifically the need to be in the middle of a community. A human who is lack of friends, a sweetheart, a wife, or children, experiences intensely the pain of hopelessness, social exclusion, rejection, and loneliness. The human desires for close relationships with other people, namely for a place in their group or family, and they work very hard to achieve this goal because they value this situation more than anything else in the world (Maslow, 1954: 43).

#### **2.1.3.4 Esteem needs**

There are two types of esteem in human needs. They are self-respect and respect from others. Confidence, competence, authority, success, independence, and freedom are all aspects of dignity. Respect for others consists of prestige, recognition,

acceptance, attention, status, and self-esteem. Someone with sufficient grace will be more self-assured, which leads to increased productivity. On the other hand, someone who lacks dignity would lack confidence, which will lead to despair. Feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and sufficiency as well as a sense of being important and necessary in the world is results from meeting the self-esteem need. However, denying these demands results in inferiority, weakness, and helplessness feelings (Maslow, 1954: 45).

#### **2.1.3.5 Self-actualization needs**

Self-actualization is a psychological need to grow, develop, and use one's abilities. This needs defined as the desire to be anything one desires based on one's abilities. Self-actualization occurs when the basic needs of love and esteem have already been met. The person is carrying out his specific purpose. When people reach a moment in life where they are unsatisfied and restless, they will develop the desire for self-actualization. People want to reach their potential or actualize on their talent. To be ultimately at peace with oneself, a musician must create music, a painter must create paintings, and a poet must write poems. What a guy is what he must be. He needs to be genuine about who he is. This need could be referred to as self-actualization (Maslow, 1954: 46).

## **2.2 Research Method**

The research methodology includes several aspects, including data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analysis. Some of these methods are to support this study.

### **2.2.1 Data and data source**

Data of the study comes from discussions and answers to the research problems. The writer uses Brenda Chapman's *Come Away* (2020) as the primary data of this study and the secondary data are books and journals related to Abraham H. Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. The writer infers from some books, such as Abraham H. Maslow's *Motivation and Personality* (1954) and Frank G. Globe's *The Third Force Humanistic Psychology of Abraham Maslow* (1987).

### **2.2.2 Method of collecting data**

Library and qualitative research methods are used in this study to support the data collection. The data and information used in this study come from various trusted and credible sources. The library research identifies sources which convey the person's factual knowledge or expert opinions (George, 2008: 6). At the same time, the qualitative research method. The qualitative method is used to examine research through aspects of words or sentences, pictures, and behaviour aspect (Creswell, 1998: 15).

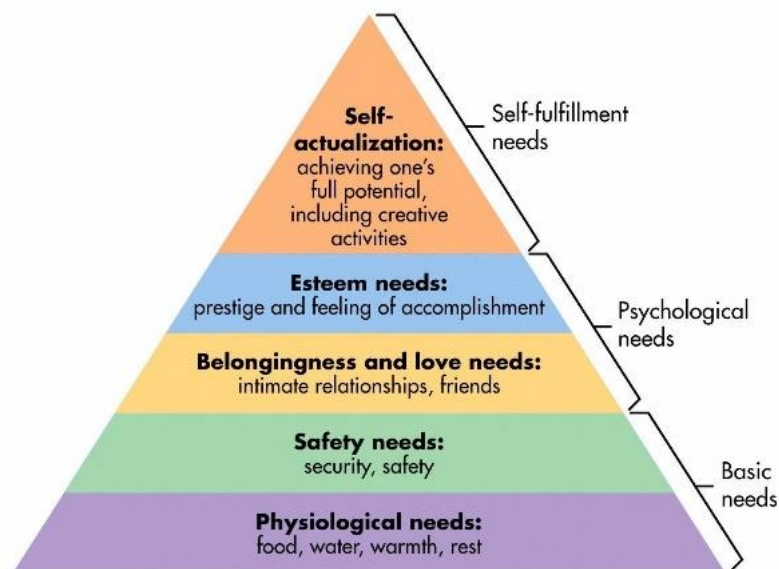
### **2.2.3 Method of Analysis data**

The writer uses contextual research method focus on comprehending both the relevant topics and the context in understanding the associated issues (Frey, 1999: 225). In this study adopts Abraham H. Maslow's theory of hierarchy of human needs to show the findings related to the topic in this study.

## CHAPTER III

### DATA AND ANALYSIS

This chapter comes about the main male character in *Come Away*, and it describes the human needs experienced by him-self using Abraham H. Maslow's concept of a hierarchy of needs. This concept consists of five needs, which is illustrated in the pyramid as seen in the picture 3.1. They are physiological needs, safety needs; they make up the basic need. These needs are followed by the higher needs, which are love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The motivation based on the desire to fulfil psychological needs is arranged in four hierarchies: a sense of security, love, self-worth, and self-actualization. These hierarchies are associated with the foundation of goals.



Picture 3.1 The Pyramid of Hierarchy of Needs.



### **3.1 Peter's hierarchy of needs**

A character plays a crucial role in a movie. The character serves as a representation of the human being and contributes to the development of the story's plot. Based on the movie, the writer concludes that Peter is the main male character because he controls most of the proceedings from the beginning to the end of the movie, and it can be stated that Peter is essential to the storyline of the movie.

As a human being, the main male character has his human needs to lead a good life and achieve his goals. The writer decides to use the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow to identify the main male character's human needs. He must fulfil human needs from the most basic ones, the physiological needs. In the movie, Peter's physiological needs are to get a decent and comfortable bed and adequate sleep. In addition, Peter's parents provide food for their children to prepare the body to carry out further activities according to the following needs. After the basic needs are met, followed by the next basic needs, safety needs, Peter's safety needs consist of two things, namely a sense of insecurity towards himself and getting protection from the threat of someone who collects the unsettled gambling debt of his father. Then, after Peter's first and second level needs are satisfied, love and belongingness needs appear. Peter gets these needs in terms of a harmonious family and friendship. Esteem needs are one of the most crucial needs for Peter because he plays an important role in his self-respect and his father's self-respect from others. After all basic needs are satisfied, self-actualization need appears as the highest needs. In the movie, Peter's self-actualization

shows that he is already at the peak of his achievement. He becomes Peter Pan as a Pirate Captain, who rules the ocean and he is one of the lost boys' members.

### **3.2 Peter's effort to achieve his hierarchy of needs**

In this sub-section the writer intends to explain the data which identifies how Peter satisfies his human needs based on Abraham H. Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs.

#### **3.2.1 Physiological Needs of Peter**

Physiological need is at the first level. This basic need is fulfilled first before meeting the other needs. A human has a strong desire to keep the need physically. Based on *Come Away* movie, there are physiological needs which need to be satisfied by Peter. In picture 3.2 shows that a rest is a human need which must be met to support physical balance. A sleep is important to maintain a human body's condition. Rose asks Peter and his two siblings to take a rest in their room after a whole day paling outside. Peter never lacks of sleep time because his mother always takes him to sleep.

It is seen in picture 3.3 with a medium shot. This scene describes Peter has dinner along with his family. Another scene shows Peter has lunch before he does his arithmetic homework. It means first priority before he does other activities. He never lack of food.



Picture 3.2 Children's Room  
(*Come Away*, 00:15:50)



Picture 3.3 Family dinner  
(*Come Away*, 00:12:40)



Picture 3.4 Lunch  
(*Come Away*, 00:19:15)

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Peter's first level in hierarchy of needs is satisfied through having enough sleep, food and water. Peter does not seem to be hungry and thirsty or lack any food. As a result, he can live as a normal human being who has successfully fulfilled his physiological needs. Peter as a main male character has no problem with his physiological needs.

### 3.2.2 Safety Needs of Peter

After the physical needs are met, then the second level of needs comes up. It is a matter of safety, security, protection, fearlessness. The urge for safety manifests itself in the form of protection or someone who can provide security.

Based on the movie, Peter gets a letter from his teacher which informs that he fails in all subjects at school. He feels insecure and compares himself to his brother, David, because his brother is more brilliant than him. At the same time David moves to another school in London financed by his aunt even though his brother does not mean it. Picture 3.5 uses the medium shot technique when David tries to persuade Peter to let him be allowed to help with his arithmetic homework. However, Peter does not allow and convey what he feels is.

David: “Let me help.”

Peter: “I do not need your help.”

David: “Mama will allow you play outside if it done.”

Peter: “You're just like all the rest of them. But not me. No one will catch me and make me a man.”

(*Come Away*, 00:21:40 – 00:22:02)



Picture 3.5 Peter’s convey

(*Come Away*, 00:21:40)

Furthermore, Peter’s safety need provides by his parents. Jack and Rose fulfil the safety need of Peter when they keep Peter and Alice safe from everything dangerous. In picture 3.6, takes in a medium shot technique shows their panic reaction toward Jack’s little brother, James and his gang coming and throwing a stone wrapped in a cloth to break the window saying “Too late, Jack Littleton” they come intends to

collect James' unsettled gambling debt. From the dialogues of Jack below, he ensures that his family is safe.

Jack: “Stay back! Stay back!”  
 James: “I told you to pay your debt, Littleton!”  
 Jack: “is everyone all right?”  
 (*Come Away*, 00:41:32 – 00:41:44 )



Picture 3.6 An unsafe situation.

(*Come Away*, 00:41:32)

Based on the situation, Peter’s second-level hierarchy of needs about himself is not satisfied because he is not secure about himself compared to David. Besides that, Peter gets protection from his parents from the dangerous. His need for emotional security of Peter is not satisfied, while physically is it satisfied.

### 3.2.3 Love and Belongingness of Peter

According to Maslow, the third need emerges when the physiological and safety needs are satisfied, the following need is love and belongingness needs. The needs are for a companion, a mate, and children, as well as the urge to belong in a family.

Peter belongs and rises in a warm family. The family members of Peter are full of loving each other. Peter's love and belongingness in picture 3.7 takes a medium shot technique when Jack hugs Peter warmly in his workspace. A hug from his father

represents affection and positive energies to Peter when he feels down comparing himself to David. And his father gives a statement that even though Peter has failed all subjects at school, he has another potential that his brother does not have, and he can fight for it.

Jack: “Peter, who said anything about David? If you were a duffer, would you be able to recite a complete index of British naval vessels from the last decade in under five minutes? Would you be able to construct a fully functioning model galleon in a bottle? Unlike your siblings, I might add. Look, you have got to try, Peter. For me? Come here.”

(Come Away, 00:08:32 – 00:09:35)



Picture 3.7 An affection father to son.

(*Come Away*, 00:09:41)

Picture 3.8 takes in a medium shot technique, in which Peter shows his love for Jack by helping in repay his debt with gold coins, the proceeds from selling Jack's pocket watch. Peter sells the pocket watch at a pawnshop in London. The selling is unknown to Jack, the pawn shop belongs to James. Unexpectedly, the gold coin is a fake because when Jack swipes it, the gold color vanished. It shows in picture 3.9 takes in medium shot. Jack understands what Peter means, however he does not want his son to be burdened with his problems. It expresses his affection in the dialogues below:

Peter : “Here. You can use it to pay for those man. ”  
 Jack : “How did you get this? It is not your burden to bear. Peter, you do not to worry.”  
 Peter : “Do not you understand? It is all right now. This is what you need and I got this for you.”  
 Jack : “How did you get this? How? Peter? Let me take care of this. It is my problem not yours.”  
 (*Come Away*, 01:07:16 - 01:08:40)



Picture 3.8 Peter’s action of showing his love.  
 (*Come Away*, 01:07:46)



Picture 3.9 The fake gold coin.  
 (*Come Away*, 01:07:50)

Jack feels guilty that his child is trying to pay off his debt. The next day, he visits James in London to ask for an extension to pay it off. However, James denies his request. James decides to cut off Jack's left hand as payment because Jack could not pay off on time. Jack feels better and his burden is lighter, even though he is suffering a lot. Picture 3.10 takes a close-up shot, in which Jack expressing his feeling to his son that everything is fine and asking Peter not to worry about him anymore in the dialogue below:

Jack: “Peter, we always been alike, a little bit lighter than the world allows do not take you down. You just keep flying above it as long as you can, you promise? Peter, you promise?”  
 Peter: “I promise”

Jack: “It is over now. No one is bothering us now, not my brother not anyone. It is over, it is over Peter.”

(*Come Away*, 01:13:19 – 01:13:50)



Picture 3.10 Mr. Jack and Peter make promise.

(*Come Away*, 01:13:20)

The following love and belongingness needs of Peter are belonging in a friendship. Peter finds new friends from Neverland, and they are called ‘The Lost Boys’. He makes a friendship with them since they meet in a traditional market in London. Picture 3.11 takes a wide shot to show Peter is with all members of the Lost Boys. They invite Peter to join them in Neverland to make dreams come true because the lost boys believe that Peter has his own big dreams to be achieved and make it come true without growing up. But, Peter dreams are to grow up being a man and improve the life of his family. Dreams which have not yet come true are called ‘Dream Dust’. This scene dialogue is explained in the minute dialogue 01:04:28 - 01:05:08.

Nibs: “Have you ever heard ‘dream dust’?”

Peter: “Dream dust?”

Nibs: “Dream dust is make us remember, That is the reason you can build a sand tower in the sky or take out to the moon.”

Peter: “All right. But what does that have to do with me?”

Nibs: “You have more dream dust than anyone I’ve ever seen. You not have to grow up come to Neverland with us, Pan. And be a boy forever.”

Peter: “I have to grow up, Nibs. My family all their expectation lie in me now.”



Nibs: “Do not you see? It is not their expectation inside you, it their dreams.”  
(*Come Away*, 01:04:28 – 01:05:08)



Picture 3.11 Peter and the lost boys.

(*Come Away*, 01:04:20)

Based on the analysis above, Peter, as the main male character, has fulfilled the third level in the hierarchy by belonging to the family, giving love, receiving affection, and being part of the community or group of friendship. Peter has satisfied the need for love and belonging well.

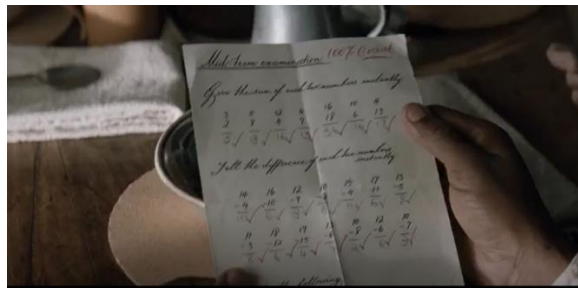
#### **3.2.4 Esteem needs of Peter**

Maslow's fourth hierarchy of needs is the esteem need which develops when the other needs have been met. Esteem needs are the requirements for a human's actual potential, self-respect or esteem, and esteem from others. Humans also need the drive for strength, achievement, and confidence to tackle their issues. Most people want stable esteem, defined as founded on actual ability or achievement.

The first esteem needs Peter is self-respect, shown when Peter feels not as smart as David and he cannot make his parents proud of him. However, he studies harder to make them proud. This scene shows Peter gets great scores at school in picture 3.12 takes in a close-up shot technique, and says he will replace David place. His parents

giving smiling proud of their son and validated that Peter is always proud of them. The response of his parent is meant a lot to Peter, his hard works are paid. Related to hierarchy of needs this scene Peter also get respect from others.

Peter : “I have news”  
 Jack : “Peter, this is wonderful!”  
 Rose : “Oh my God”  
 Peter : “I want to take David place in Bristlemoss. I can make you proud too”  
 Rose : ”Peter, you always make us proud”  
 (*Come Away*, 00:41:01 – 00:41:25)



Picture 3.12 Peter’s great scores.

(*Come Away*, 00:41:06)

The next esteem needs Peter to be self-confident. Peter cannot stand what James has done toward his father because he has cut off his father's left hand to pay off a debt. So he decided to carry out an act of revenge on James.

Peter: “CJ is our uncle. Our own family did it to us. He is going to pay and I know how to.”

(*Come Away*, 01:16:48 – 01:16:53)

He challenges James to fight him. He is confidently against James and the gang assisted by the lost boys. Picture 3.13 takes a medium close-up of proudly smiling Peter, which is successful against them. He does the same as James did to his father, cutting his left hand. Peter and the lost boys also take all the treasures of James as seen in the picture 3.14 takes in long shot to give it for his father.

Peter: "Catch me if you can."

(*Come Away*, 01:21:59 - 01:22:03)



Picture 3.13 A proud smile of Peter.

(*Come Away*, 01:23:07)



Picture 3.14 The treasures.

(*Come Away*, 01:23:10)

Therefore, esteem needs of Peter are to get his self-esteem by studying hard until he gets a great score at school and respect from others by his parents that appreciate their son's hard work. and also Peter has self-confident esteem when he fights with James. It can be concluded that fourth level in the hierarchy of needs, Peter is satisfied.

### 3.2.5 Self – Actualization of Peter

Self-actualization is the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. It comes after all needs are fulfilled. It has to do with a person's need for self-fulfilment, precisely his propensity to become actualized in his potential of him and have motivation to going to highest point.

Peter likes to imagine being a gang leader across the ocean like a pirate captain on a ship carrying a map of an unknown ocean and wearing a pirate captain costume. Besides that, as his father said, Peter has a talent for it, like perfectly making a replica of the model galleon ship in a bottle.

Peter: “Just imagine. The three of us, mateys at sea. Braving the elements to discover uncharted territories.”

David: “Where next to, Captain?”

(*Come Away*, 00:04:03 – 00:04:10)

After Peter successfully works against James, he decides to leave his home and family to join the lost boys in Neverland. He is officially become Peter Pan Pirate Captain as a boy forever (a boy would never grow up). Peter and the Lost Boys repair the ship which he and his siblings once found. Then, they use it to head to Neverland and venture out. Picture 3.15 takes a medium shot, showing Peter starting his adventure as the lost boys' members. When Peter misses his family, he visits his family, and he gives what he gets from his adventures as a sign that he has come home. It explains in narration by the adult Alice as narrator below:

Alice : “Take care of Peter, Tink!”

”... *I was only a visitor in Wonderland but Peter was born to be Pan, We always knew when he has been visited because he leaves a piece of his adventures. The world fresh and full of possibility once again.*”

(*Come Away*, 01:23:47 – 01:25:53)



Picture 3.15 Peter Pan as a Pirate Captain

(*Come Away*, 01:23:16)

Based on the above analysis, it can be seen clearly that Peter has fulfilled his fifth level of the hierarchy of needs, self-actualization. He has no more pressure from other people. After completing all the previous needs, he gets the highest point as he wants to be Peter Pan as a pirate captain. After receiving the satisfaction, he finds his true self and what he really desires, and he can make everything is fine in Neverland.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

According to the analysis above, every scene in Brenda Chapman's *Come Away* movie is related to Maslow's theory to identify the hierarchy of needs of the main male character. The hierarchy of needs is divided into five levels: physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs. As the main male character, Peter is portrayed as a loveable boy who has satisfied all human needs.

Peter successfully fulfilled his five levels of the hierarchy of human needs, from the lower to the highest level. Some of the conditions in hierarchy of human needs fulfillment Peter does not put in a lot of energy because his parents provide it. Such as in physiological needs, a bed, food, and water are provided by his parents. And safety needs, his parents protect their children from everything dangerous. However, about his insecurity motivated him to push up in his esteem needs, self-respect. Love and belongingness needs he completed in belonging to the family and being part of community. Peter struggles in esteem needs sake for himself and his family. Love and belongingness, needs esteem needs are the most important in his life until he can make his dream come true in his self-actualization needs become Peter Pan as a pirate captain part of the Lost Boys (boys would never grow up) in the fantasy world, Neverland.

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