

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1. Theoretical Framework**

Theoretical framework contains of the theories about movie, intrinsic elements, and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are character and characterization, and conflict, while the extrinsic element is Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

##### **2.1.1. Definition of Movie**

Movie is a popular kind of entertainment that is created and promoted by a significant business studio. Every image in a movie has been carefully processed by a team of talented artists and technologists, making it attractive to look at (Richard, 2016:3-5).

##### **2.1.2. Intrinsic Elements**

The intrinsic element is the basic foundation of a literary work. Some examples of intrinsic elements that will be analyzed in this research thesis are character and characterization, and conflict.

###### **2.1.2.1. Character and Characterization**

One of the important elements in the movie is character. Character is the individual depicted in a dramatic or narrative work who is understood by the reader as holding specific moral, intellectual, and emotional attributes based on inferences drawn from what they say and how they say it, as well as what they do (Abrams, 1999:32-33). About writing this research thesis, there are two types of characters,

namely the main character and additional character. The character who earns the most attention and detail in comparison to other characters is referred to the main character (Klarer, 2004:10). Meanwhile, additional characters are those who may possess an individual stereotype depending on how important they are to the plot (Schmidt, 2012:26).

The way the author describes a character in their works is called characterization (Klarer, 2004:18). There are two types of describing characterization that is called showing and telling. In showing characterization, the author intervenes implicitly through the characters conversation and action, allowing the viewers to determine the characters' motivations and attitudes. Meanwhile, in telling characterization, the author intervenes explicitly to describe and frequently to assess the motivations and attitudes of the characters (Abrams, 2012:47).

#### **2.1.2.2. Conflict**

Conflict is also one of the most important elements of any literary work. Conflict usually occurs between two opposing forces such as two characters, a character and nature, or character and society (Kress, 1993:12-13). Conflict is very vital for the plot and character development. The conflict in a movie is frequently the trigger for any events that occur until the end of the story. The conflicts that appear in the movie most frequently are the conflict between an individual and him/herself, conflict between an individual and another individual, conflict between an individual and a particular society, and the last, conflict between an individual and nature (Lukens, 2003:100-104).

### **2.1.3. Extrinsic Element**

Besides intrinsic elements, there are many extrinsic elements that build literary work. In this research thesis, the writer uses theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow to analyze the way the main character fulfills his needs.

#### **2.1.3.1. Hierarchy of Needs**

The Hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory that consists of five levels of human needs. Those five levels of human needs from the bottom of hierarchy upwards are physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization needs (Feist, 2009:280).

##### **2.1.3.1.1. Physiological Needs**

Physiological needs are the first level of human needs and also the most basic needs of any person. It includes the need to eat, need to drink water, need to breathe, need to have sex, need to maintenance of body's temperature, and so on (Feist, 2009:281). Physiological needs are the most pre-potent of all needs. It means that most likely the main motivation of human need is physiological needs than others (Maslow, 1943:5). Physiological needs have two different from other needs. The first is the only needs that can be totally fulfilled or overly fulfilled. The second is a repeating pattern of physiological needs (Feist, 2009:281).

##### **2.1.3.1.2. Safety Needs**

Safety needs mean the human need to be safe and comfortable in their life. These needs appear when people are in danger or an emergency condition. They commonly require the help of another person. People become motivated by safety needs when their physiological needs have been completely fulfilled. Those needs

are physical security, peace, reliance, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and environmental disasters (Feist, 2009:281).

#### **2.1.3.1.3. Love and Belongingness Needs**

After physiological and safety needs have been fulfilled, the third level of human needs is love and belongingness which is related to the attitude of others towards us like the acceptance of our presence by others. Love and belongingness needs include the need for friendship, the need for a partner and children, and the need to be a part of a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a community (Feist, 2009:281-282). There are three categories of people based on love and belongingness needs. The first is people who have had their love and belongingness needs fulfilled since childhood. The second is people who have never felt love, so they are unable to provide love. The third category includes people who have only experienced love and belonging in small amounts (Feist, 2009:282).

#### **2.1.3.1.4. Esteem Needs**

Esteem needs mean the desire to make an achievement, to make a good reputation, and to be competent. Esteem needs include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high esteem. Maslow (1970:45) distinguished between two types of esteem needs, they are reputation and self-esteem. Reputation is the impression of a person's prestige, recognition, or fame in the eyes of others, whereas self-esteem is a person's thoughts of worth and confidence. Self-esteem is based on actual competence rather than on the judgments of others (Feist, 2009:283). These needs can be divided into two categories. The

desire for strength, achievement, competence, confidence in the face of the world, and independence and freedom are the first. Meanwhile, the second is the desire for reputation or prominence, recognition, for attention, for importance or appreciation (Maslow, 1943:10).

#### **2.1.3.1.5. Self-actualization**

Self-actualization is the highest need in the hierarchy of needs by Maslow. Self-actualization means turning someone's potential into actualities. Self-actualization includes self-fulfillment, the realization of one's full potential, and a desire to be creative in the wider context (Feist, 2009:283-284). There are fifteen characteristics of self-actualization conceptualized by Maslow, three of the characteristics of self-actualization needs as more efficient perception of reality which means people would accept reality even if it is not what they want. They perceive ultimate values more clearly than other people do. The second one is spontaneity, simplicity and naturalness which mean that humans act spontaneously, simply, and naturally in dealing with the problems they face. The last one is creativeness which means that people are creative in their own way (Feist, 2009:291-295).

## **2.2. Research Method**

The way of the writer analyzes the data can be said as research method. The methods in this research thesis contain of the method of data collection and research approach.

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

The writer uses library research method in collecting the data. Library research method is a method of collecting data by finding and accessing sources that provide factual information, and personal or professional opinion on a research question (George, 2008:6). There are two kinds of sources those are primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are the materials that the writer is going to write about and the foundation of the research. Meanwhile Secondary sources are books and articles that report the findings of research conducted by other researchers based on their primary data or sources (Reed, 1998:380-383). The primary source of this research is *The Terminal* movie script written by Hope Manna, while the secondary sources are some of journals and articles.

### **2.2.2. Research Approach**

Based on the background of the study that reveals psychological phenomena in *The Terminal* movie, the writer uses a psychological approach to analyze the problems in the movie. The psychological approach is a criticism of the human mind and its influence on human behavior (Beard, 2001:160). The writer uses this approach to analyze the research data by applying Abraham Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs.