



**SAFETY NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER  
REFLECTED IN MARTI NOXON'S  
*FILM TO THE BONE***

**A THESIS PROPOSAL**

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

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis entitled “Safety Needs of The Main Character Reflected in Marti Noxon’s Film To the Bone” by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 16 August 2022



Priska Putri Kurniawati

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*But those who hope in the Lord will renew their strength. They will soar on wings like eagles; they will run and not grow weary, they will walk and not be faint.*

**Isaiah 40:31**

*So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand.*

**Isaiah 40:10**

*Work hard in silence. Success be your noise.*

**Frank Ocean**

*This thesis is dedicated to:  
My beloved parents, brother,  
and those who I love the most*

**APPROVAL**

**SAFETY NEEDS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER REFLECTED IN MARTI  
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## **ABSTRACT**

This study analyzes a film entitled "To the Bone," directed by Marti Noxon. This study aims to find out how to meet safety needs, the effect of meeting safety needs, and find the level of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs that cannot be met perfectly by the main character in the film. The methods used in this study are documentation methods for collecting data and psychological approaches to analyzing the extrinsic elements of the film. In analyzing extrinsic elements, the writer uses the hierarchy of needs theory to find out the fulfillment of safety needs and other levels of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs pyramid in this film. From the analysis of the film, the writer discovers how the fulfillment of the five hierarchy of needs by the main character suffering from anorexia. It can be concluded that there are two ways the main character meets safety needs, namely making a good relationship and commitment, two effects of meeting safety needs, namely self-confidence and happiness, and physiological needs that are not met perfectly by the main character due to suffering from anorexia.

Keywords: *To the Bone*, Safety Needs, Hierarchy of Needs, Maslow.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of The Study

The family is the smallest unit of a community, consisting of the head of the family and other members who live together under one roof in an interdependent relationship. Family values (familism), according to Lamanna and Riedmann, permeate American culture. These values, such as togetherness, stability, and loyalty, are centered on the entire family group (1998:5). In other words, American family values include togetherness, stability, and loyalty.

Misunderstanding conflicts between family members are unavoidable in family life. Each family has its unique approach to each of these issues. Still, it is not rare for families to fail to appropriately settle conflicts, resulting in divorce, which negatively impacts the children in the family. According to Owenby Law, P.A., marriages ending in divorce are considered commonplace in America, as 40% of all marriages in America will end in divorce.

The high divorce rate in America cannot be separated from the number of children who become victims. Family is essential in the growth and development of children. A life journey that a child must go through is to grow and develop. Evolution impacts the physical, while development is all changes that occur in children both physically, cognitively, emotionally, and psychosocially. To develop

optimally, children need conducive support from the family (Mulyadi, 2004).

Fundamental to Maslow's theory of human motivation is the notion that basic human needs are predefined and organized hierarchically. Maslow, in particular, conceptualizes the following five levels of needs, which are arranged in a hierarchy from lower to higher needs: in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, after a person has satisfied his or her first need, physiological needs, he or she can desire the market lying above it, which is the need for safety (Mendari, 1981).

*To the Bone* is a film written and directed by Marti Noxon. The film was released on July 14, 2017, on Netflix. A line of artists who star in this film include Lily Collins, Keanu Reeves, Carrie Preston, Lili Taylor, Alex Sharp, Liana Liberato, Brooke Smith, and Retta. *To the Bone* is inspired by the experience of Marti Noxon, who had anorexia in her youth. This film focuses on the struggle of the main character named Ellen (Lili Collins) and several other characters who have eating disorders. Ellen is a 20-year-old school dropout; her parents divorced when she was 13, which made her lose her father figure in her life.

The divorced family and the absence of a father figure in Ellen's life for many years affected her psychological growth. Ellen has an eating disorder that makes her unable to fulfill her lower needs perfectly; it prevents her from fulfilling her following needs. To make sure her grasp does not surpass the circumference of her hand, she measures it constantly. Ellen never completed a meal; she ate only a small amount before vomiting. Additionally, Ellen exercises sit-ups before bed to burn extra calories. Ellen's body is showing more and more bones every day. Her stepmother, Susan (Carrie Preston), enrolls Ellen into a special anorexia consulting

program led by Dr. Beckham (Keanu Reeves). Dr. Beckham helps Ellen with psychological healing methods. He becomes someone who makes Ellen feel safe from her illness so that Ellen can fulfill her safety needs and meet the following needs.

This research focuses on meeting the safety needs that exist in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory by the main character in the film *To the Bone*. A trauma from the divorce of her parents and the absence of a father figure in her life made her unable to meet every need during her development ideally, characterized by an eating disorder that she experienced which then made her unable to meet her physiological needs adequately, in addition to anxiety and depression due to divorced families and her illness made her unable to meet her safety needs ideally so that this becomes an obstacle to meeting the following needs on love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization.

## **1.2 Research Problems**

On the basis of the study's background, the following research questions might be formed for this study:

1. How does Ellen fulfill the safety need in this film?
2. What are the effects of Ellen fulfill the safety need in this film?
3. Which levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs does Ellen not fulfill perfectly?

### 1.3 Objectives of The Study

The following are the study's objectives in light of the aforementioned issues:

1. To describe the way of Ellen fulfill the safety need in this film
2. To understand the effect of Ellen fulfill the safety need in this film.
3. To find out what levels of Maslow that does not fulfilled perfectly by Ellen in this film.

### 1.4 Previous Studies

In compiling this research, the writer has first collected and read several studies on the film *To the Bone* and research with Maslow's theory written by several writers. The first one is a thesis entitled *Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Manifested by The Main Character in The Forrest Gump The Movie* written by Shintya Dwi Fiedhawatie in 2013. This thesis focuses on the ways in which the main character satisfies Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The main character of this film, Forrest Gump, exemplifies Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, according to the findings of a study.

The second one is a thesis entitled *The Human Needs Incompleteness as Represented in The Characters in Katherine Mansfield's Short Stories* written by Aditya Rizki Abdillah in 2015. The goal of this thesis is to investigate the incompleteness of human needs that occurred in the characters of Katherine Mansfield's short stories. The information was collected and categorized into four groups: existence needs, relatedness needs, growth needs, and compensation needs.

The third one is *Ellen's Anorexia in To the Bone Movie (2017)* written by Elsa Lubianti, Mia Fitria Agustina, and Shofi Maheasy Budi Utami. Ellen's anorexia is discussed in this thesis. This thesis demonstrates that two reasons are responsible for Ellen's anorexia. The first are internal issues (stress, loneliness, and depression), and the second are external factors due to her parents' separation. In this thesis explains very clearly the cause of Ellen's disease, the researchers also use cinematographic theory in their thesis but the researchers do not include a single image in the thesis that analyzes the film.

The fourth study is a 2018 thesis by Mega Dayu Listyorini titled "Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Depicted in *Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs* Movie by Phil Lord." In order to determine whether Abraham Maslow's theory of needs can be applied to modern life, this thesis examines how the movie's central character's everyday life applies to the hierarchy of needs.

The fifth study is a thesis entitled *Hierarchy Needs of The Main Character in "Bastard" Webtoon Comic* written by Takdir Budimsn in 2018. This thesis examines the hierarchical wants of the main character in the webcomic *Bastard*. The researcher focused on Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, which includes physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization requirements.

The sixth study is a research article entitled *Mental Health Professionals' Experiences Transitioning Patients with Anorexia Nervosa from Child/Adolescent to Adult Mental Health Services: A Qualitative Study* written by Veronica Lockertsen and several other researchers. In this article they discuss more deeply



about anorexia related to mental health and its treatment.

The seventh study is a thesis entitled *Love and Belonging Needs of The Main Character in John Green's "The Fault in Our Stars" Novel: Psychological Approach* written by Rey Kartika Maharani in 2020. In this thesis, the researcher examines a work of fiction that addresses the issue of love and belonging needs. It could be observed in a range of contexts, including the family, friendship, and close relationships. Hazel Grace, the main character, influences the fulfillment of these needs.

The eighth study is a thesis entitled *Sophie's Needs in Rooftoppers Novel by Using Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy of Human Needs* written by Akbar Yunadi, Singgih Daru Kuncara, and Nita Maya Valiantien in 2020. The purpose of this thesis was to assess Sophie's needs in light of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. The data included paragraphs, phrases, words, and dialogue from the novel *Rooftoppers*. Sophie met all of her needs at home and was on her way to Paris to locate her mother, as evidenced by the findings.

The ninth study is a thesis titled *An Analysis of The Human Needs of Charlotte's Web's Main Character*. Zulhana wrote an essay for E.B. White in 2021. This thesis examines Wilbur's hierarchy of wants in the E.B. White novel *Charlotte's Web* in order to determine his dominant need utilizing Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

The last one is a thesis entitled *The Anorexia Nervosa Disorder That Reflected in To the Bone Film By Marti Noxon (2021)* written by Gustia Mega Putri.

This thesis discusses the characteristics of anorexia nervosa. These characteristics include maintain of body weight, fear of gaining weight, showing a significant disturbances in body shape perception, and amenorrhea.

### **1.5 Scope of The Study**

In this study, the writer wants to know the safety needs faced by the main character in the film *To the Bone* by Marti Noxon by using Maslow's theory. The writer will discuss some extrinsic elements such as the levels of needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, how to fulfill the safety need in Maslow's theory, and the effect of fulfilling the safety need in Maslow's theory. Apart from extrinsic elements, this study is also supported by intrinsic elements of the film, such as characters, conflicts, and cinematography.

### **1.6 Writing Organization**

The following are the organization of the study:

#### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

The background of the study, research issues, study goals, prior research, the study's scope, and writing organization are all included in this chapter.

#### **Chapter 2: Theory and Method**

The theories used in this research are covered in this chapter. The writer uses Abraham Maslow's theories of Motivation and Personality, Hierarchy of Needs, The Ways to Fulfill Safety Needs, and The Effect of Safety Needs to explain the extrinsic factors. The writer, however, emphasizes on the

character and conflict as the intrinsic components.

### **Chapter 3: Analysis**

The focus of this study is on this chapter. It discusses how the main character fulfills every need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, what aspects are needed to fulfill the safety need and what are the effects caused by the fulfillment of the safety need in this film.

### **Chapter 4: Conclusion**

The analysis of this research is summarized in this chapter.. It is also concluded that the results of the study of what are the needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs that are not fulfilled perfectly, what aspects are needed to fulfill the safety need and what are the effects caused by the fulfillment of the safety need in this film.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY AND METHOD

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

Wellek and Warren describe intrinsic elements as the study and interpretation of a literary work in their book *Theory of Literature* (1949: 133). The objective approach to literature considers the work of art in isolation from all outside points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient organism made up of its constituent components in their internal relationships, and sets out to judge it purely by criteria inherent to its own mode of being (Abrams, 1979: 26).

##### 2.1.1.1. Characters

Characters are essential to the plot, according to Meyer (2010:65). Because characters and plots are intertwined, if stories were depopulated, the plots would vanish. Events affect characters, and characters affect events.

Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan in their book *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film* (2010) distinguish characters between major character and minor character.

##### 2.1.1.1.1 Major Character

Major characters, or those who are most important to the plot, are the ones who cause or are affected by the most events (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:135).

#### **2.1.1.1.2 Minor Character**

A minor character has a less significant role in the film as a whole. Typically, they further the plot or fill out the motivations of the main character (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:136).

#### **2.1.1.2 Conflict**

In a story, conflict is required to create or develop a plot and to provide a pattern in the storyline. Conflict is described as a situation in which two or more parties oppose one other. Conflict can take one of two forms. Internal and external conflict are the two sorts. Internal conflict occurs within the character's mind and is frequently accompanied by external conflict, whereas external conflict results from a confrontation or a problem occurring outside the character's mind. External conflict can arise between the protagonist and other characters, as well as the protagonist and society, the environment, or other elements (Meyer, 2010: 51).

##### **2.1.1.2.1 Man Against Himself**

In real life, we occasionally see men in battle with themselves, where they must fight with their minds over issues such as desire or moral dilemmas (Meyer, 2010: 51).

##### **2.1.1.2.2 Man Against Man**

A conflict between man and man can be found; this conflict usually occurs when man and man have their arguments or disagreements before reaching the climax (Meyer, 2010: 51).

### **2.1.1.2.3 Man Against Society**

Social conflict can occur in real life in society, with the primary source of conflict being social traditions or concepts used in that community (Meyer, 2010: 51).

### **2.1.1.3 Setting**

Setting, according to Meyer, is the environment in which a story's action takes place. Setting consists of time, place, and the social environment that the character framed (2010:115). These aspects create the environment in which the characters act. In most stories, they work as more than just scenery and props. If the audiences are aware of the setting's circumstances, they can better understand the characters' conduct and the significance of their actions.

#### **2.1.1.3.1 Setting of Time**

The setting of time describes the time of the story's events, such as the date or year in which the story takes place (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:138).

#### **2.1.1.3.2 Setting of Place**

In the film, the setting describes the location of the events. (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:138).

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

The setting of social environment describes how the movie depicts the social background and atmosphere (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:138). Therefore, it addresses the social context surrounding the characters.

## **2.2 Cinematography Elements**

The act of capturing a photographic image in space through the employment of a variety of controlled elements, according to Bordwell Thompson (2016:159-164), is known as cinematography. Film stock quality, camera lens manipulation, framing, scale, and movement are all factors to consider. The relationship between the camera lens and the light source, the focal length of the lens, the camera's position, and the camera's ability to move are all factors in cinematography.

### **2.2.1 Camera Distance**

One of the image framing situations is a specific distance. Framing gives the impression of being far away or close to the shot's mise-en-scene. Camera distance is the term for this aspect of framing. We shall use the standard measure: the human body, to present the term used varied distances (2016:189). The phrase "camera distance" is frequently used to indicate how far an object is captured in a film. There are seven sorts of camera distances, according to Bordwell and Thompson: extreme long shot, long shot, medium long shot, medium shot, medium close-up, close-up, and extreme long shot (2016:189)

#### **2.2.1.1 Extreme Long Shot**

A photograph with a scarcely recognizable human shape taken from a vast distance is called an extreme long shot. From a bird's eye perspective, it is utilized to frame landscapes and city vistas. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189).



**Picture 2.1**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

### **2.2.1.2 Long Shot**

The characters are more apparent in the long shot, but the background still has the upper hand. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189).



**Picture 2.2**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

### **2.2.1.3 Medium Long Shot**

The human form is framed from the knees up in the medium-long shot (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189). The audience can perceive the character's expression in this shot; however, it is not very distinct.





**Picture 2.3**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

#### **2.2.1.4 Medium Shot**

A medium shot depicts the human figure from the waist up." The character's gestures and expressions become more apparent. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189)



**Picture 2.4**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

#### **2.2.1.5 Medium Close-Up**

The Medium close-up is a shot that frames the body from the chest up. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189)



**Picture 2.5**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

### **2.2.1.6 Close-Up**

In a close-up, only the head, hands, feet, or a small object is visible. This photograph concentrates on a character's face expression, the intricacies of a gesture, or a significant detail. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189)



**Picture 2.6**

*(Film Art: An Introduction, p189)*

### **2.2.1.7 Extreme Close-Up**

An extreme close-up shows the fine details of an object, such as its eyes, ear, nose, and other minor features. (Bordwell & Thompson, 2016:189).

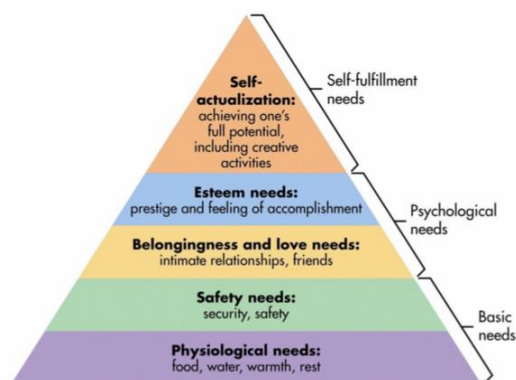


**Picture 2.7**  
(*Film Art: An Introduction*, p189)

## 2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements, according to Wellek and Warren, attempt to explain literature's work from its antecedents and social environment, as well as as a "causal" explanation claiming to be responsible for literature, to expound it, and to decrease the "fallacy of origins" (1949: 66).

### 2.1.2.1 The Hierarchy of Needs Formulated by Abraham Maslow



The hierarchy of needs is the foundation of motivation theory and serves as the foundation of personality Maslow (1987). The yearning to belong to something or someone is the most recurrent topic in literature. Nonetheless, there

is relatively little scientific research on the topic. Individuals typically expect restlessness to develop when the deficient demands are met unless they are what they are fitted for. In other words, now that people work for their gifts, they must be loyal to themselves. Beyond the physical needs for oxygen, water, food, and sex, he identified five deeper layers: physiological needs, safety and security needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and the need to actualize the self, in that order. Data is categorized into categories and preserved for days, months, years, or even a lifetime at a long-term storage facility.

#### **2.1.2.1.1 Physiological Needs**

Physiological demands are more important as motivating forces in those who are just trying to get by on a daily basis (Schulz, 1981:46). Physiological needs are the requirements of human bodies for food, air, drink, sleep, and sex. It is, without a question, the most basic and powerful of all human needs. They have the power to fully obliterate any other requirements. Basic needs are basic in the sense that if they are not supplied, people prioritize them over other needs, according to Maslow in Darley (1981:503). It's then plausible to categorize the entire species as "hungry."

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Safety Needs**

The need for safety is paramount; Maslow noted in Hjelle, Ziegler (1992:23) that newborns and early children's safety and security needs are most easily observed due to their relative helplessness and reliance on adults. It fulfills the requirements for safety, security, protection, structure, and order, as well as the absence of fear and anxiety. (Schultz, 1981:23). On the one hand, meeting one's

safety needs allows them to feel secure, comfortable, balanced, poised, calm, and so on; on the other hand, there is a lack of protection, a sense of losing something, and so on. Here are two ways to meet safety needs according to Maslow.

#### **2.1.2.1.2.1 Making Good Relationship**

Developing healthy connections is the activity that brings us closest to others, and it is our relatives who will take care of us (Griffin, 2007:126). It will be easier for us to meet our wants in life if we have strong relationships with those around us, because when those needs are met, people will be happy and will not feel disappointed.

#### **2.1.2.1.2.2 Commitment**

A commitment is a promise or agreement to carry out an action. Because people are devoted to life, they will pursue their desires. Ultimately, a positive attitude is the foundation of success in any endeavor (Baumate and Blaury, 2011:3). People must make a fundamental decision to hold nothing back, and they must examine their lives and choose that nothing will impede their success. It implies that commitment is a goal; prioritize what is essential and be responsible.

From the above explanations, it is clear that there are two methods for a person to achieve safety in life, namely, by forming healthy connections and committing to a course of action. In the film *To the Bone* by Marti Noxon, the writer used this idea to determine that the main character satisfies the desire for protection. There were two effects of fulfilling safety needs when it had done. These effects gave positive side if the person could fulfill it, Maslow stated that:

#### **2.1.2.1.2.3 Self-Confidence**

The consequence of safety is self-assurance since it inspires courage and the belief that one can solve issues. The influence of one's judgment, skill, and other attributes on one's self-confidence is frequent. One's self-confidence increases as a result of mastering specific activities. Self-confidence is distinct from self-esteem, which measures one's value. Moreover, self-confidence is a specific belief in one's ability to attain a goal. (Lianto, 2011:2).

#### **2.1.2.1.2.4 Happiness**

Those who can ensure safety will feel confident and competent in life. Happiness is a mental or emotional state that can be characterized by positive or pleasurable emotions ranging from contentment to great delight. (Lianto, 2011:3).

#### **2.1.2.1.3 The Love and Belonging needs**

Love needs, including the urge to give and receive love, can be fulfilled in a warm, intimate connection with another individual. (Schultz 1981:247). As a result, love requirements include both providing and receiving affection, and if they are not met, a person will notice the absence of friends, a partner, or children. Love is neither a synonym nor a symbol for sexuality. Despite the fact that human sexual behavior is typically multi-determined, sex can be examined merely in terms of physiological needs. In other words, it is determined not just by sexual requirements, but also by other needs, the most significant of which are the need for love and affection. Additionally, it should not be forgotten that love requires

both giving and receiving. (Maslow, 1970:21).

#### **2.1.2.1.4 Esteem Needs**

When someone fall in love and experience a sense of belonging, they acquire an esteem desire. They recognize that they require respect from themselves in the form of self-worth, as well as from others in the forms of position, recognition, social achievement, fame, and other such things. (Schultz, 1981:24). Maslow also claimed that when a person lacks self-esteem, he or she feels inferior, helpless, and disheartened, and lacks sufficient confidence to deal with issues. According to Maslow (Hjelle, Zigler, 1992:453), self-esteem demands are separated into two categories: the first is self-respect, which comprises desires for competence, confidence, achievement, independence, and freedom. A person must believe that he or she is capable of managing life's tasks and obstacles. The second is other people's respect, which includes things like the desire for prominence, recognition, reputation, position, appreciation, and acceptance. In this scenario, the person must be confident that what he or she is doing will be seen and respected by others.

#### **2.1.2.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs**

Maslow (1987) defined self-actualization as a person's ambition to become whatever he or she is capable of being, according to Hjelle Ziegler (1992:454). Despite the fact that all four of the prior needs may be met. People who do not strive for self-actualization and do not put their abilities to good use will be dissatisfied and achieve less in their lives. If a musician, an artist, or a poet is to be at peace with themselves, he or she must compose music, paint, or write. They must be

everything that a human can be. They must be genuine to themselves” (Maslow, 1970: 22). Self-actualization refers to a person's desire for self-fulfillment or to become all that he or she is capable of being. The technique in which a person achieves self-actualization varies from person to person. “The clear surfacing of the wants normally occurs after the psychological, safety, love, and esteem requirements have been met” (Maslow, 1954:92).

## **2.2 Research Method**

### **2.2.1 Method of Data Collection**

According to Meleong, there are three methods to acquire data (2006:112). Methods include observation, interviews, and documentation. The method of documentation collects web information, videos, transcriptions, and specific printed publications. Because the movie script is this study's primary source of information, the writer chooses the documentation method for data collection. The writer conducted numerous steps to collect data, including watching the movie *To the Bone*, directed by Marti Noxon, reading the movie's script, and reading other articles on the internet related to the movie and theories needed by the writer.

### **2.2.2 Method of Approach**

Based on the writer's background, the psychology of literature technique is the most relevant approach to utilize in this study. The psychological approach in literature is a method of examining the psychological aspects of a literary work, such as how the writer explains each character's psychology (Wellek and Warren, 1954: 86). Humanistic psychology is one of the theories or approaches in psychological science that focuses on human behavior problems. This theory



explicitly examines the uniqueness and qualities of man, especially regarding the potential to develop oneself and free will. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a psychological theory that explains human motivation based on the pursuit of various degrees of wants.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Intrinsic Elements

##### 3.1.1 Character

There are two types of characters: main characters or major character and minor character or minor character. Here is the character who appeared in the film *To the Bone*.

##### 3.1.1.1 Major Character

In every story, whether it is in a film or other literary works, major character holds an important role. As a portrayal of a person, the main character contributes to the development of the storyline and is the one who causes or is influenced by the most occurrences. (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:135).

##### 3.1.1.1.1 Ellen

After watching *To the Bone* film, the writer argues that Ellen dominated almost the whole story of the film from the beginning to the end, and she causes many events in the film. Therefore, Ellen became the main character in this film. Ellen is a high school dropout who suffers from anorexia, and she must struggle to recover from her illness. She has a thin body with fair skin, a pretty face, and short hair. She comes from a broken home family that is affluent or arguably rich.



**Picture 3.1** (*To the Bone*, 00:06:35)



**Picture 3.2** (*To the Bone*, 00:01:50)

In a room at Ellen's biological father's house, Ellen and Susan weighed Ellen and Susan took a picture of Ellen's body so that Ellen could see how her body was at that time. In **picture 3.1**, it can be seen that Ellen's body is so thin that her bones are visible; this is due to her anorexia. She failed to show progress after going through a hospitalization program to recover from anorexia, even she deliberately caused trouble at the hospital to be discharged from the hospital. The scene is shot in medium long shot and show Ellen' body condition. In **Picture 3.2**, it can be seen that she mocked one patient in front of many patients and doctors in the hospital with her writing that should not be shown. Due to this incident, Susan, Ellen's stepmother, asked her to fight back from anorexia by joining the Dr. Beckham program. The scene is shot in medium shot to clearly show what Ellen wrote.

### **3.1.1.2 Minor Character**

A minor character has a less significant role in the film as a whole. Typically, they further the plot or fill out the motivations of the main character. (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:136).

### 3.1.1.2.1 Judy

Judy is Ellen's biological mother. She is divorced from Jack, who is Ellen's biological father. Judy cares and loves Ellen, but after years of caring for Ellen with Ellen's anorexia, she finally gave Ellen to her biological father, then moved to Phoenix. Judy is one of the characters who gave Ellen the power to recover from anorexia.



**Picture 3.3** (*To the Bone*, 00:33:47)



**Picture 3.4** (*To the Bone*, 00:34:53)

In **Picture 3.3**, Judy looks shocked and saddened to see Ellen's condition worsening when she attends a family consultation with Dr. Beckham. The scene is captured in close-up and reveals the Judy's expression clearly.

*Judy : I didn't abandon my daughter. I love her more than life.  
I just didn't know what to do.  
Olive : She's dying right in front of us.  
(Time 00:31:10-00:31:43)*

The dialogue “I love her more than life” above shows that Ellen's biological mother loves Ellen, even though Judy gave Ellen to Ellen's biological father because she wanted Ellen to recover from her anorexia. Judy had not seen Ellen for a long time and at her meeting with Ellen she saw Ellen's condition was getting worse which made her very sad.

### 3.1.1.2.2 Susan

Susan is Ellen's stepmother. She cares about Ellen's condition and always tries her best for Ellen's recovery. She is a persistent person and the character that made Ellen want to join the Dr. Beckham program.



**Picture 3.5** (*To the Bone*, 00:06:23)



**Picture 3.6** (*To the Bone*, 00:12:40)

Her concern can be shown in **Picture 3.5**, she accompanied Ellen to measure her weight and she looks sad to see Ellen's weight. Susan's expression is depicted clearly by the close-up view used in this moment. In addition, in **Picture 3.6** she takes Ellen to consult Dr. Beckham. Susan explained Ellen's problem to Dr. Beckham and asked Dr. Beckham to help her. The scene is shot in medium shot to show Ellen and Susan in a consulting room..

### 3.1.1.2.3 Dr. Beckham

Dr. Beckham is a good doctor, and he cares about his patients. He not only provides medical treatment but also cares about the psychological side of his patients. He is always a good listener and always encourages patients who are down. Dr. Beckham is a character who understands Ellen very well. He motivates

and encourages Ellen to recover from anorexia.



**Picture 3.7** (*To the Bone*, 00:30:50)



**Picture 3.8** (*To the Bone*, 00:31:13)

In **Picture 3.7**, Dr. Beckham came to Ellen in her room at the Beckham house therapy, he comforted Ellen when Ellen was down, thus making Ellen optimistic again about recovering from anorexia. The scene is captured in close-up and vividly displays Dr. Beckham's emotions.

#### 3.1.1.2.4 Luke

Luke is one of Ellen's close friends who also suffer from anorexia. He is the only patient who looks very cheerful at the Beckham therapy house. He is a character who can make good changes to Ellen.



**Picture 3.8** (*To the Bone*, 00:18:48)



**Picture 3.9** (*To the Bone*, 00:18:58)

In **picture 3.8**, it can be seen that Luke is very friendly and cheerful in welcoming Ellen's arrival. A good start which later made them close friends and made a positive impact. The scene is shot in medium shot to show Luke's gesture.

### 3.1.2 Conflict

#### 3.1.2.1 Man against Himself

In this film, Ellen's self-loathing is demonstrated as she feels bad about one of her Tumblr followers. In this movie, Ellen enjoys drawing what she knows. Then, Ellen had one fan interested in the Tumblr image she posted. She desired to look like the image, thus the fan became thinner and died. Thus, the fan's parents sent Ellen a letter claiming that she was responsible for their daughter's death. Therefore, she believes that she is guilty. The problem is shown below:

*Ellen: I didn't mean it. I... I mean, I didn't mean for my drawings to do what they did.*

*Beck: What?*

*Ellen: On Tumblr.*

*Ellen: I know Susan told you what happened, and... it'll come up, I bet.*

*Beck: Right.*

*Ellen: I was just doing what all my teachers told me to do.*

*Beck: Draw what you know?*

*Ellen: Yeah.*

*Beck: I hear you. Just keep it for yourself, for now, okay?*

*(Time 00:31:10-00:31:43)*

This incident weighed on Ellen and made her depressed. She became a person who was often afraid, worried, and anxious. In the dialogue “I didn't mean for my drawings to do what they did” above, Ellen is afraid of being blamed for incident in her past. She is always haunted by guilt, fear, and depression so that she always assumes that everyone knows that she is the cause of death even though no one talks about it.

#### 3.1.2.2 Man against Man

A conflict between man and man can be found; this conflict usually occurs when man and man have their arguments or disagreements before reaching the climax (Meyer, 2010: 51). Besides Ellen experiencing conflict with herself, Ellen

also experienced conflict with other characters. Conflict with her biological parents, in the film *In To the Bone*, the main character, the external factor of Ellen's anorexia, is conflict within her own family.

Ellen, who witnessed the divorce, was disturbed by the thought of not seeing their parents together again. From the time she was 13 years old, the impact of divorce on Ellen went deeper. Since her parents divorced, Ellen never saw her biological parents together again. In the last 18 months, Ellen's mother has given up on Ellen. She handed Ellen to her biological father and never communicated with Ellen again.

*Susan : They threw her out. They put her bags on the street.*

*Judy : Because we'd been dealing with Ellen's illness alone for years. I didn't abandon my daughter. I love her more than life. I just didn't know what to do.*

*Olive : She's dying right in front of us.*

*Beck : What's going on with you right now?*

*Ellen : I'm sorry...that I'm not a person anymore. I'm a problem. And it's all my fault.*

*( Time 00:37:20-00:37:35)*

In the dialogue “They threw her out. They put her bags on the street.” shows how Judy and Olive kicked Ellen out because Ellen was sick and dying. As a family they should support Ellen to recover and take care of her, not even do that to her.

Additionally, Ellen's relationship with her father is strained. Ellen's father is absent throughout the duration of the film. Ellen and her family communicate with him only infrequently. Her stepmother reports that Ellen's father is distressed and concerned about her because she continues to struggle with anorexia and scholastic difficulties. Because he was working, her father was unable to speak directly.



*Beck :No dad?*

*Susan : I'm sorry, work. Well, he has to support his family...and pay alimony, still,and the medical bills and...*

*Beck: Understood.*

*( Time 00:35:02-00:35:13)*

This is why Ellen and her father have a distant relationship. Her father usually finds excuses when there is a family therapy, and he never tries to be close to Ellen, despite the fact that he is constantly demanding that she be the greatest.

### **3.1.2.3 Man against Society**

Social conflict can occur in real life in society, with the primary source of conflict being social traditions or concepts used in that community (Meyer, 2010: 51). Anorexia suffered by Ellen seems to be the center of public attention in America. With the physical appearance and symptoms experienced by people with anorexia. They think of people with anorexia as strange people, as evidenced by the following dialogue:

*Kelly : That's when she fainted on the bus.*

*Beck : All right.*

*Kelly : And all of my friends, they think that she's some kind of freak.*

*Like, a freak who killed a girl.*

*Beck : Because of the blog?*

*Ellen : Tumblr."*

*( Time 00:07:05-00:07:20)*

In the dialogue above the word “freak”, it can be seen that society considers Ellen, who suffers from anorexia, like a strange person. This made Ellen feel even more unwelcome in society.

### 3.1.3 Setting

#### 3.1.3.1 Setting of Time

The setting of time describes the time of the story's events, such as the date or year in which the story takes place. (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:138). There is no specific time or year mentioned in which the story takes place. The writer argues that the story takes place in the modern era. The time settings in the film can be defined by looking at the properties used in each sequence of scenes, such as technology and media.

In the film *To the Bone*, the specific time is not mentioned in the narration or the film. However, judging by the technology, media, and property used, this story takes place over the 2010s. The use of technology such as MacBooks, iPhones, and iPad in the film depicts the background of the modern era. It can be seen in **Picture 3.10** that the iPhone used by Kelly is the iPhone 6. In America, the iPhone 6 was launched in 2014. This scene is shot in close-up shot.



**Picture 3.10** (*To the Bone*, 00:04:00)    **Picture 3.11** (*To the Bone*, 00:56:32)

Another time setting hint is shown by the social media Tumblr used by Ellen in the film. Tumblr is a social media for sharing photos that began to be widely used by Americans in 2010 and above.

### 3.1.3.2 Setting of Place

The setting of place explains about the place where the event is located in the movie (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:138). In this film, the story takes place in several different places in several cities in America, following the setting of the place where the main character lives. The first was at Ellen biological father's house in Los Angeles. Can be proven in the dialogue below:

*Luke : I'm from London, originally.*  
*Susan : London? How interesting. Did you come all this way for Dr. Beckham? By way of Jersey.*  
*Luke : It's a sordid tale. But he's the best, so...*  
*Susan : Well, Ellen's from Los Angeles.*  
*Luke : How interesting.*  
*(Time 00:19:09-00:19:27)*

The dialogue "Well, Ellen's from Los Angeles" indicates that Ellen's father's house shown in the previous scene is located in Los Angeles.

The second setting is in Phoenix, Arizona, which is the home of Ellen's biological mother. She fled there when she was desperate in the Dr. Beckham program. There she lives with her biological mother and her mother's lesbian partner, Olive. Which can be proven in dialogue below:

*Susan : You wanna go back to your mother's?*  
*Ellen : Mom moved to Phoenix with Olive.*  
*Susan : Yeah, that's what I mean. Phoenix. We can put you on the bus, first thing tomorrow.*  
*(Time 00:19:09-00:19:27)*

In addition to the setting above, several other places, such as the hospital, the Beckham therapy house, and the hill. This is evidenced by some of the pictures below:



**Picture 3.12** (*To the Bone*, 00:14:16)



**Picture 3.13** (*To the Bone*, 01:40:50)



**Picture 3.14** (*To the Bone*, 01:38:55)

**Picture 3.12** shows the setting of place in a hospital, this scene is shot in a medium long shot. **Picture 3.13** shows the setting of place in Beckham's house therapy, this scene is shot in a medium long shot. **Picture 3.14** shows the setting of place at hills, this scene is shot in a long shot.

### 3.1.3.3 Setting of Social Environment

This film discusses the social environment of adolescents who experience eating disorders caused by factors such as family, society, and career. Starting from chaotic family life, people who judge that beauty must have a thin body, and careers that force a person to have a slim body.

*Patient :and there's some sad, fat before girl, and she's all, I hate myself. And then, the thin after girl goes,I did this diet, and now I'm happy, and everyone loves me.*

*Patient: What about the chocolate cake?*

*It's like they're trying to drive us crazy. Society's to blame. The world is so unfair. I have to die.*

*(Time 00:01:10-00:01:28)*

The dialogue above is an example of factors from community assessments that result in a patient suffering from anorexia. She doesn't want to be hated because of

her fat body, so she goes on a diet and suffers from anorexia.

## 3.2 Extrinsic Elements

### 3.2.1 The Hierarchy of Needs Formulated by Abraham Maslow

These basic needs are the foundation of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs hypothesis. Human needs are the needs that all humans must have in order to exist or live their lives. This paradigm of human needs is portrayed as a pyramid, with physiological and safety needs at the base, followed by belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization demands.

#### 3.2.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological demands are more important as motivating forces in those who are just trying to get by on a daily basis (Schulz, 1981:46). Physiological needs are the human body's requirements for food, air, drink, sleep, and sex. At the level of physiological needs, Ellen can't meet her needs perfectly due to the anorexia she suffers from, she has difficulty meeting the needs for food and drink.



**Picture 3.15** (*To the Bone*, 01:00:07).



**Picture 3.16** (*To the Bone*, 01:00:19)

In **Picture 3.15** and **3.16**, it shows that Ellen chose to chew her food and then vomit it. This was done so that the circumference of her arm did not exceed the span of her hand. In addition to the need for food and drink, she can meet all other needs in physiological needs well. The scene uses a close-up shot and clearly

shows Ellen's expression.

### **3.2.1.2 Safety Needs**

Meeting one's safety needs allows them to feel secure, comfortable, balanced, poised, calm, and so on; on the other hand, there is a lack of protection, a sense of losing something, and so on (Schultz, 1981:23). Ellen, who comes from a divorced family and is accused of being the cause of the death of a girl, becomes less secure, and she must struggle to meet this need to meet the needs at the next level.

To satisfy her urge, Ellen must exert effort. A person's anxiety and excessive worry will motivate them to do all possible to stabilize their life and prevent danger. As a result of the threats in her life, Ellen has safety issues. Ellen has attempted to satisfy her safety need by obtaining degrees in physics and psychology.

#### **3.2.1.2.1 Make Good Relationship**

Developing Solid Relationships is the foundation of assistance. The goal of human interactions is to develop a life in which everyone works together in harmony by adjusting to one another. (Griffin, 2007:126). The writer argues that Ellen Meets Security Needs by establishing a good relationship because Ellen is a child victim of divorce and accused of murdering a girl with her art. She did not have a good relationship with her biological parents and the community. Still, at Dr. Beckham's nursing home, she developed a good relationship with Dr. Beckham and other patient friends who trusted each other.

Maslow contends that safety requirements are frequently expressed in the form of a desire for safeguards or dependable individuals. Therefore, Ellen

requested others' protection in order to feel safe. Ellen wants Dr. Beckham to make her feel comfortable and secure in this situation. It can be seen in the dialogue below;

*Ellen : I know what you're trying to do. Life's beautiful and all that... shit.*  
*Dr. Beckham : And that upsets you because...?*  
*Ellen : Because it is. I mean, I... I know it can be, but I... I can't stop. And I don't even know why. I just... I just can't.*  
*Dr. Beckham : Yeah, that's bullshit. That voice that says you can't.*  
*(Time, 01:06:15-01:06:5)*

In the conversation above, Ellen expressed her grievances to Dr. Beckham, that she had given up on being able to survive. Dr. Beckham then encouraged Ellen and other patients who were Ellen's friends.

### **3.2.1.2.2 Commitment**

Commitment stems from an individual's desire for improved circumstances. This dedication is essentially the capacity to link intention, determination, and action (Baumate and Blaury, 2011:3). The writer discovered that Ellen satisfies the Safety Need with dedication since Ellen is dedicated to recovering from anorexia and helping her feel safe in leading a better life.

The normal adult in society desires a secure, orderly, predictable, lawful, organized world that he can rely on and in which unpredictable, uncontrollable, chaotic, or other potentially harmful events do not occur. In an effort to satisfy her safety requirements, the main character traveled to a secure location that made her feel at ease.



**Picture 3.17** (*To the Bone*, 00:02:40).



**Picture 3.18** (*To the Bone*, 00:02:44)

Ellen always tries to live in a place that makes her feel safe. **In Picture 3.17**, When she doesn't feel safe in the hospital, she returns to her biological father's house in Los Angeles. There she lived with Susan, Kelly, and her maid. There Ellen feels safe because she is with her step-sister Kelly, who is the place to tell stories and understands Ellen's feelings the best. The scenes are shot in long shots and medium long shots.



**Picture 3.19** (*To the Bone*, 01:26:24).



**Picture 3.20** (*To the Bone*, 01:26:34)

When she did not feel comfortable in Dr. Beckham's program, she fled to her biological mother's house in Phoenix, seen in **Picture 3.19**. Ellen knows that if she can't run away and go back to her biological father's house because Ellen has agreed with Susan if no changes are shown, then she will be sent back to her biological mother's house in Phoenix. The scene is shot in long shot.

When people feel safe, they feel stable, healthy, happy, accessible, etc. Ellen's basic needs, particularly her physical and psychological safety, have been



met. Therefore, in Marti Noxon's *To the Bone*, there were two repercussions from the main character fulfill the safety need, self-confidence and happiness.

### 3.2.1.2.3 Self-Confidence

Self-confidence is the capacity to deal with any situation with composure; it is a positive attitude toward a person that involves the ability to face the surroundings and have faith in one's activities. Confidence is largely dependent on one's social interactions. (Lianto, 2011:2). Do not feel nervous, fearful, or uneasy in front of a large group of people. The writer discovered that the Safety Need of the Main Character is self-confidence because she could handle the circumstances and face the environment calmly and without worry.

Ellen no longer felt anxious and fearful as a result of the fulfillment of her sense of security. This reflects the psychological impact of the fact that Ellen initially felt fearful, anxious, and worried because her security needs were unmet; however, she is no longer afraid and is free to consider her future. It can be seen in the picture below.



**Picture 3.21** (*To the Bone*, 01:36:20)



**Picture 3.22** (*To the Bone*, 01:36:40)

In **Picture 3.21**, in a dream, Ellen feels free from her illness. She seemed to get the courage to fight her disease after Ellen's biological mother apologised and expressed her affection for Ellen. The scenes are shot in medium shots and close-

up shots.

Ellen's self-confidence was formed after Judy expressed her love and concern for Ellen. The wounds that Ellen had been holding back for the divorce of her parents began to be healed. In addition, Ellen's self-confidence is also formed after establishing a good relationship with other patients.



**Picture 3.23** (*To the Bone*, 01:39:52).



**Picture 3.24** (*To the Bone*, 01:39:16)

In **Picture 3.23**, Ellen is relieved that she is still alive. She was very confident in fighting her illness, and she returned to her biological father's house. The scene uses a close-up shot and clearly shows Ellen's expression.

#### 3.2.1.2.4 Happiness

Happiness is a favorable psychological state (Lianto, 2011:3). The writer discovered that the main character's contentment with attaining her security needs and planning for a better life contributes to her happiness. This is because she leads to a more fulfilling existence by reaching her security needs.

As a result of achieving her objective, Ellen's delight results from the satisfaction of her safety requirement. Ellen experiences joy when visualizing a glorious future. It can be seen in the Pictures below:



**Picture 3.25** (*To the Bone*, 00:57:02) **Picture 3.26** (*To the Bone*, 00:56:23)

In **Picture 3.25**, Ellen looks very happy. She smiles broadly, showing a feeling of happiness that she has never offered so far. Luke, as a friend of Ellen's, was also happy because it was a good start for Ellen's recovery. The scene is captured in close-up and clearly displays Ellen's face.

### 3.2.1.2 Love and Belonging Needs

Love needs, including the urge to give and receive love, can be fulfilled in a warm, intimate connection with another individual. (Schultz 1981:247). After the divorce of Ellen's parents, she assumed that no one loved her. Ellen's biological mother gave Ellen to her biological father because Ellen was sick, and her biological father never wanted to meet Ellen. However, after accepting the situation, she realised that many people loved her and wanted her to stay alive.



**Picture 3.27** (*To the Bone*, 01:40:33) **Picture 3.28** (*To the Bone*, 01:40:29)

In the two pictures above, Ellen and her family are seen loving each other. Ellen begins to accept the love that Susan and Kelly have given. Besides that, she is also trying to show love to them. This became a good impetus for Ellen's recovery. It can be argued that Ellen can fulfill her love and belonging needs perfectly. The

scene is captured in close-up, revealing the expressions of Ellen, Susan, and Kelly.

### 3.2.1.3 Esteem Needs

The first category of self-esteem demands is self-respect, which comprises desires for competence, confidence, achievement, independence, and freedom. A person must believe that he or she is capable of managing life's tasks and obstacles (Hjelle, Zigler, 1992:453). In her struggle to meet her safety needs, Ellen managed to achieve self-confidence and freedom so that she believed that she could overcome the obstacles in her life, struggling to recover from anorexia.



**Picture 3.29** (*To the Bone*, 01:29:40)



**Picture 3.30** (*To the Bone*, 01:33:40)

In **Picture 29** and **30**, it shows how Ellen's biological mother appreciates Ellen's existence as her child. She expresses her concern for Ellen and wants Ellen to be able to fight her anorexia, and this is the beginning where Ellen feels valued and has the confidence to recover from anorexia and stay alive. It can be argued that Ellen fulfils her esteem needs perfectly. The scene is shot in medium shot.

### 3.2.1.4 Self-actualization

Maslow (1987) defined self-actualization as a person's ambition to become whatever he or she is capable of being, according to Hjelle Ziegler (1992:454). After Ellen succeeded in fulfilling the needs at the previous level, she was driven

to fulfill the following need, namely self-actualization. Previously, Ellen had no desire to recover, and she only underwent treatment because of her parent's wishes.



**Picture 3.31** (*To the Bone*, 01:40:48)



**Picture 3.32** (*To the Bone*, 01:40:55)

In **Picture 3.31** and **3.32**, Ellen is seen returning to house Beckham therapy. Ellen is motivated to recover and return to Dr. Beckham of her own will, not because of coercion or the wishes of others. Ellen wanted to heal, and she actualized her wish by returning to Dr. Beckham. The scenes are shot in long shots and medium-long shots.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that safety needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory play an essential role in the main character in this film. Divorced family conditions and a less conducive environment affect a person's sense of security. This study shows how Ellen struggles to meet her safety needs as an anorexic sufferer. The levels of fulfilling safety needs that Ellen went through were: first, making a good relationship, Ellen establishing good relationships with other people who could protect her. Second is commitment, Ellen has an obligation to forget her dark past and start a new life by changing her nickname and always trying to find a place that makes her feel safe.

When safety needs are met, Ellen can achieve self-confidence and happiness, which in turn motivates Ellen to fulfill needs at the next level in Maslow's theory. The writer concludes that for the five needs in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, almost all of Ellen's needs can be fulfilled perfectly after she has succeeded in meeting the needs at the second level, namely safety needs. However, because she suffers from an eating disorder or anorexia, she cannot fulfill her physiological needs perfectly. Apart from physiological needs, she can fulfill other needs perfectly, such as safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization.

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## APPENDIX

### Summary of *To the Bone* Movie











*To the Bone* is a film written and directed by Marti Noxon. The film was released on July 14, 2017, on Netflix. A line of artists who star in this film include Lily Collins, Keanu Reeves, Carrie Preston, Lili Taylor, Alex Sharp, Liana Liberato, Brooke Smith, and Retta. *To the Bone* is inspired by the experience of Marti Noxon, who had anorexia in her youth. This film focuses on the struggle of the main character named Ellen and several other characters who have eating disorders. Ellen is a 20-year-old school dropout; her parents divorced when she was 13, which made her lose her father figure in her life.

The divorced family and the absence of a father figure in Ellen's life for many years affected her psychological growth. To make sure her grasp does not surpass the circumference of her hand, she measures it constantly. Ellen never completed a meal; she ate only a small amount before vomiting. Additionally, Ellen exercises sit-ups before bed to burn extra calories. Her stepmother, Susan, enrolls Ellen into a special anorexia consulting program led by Dr. Beckham. Dr. Beckham helps Ellen with psychological healing methods. He becomes someone who makes Ellen feel safe from her illness so that Ellen can fulfill her safety needs and meet the following needs.



## THESIS CONSULTATION CARD

NAME : Priska Putri Kurniawati  
 STUDENT'S NUMBER : 13020118130111  
 TOPIC : Safety Needs of The Main Character Reflected in Marti  
           Noxon's Film *To the Bone*  
 ADVISOR : Rifka Pratama, S.Hum., M.A.

| NO  | DATES          | CONSULTATION MATERIALS      | ADVISOR'S NOTES  | SIGNATURE   |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1.  | 31 - 01 - 2022 | Introductory Session        | Directions on thesis guidance  |    |
| 2.  | 18 - 02 - 2022 | Topic and Outline Thesis    | Title and outline thesis   |    |
| 3.  | 23 - 03 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter I   | Background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, previous studies. |  |
| 4.  | 14 - 04 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter II  | Setting, cinematography, camera distance, extrinsic elements, pyramid, method.       |  |
| 5.  | 20 - 05 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter II  | Picture size, research method.   |  |
| 6.  | 10 - 06 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter III | Mention theory, Some improvements to revise.   |  |
| 7.  | 01 - 07 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter III | Format, Some improvements to revise  |  |
| 8.  | 22 - 07 - 2022 | Thesis draft of chapter IV  | Numbering, grammar   |  |
| 9.  | 12 - 08 - 2022 | Complete thesis draft       | Some improvement to revise   |  |
| 10. | 16 - 08 - 2022 | Complete thesis draft       | Accepted   |  |