

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The existence of literature cannot be separated from everyday human life. This happens because humans can be both subjects and objects in literature. Literature is an expression of human ideas in the form of written or oral works based on their thoughts, opinions, and experiences. The result of the work appears in the form of real feelings or only imaginative results that reflect reality. Pickering & Hooper (1981: 1) says that writing literature is a distinctive human activity that originated from the enduring human urge to comprehend, articulate, and ultimately share experiences. Marcus & Sollors (2009: 1) state that literary refers to all forms of expression, including voice, action, and invention, it means literary not only refer to what is written. Literature helps the readers or viewers to become more intellectually and personally mature because it helps them understand the hopes and challenges of people in societies that they otherwise would not be exposes to. When talking about literature, there are endless topics of discussion. Many literary works from time to time are interesting to discuss. Literature depicts human life in thought, feeling, emotion, and enthusiasm, which all are related to the scope of psychology.

The academic and practical field of psychology deals with the scientific investigation of thought, feeling, personality, mental processes, emotions, behaviour, and relationships. Papalia & Olds (1985: 4) says that psychology and literature do not stand apart, as psychology can be applied to analyze the work of

literature. Psychology and literature have different objects of concern. The subjects of concern in psychology and literature are different. Literature deals with human imagination, while psychology deals with real-life situations of human being. One of the virtual values that must be revealed is the psychology component. The readers or viewers will not be separated from their psychology activity while they comprehend a literary work. In addition, the author certainly presents characters with unique characteristics and behaviour to increase power on the stories they write in literary works. Psychology can also be discussed from a literary work, whether it is in terms of author, background the creation of literary works, or from fictional characters in real life created by the author itself. Therefore, people call such a phenomenon “Psychology of Literature”.

Many literary works can be analyzed with psychological topics, one of them is a movie. Analyzing movies with psychological aspects can be done through the characters. Characters play an important role in portraying the psychological expression of people through their appearances, utterances, actions, and dialogues. An interesting study to identify the psychological state and personality of the characters in a movie is to analyze the psychological reactions of the characters. One aspect of psychology that can be analyzed from movie is about needs. Each character in the movie has different characteristics. Their way of fulfilling needs is also not the same. Therefore, to analyze the needs of the character in the movie, a theory of psychology is needed.

Based on the discussion above, the writer is interested in analyzing the needs of the main character in a movie. The movie chosen by the writer in this study is a

movie entitled *The Danish Girl*. The writer chose this movie as a data source because, in *The Danish Girl* movie, there is a main character who has a different personality, namely multiple personality or transgender. The transgender character in the movie becomes the writer's interest to find out how the main character fulfils his basic needs so that he decides to become transgender. Before that, the writer must find a characterization of the character first. This study's objective is to identify how the character fulfils his basic needs based on the theory Abraham Maslow and identify his basic emotional needs based on the theory of Diane Tillman. The main character's behaviour and dialogue in this movie become the most significant factor in this study. There are some statements as to the reason this study is important to discuss. First, the needs analysis of the character is very important because it can explore and analyze underlying human values, beliefs, and motivations to gain insights into a problem and develop solutions. By the needs analysis, the readers can understand the character's psychology in depth. Second, the selection of the movie in this study is different from other characters because the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie is taken based on the true story of the first transgender person in the world. Therefore, an analysis of hierarchy needs of the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie needs to be done in this study.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, two problems will be explored by the writer in this study. The problems are:

1. What are the characterizations of the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie?
2. How does the hierarchy of needs reflect on the characterization of *The Danish Girl* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the statement of the problem, this study has two objectives. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the characterization of the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie.
2. To analyze the hierarchy of needs as reflected on the characterization of *The Danish Girl* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the identification of the problem above, this study focuses on the characterization of the main character and analyzing the hierarchy of needs of the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie, namely Einar Wegener as the main character in this movie. This study uses two theories and one supporting theory to identify the main character, namely the theory from Jones (1968), the theory from Abraham Maslow (1943) and the supporting theory from Diane Tillman (2014).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer expects that the finding in this study significantly advances the reader's understanding of literature. The significance is separated into two, namely theoretical significance and practical significance. Theoretical significance is a significance that can contribute to the enrichment of a particular theory so it can be applied or use by other researchers. Meanwhile, practical significance contributes to the solution of the problems that occur in society. These significances can be further explained as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study might advance and improve human science, particularly when it comes to study of literature. In addition, the result of this study can be used as a reference or guide for future researchers who are interested in the psychological analysis of literary works, especially in a movie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study helps the readers in understanding literary works, especially the contents of the movie to socialize literary works and increase knowledge about psychological analysis in literary works. This study is intended to be beneficial for the readers, especially the students of English Literature in Mahasaraswati University Denpasar. The writer hopes that the result of the study can be used to remind readers about the importance of the psychological aspect of a character and implements it in daily activity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

A review of related literature consists of a review from previous studies about needs analysis. The writer used five related previous studies in conducting this study. The first study is a thesis written by Kusuma (2018) entitled “*The Main Character’s Hierarchy in Arthur Miller’s The Death of a Salesman*”. This study focused on analyzing the hierarchy of needs of Willy Loman in Arthur Miller’s drama *The Death of a Salesman*. The researcher aims to analyze the motivation and processes of fulfilling Willy Loman’s needs. The result of the study showed that the main character unsuccessful in fulfilling all the needs. The difference between the previous data with this data is the data source. The previous study used a drama entitled *The Death of a Salesman*, while the current study used a movie entitled *The Danish Girl* by Tom Hooper. The similarity between the previous study with the current study are both analyze the main character’s needs using the theory from Abraham Maslow.

The second is a thesis written by Oktafia (2022) entitled “*Hierarchy of Needs Analysis in The Main Character of Soul Movie 2020*”. Her study discussed the hierarchy of needs and self-actualization criteria by Joe Gardner as the main character in *Soul* movie. This previous study aimed to describe and explain Joe Gardner’s basic needs and the criteria of self-actualization. The study’s data were exposed and analyzed using qualitative methods and descriptive techniques. The difference between the previous study and the current study is the data source. The

previous study used a movie entitled *Soul* movie, meanwhile the current study used *The Danish Girl* movie. The similarity between the previous study and the current study is analyzing the the needs of the main character in a movie.

The third is an article written by Aryanti et al. (2022) entitled “*An Analysis of Psychological Aspect of The Main Character in ‘Cruella’ Movie*”. The purpose of the study is to analyze behaviour and identify the psychological aspects of the main character in Cruella Movie. The data were analyzed using the theory proposed by Bernhardt (1953). Data were analyzed using qualitative methods and presented descriptively. The result of this study obtained 24 data relating to the psychological aspect of human motivation experienced by the main character. The differences between the previous study and the current study are the theory and the data source. Meanwhile, the similarities are the method used and the topic of psychology approach about human motivation.

Fourth, the article entitled “*An Analysis of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Need in The Great Gatsby Novel by Franciss Scott Fitzgerald’s*” by Bahuwa (2018). Her study discussed about the main character’s need named Jay Gatsby as the main character in “The Great Gatsby” novel. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The writer used the theory of Human Motivation proposed by Maslow (1970) to analyze this study. The result of this study was found the main character were not fulfilled the safety nee and love and belongingness need. The difference between the previous study and the current study is the data source. Meanwhile, the similarities are the theory and the method used.

The fifth is an article written by Ghozali (2020) entitled “*The fulfilment of Hierarchy of Needs of Elinor in The “Sense and Sensibility” Novel by Jane Austen: A Study of Humanism Psychology of Abraham Maslow*”. The research was intended to find and describe the fulfilment of hierarchy of needs of the main character. The writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and the data were taken from the novel. The differences between the previous study with the current study is the data source. The previous study used *Sense and Sensibility* novel as data. Meanwhile, the current study used *The Danish Girl* movie to analyze the data. The similarities between the previous study and the current study are using the qualitative method and using Abraham Maslow theory.

2.2 Concepts

The concept is an explanation of the terms that refer to the title, beside that the concept also defines terms that are relevant to the problem and terms that are often used in research. There are three concepts used in this study; they are concept of psychology of literature, concept of character, and concept of movie which are described as follows:

2.2.1 Hierarchy of Needs

The study of literature employing a literary work as the subject of psychic action is known as literature psychology. Literary work is seen as a psychological phenomenon by showing psychological aspects through the characters in the story. Welles & Warren (1977: 81) states psychology of literature that studies the types

and principles of psychology applied to literary works. It means that study looks at how topics and cases in psychology are applied to the character of literary works. Need is one of the psychological aspects that move living things in their activities and become the reason for everyone to try something. Needs cannot be separated from everyday life during human life requires a variety of needs.

2.2.2 Character

Character is one of the important elements in literary work. Abrams (1981: 32) says that characters as the people shown in a dramatic or narrative work that the reader or viewer infers have distinct moral, intellectual, and emotional traits based on what they say in the dialogue and what they do in the action. A character who has been fully characterized and has many characteristics that are displayed in the story is said to be well-developed. Character development is important in character-driven literature, where stories focus not on events or plot, but on individual personalities.

2.2.3 Movie

Movie become a famous interesting media around the world. Movie is a literary work in the form of moving images in which there are scenes depicting a storyline. Evison (1983: 148) says that movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television as a motion picture. Movie is also the artistic creativity of the person who makes the movie itself. Therefore, movie has a creative ability because the movie can describe existing reality with imaginary images that can provide entertainment, contemplation, and reflection for the audience who watches it. A movie cannot be

separated from the presence of characters. Many interesting sides to people can see in the movie, starting from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology, and many more. By watching movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, and learn something new from the movies.

2.3 Theories

The existence of theory is very important in research because the theory is a device to provide direction to validate a phenomenon. In this chapter, the theories that are used to analyze the movie are explained. The writer employs a specific theory and approach that are relevant to the object of the study. Those are the theory of characterization from Edward Harrell Jones (1968), the hierarchy of needs theory from Abraham Maslow (1943), and the basic emotional needs theory from Diane Tillman (2014) as the supporting theory in this study.

2.3.1 Theory of Characterization

The character that appears in the story has several characteristics or traits. In order to reveal the characteristics of the character through characterization. The process of creating and developing a character in a work of fiction is called characterization. In a movie, characterization can consider one of the important elements. Jones (1968: 84) states characterization is the depiction of clear images of a person. Characterization is a description of the characters in the story, it can about the physical description (gender face, eyes, hair, clothes, age, way of walking, and so on). It can also describe the psyche and emotions (behaviour, sadness, anger,

and so on). Based on that definition, characterization means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their action.

The writer employs the theory of characterization to identify the qualities of the main character in *The Danish Girl* movie, because before analyzing the needs of the main character, the writer needs to find out the main character's characteristics in-depth first. The writer uses the theory of characterization from Jones (1968) to find out the characterizations of the main character. There are four processes of characterization based on Jones (1968). Those are physical appearance, social status, social relationship, and personality.

2.3.1.1 Physical Appearance

Physical appearance describes the body characteristics or features. Physical appearance of the main character, it contains the physical of the appearances, related about their age, performance, describe how old they are, how they look like, about sex both men or women is having a pale skin, handsome, or beautiful, long, black, or brown.

2.3.1.2 Social Status

Social status describes how the main character's life (rich or poor), how the integrity of educational and treasure dignity and discusses the background of the main character, such as: their educational background, their life in middle, high modern classes.

2.3.1.3 Social Relationship

Social relationship discusses the relationship between the main character and the other character surrounding them (minor or supporting character).

2.3.1.4 Personality

The Personality of the main character describe the personality of the main character such as: how to create romantic situation, can see good condition to play a role, whether are they responsible, neat persons or discipline.

2.3.2 Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory

Human needs are the essential needs that are needed by humans to survive or fulfill their lives. Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs is a theory in psychology proposed in his 1943 paper *A Theory of Human Motivation*. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels. Starting from the lowest level to the highest level. Those levels are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.



Figure 2. 1 Hierarchy of Human Needs Pyramid
(Source: <https://www.simplypsychology.org>)

2.3.2.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the basic or the lowest needs that humans must fulfil. The physiological needs include biological and physical needs. These basic needs must be met by an individual to reach the next level. Examples of these needs are food, water, sleep, sexual needs, clothing, and so on. When these needs cannot be fulfilled the individual cannot rise to the next level.

2.3.2.2 Safety Needs

When humans have fulfilled their physiological needs, there is a second need that must be fulfilled. It is called safety needs. Safety needs are the needs that humans need for safety or security in their life. There are examples of safety needs; a sense of security from disease, a sense of security from danger, a sense of security from natural disasters, and a sense of security from criminal acts.

2.3.2.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the next need should be fulfilled namely love and belongingness. At this level, Maslow explains why humans fall in love. He explained that humans seek love and affection from others because they are based on loneliness, solitude, anxiety, stress, and depression. Apart from matters of romance, this third level is also related to relationships and friendships. To be able to fulfil this need, the previous needs must be met first.

2.3.2.4 Esteem Needs

The need for esteem is the fourth level in Maslow's Hierarchy. The satisfaction of self-esteem needs leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. Self-

esteem is divided into two, namely self-respect and respect from others. Every individual who can reach this level will need to be respected, a feeling of wanting to be trusted by others and to stabilize themselves. These needs are generally related to the level of education and employment.

2.3.2.5 Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization need is the highest need among all the needs in Maslow's theory. This need can be achieved if the four previous needs have been met. Self-actualization is the fulfillment of own potential. Examples of self-actualization such as future goals, mental maturity, and desires. Maslow states that self-actualization is the need for individuals to determine their desires. Maslow explains there are several types of self-actualization:

- a. **Acceptance and Realism:** This section is a condition when a person can accept all good facts regarding themselves, other people, or their environment.
- b. **Problem-Centering:** Individual is always motivated to be responsible and prioritize ethics in social life.
- c. **Spontaneity:** It means being able to adapt spontaneously to a condition.
- d. **Autonomy and Solitude:** It means having high freedom and privacy. Every human needs a separate space in his personality.
- e. **Continues Freshness of Appreciation:** This type is an individual who is grateful for all achievements they have achieved. Feeling successful and secure with perceived.

- f. Peak Experiences: This type is the highest type of self-actualization because people always see things positively even if they are in a bad condition.

To identify how the main character fulfill his basic emotional needs, this study uses the supporting theory by Diane Tillman (2004). The five basic emotional needs according to Diane Tillman are:

1. Safe
2. Loved
3. Understood
4. Respected
5. Valued

