

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER NEEDS IN *LIFE OF PI* MOVIE USING MASLOW'S THEORY

Yohanes Truman AM, Singgih Daru Kuncara, Ririn Setyowati

English Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Mulawarman University

e-mail: blue.taureansoul@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research focuses on analyzing the Hierarchy of Needs manifested in the main character. Two questions were designed to discuss this topic. The first question is about the Needs manifested by the main character in the movie. The second question is about the desire of the main character in fulfilling his Needs. This research used descriptive qualitative method to explain and describe the data carefully in answering the questions. The data in this research were in written form taken from the dialogue and narration of the movie. This research uses Maslow's theory. it is appropriate theory to this research. This research examines the elements of the hierarchy of needs through the main character.

Keywords: *Life of Pi*, Maslow, hierarchy of need.

A. BACKGROUND

Basically, every human has the skills to create something and feel the beauty. Human also has a desire to be able to enjoy the beauty. It pushes human to create something that can bring pleasure and satisfaction to human itself. The work of human beings could be a material or artistic creativity. According to Wellek and Warren (2014) "literature is a creative activity, a work of art" (3), based on the statement, we know and understand that literature and life of human are closely related. The literary work has now developed more rapidly and more varied. One type of literary works is the movie, as well as other works of art, movie has a characteristic that exist in the composition of artistic variety. The literary influence in the movie is one of the developments in the movies. The development of literature in the movies itself can be seen by seeing the fact that many movies are made based on the story in a literary work. In this research, I tried to analyze the needs that manifested by the main character in *Life of Pi* movie and the desire of the main character in fulfilling his needs in *Life of Pi* movie.

I choose *Life of Pi*, because this movie has a story about childhood of main character and it focused on the needs stages then the others new movies. The process of Piscine Molitor Patel as a main character in fulfilling his needs in this movie matched with my selected theory.

In *Life of Pi* movie, there was a story of main character when he was childhood and it is necessary to become as the data in this research in order to get all of information about main character needs when he was a child. The desire of main character when he was a child is different between when he was a teenager. This differences show his desire to achieve of the needs when he was a child and had parents and when he was a teenager and lost all of his family in shipwreck.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Based on the quotation, before analyze some literary works. It is necessary to understand the literary theory and literary history first. Therefore, before I analyze the *Life of Pi* movie, I need to know what are the elements of the literature are existing in this movie. In this case, I explain about the hierarchy of needs, character, and characterization also movie dialogue and narration for help me to do this research

1. Hierarchy of Needs

In the hierarchy of needs, Maslow has regulated the human needs in the form of hierarchy or tiered form. According to Hjelle and Ziegler (1976), when a person feels satisfied with the current needs, more needs are rise and it must be fulfilled (368). Based on Maslow in Sobur (2003) human needs as a driver or motivator and it creates a hierarchy or rank level (273). According to Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1976), humans always want something and it became a characteristic and typical of human life (368). Based on all of that statement we can see that humans have a tendency to achieve their needs, so every level of needs can be fulfilled only if the previous levels have been or are relatively satisfied. According to Farozin and Fathiyah (2004), Maslow describes the human needs by using stages, starting from fulfilling the first most basic needs and continues to the subsequent needs (87).

With reference to Maslow in Schultz & Schultz (2014) needs by Maslow, in order of gratification, physiological need, a sense of security, a feeling of acceptance and affection, esteem, and self-actualization (561). Based on explanation from several expert, needs of human are divided into five sections as we can see from the depiction below.



Physiological Needs

According to Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1976), when human fails to fill the stomach, anything else will be defined as unimportant. Freedom, love, community feeling, respect, philosophy, all will be unimportant and useless (369). Based on Maslow (1954), someone who is shortage such as food, safety, loves and esteem more likely to give priority to the feeling of hungry and needed food, physiological needs will be the main motivation rather than the needs of others (37).

According to Maslow in Sobur (2003) physiological needs is the most basic and most powerful, because it is to survive physically (274). According to Maslow in Farozin and Fathiyah (2004), physiological needs are the most important needs in

satisfaction because related with life existence, and the needs such as food, water, oxygen, activity, rest, temperature balancing, sex, and need to stimulant sensory (87).

Based on the experts above, physiological needs are the most basic need in the hierarchy of needs, which is very important to be fulfilled first before the next stages of needs. Generally, the physiological needs are absolute and connected in effort to maintain the balance of physical element. These physiological needs such as eating, drinking, sugar, salt, protein, needs for rest and sex are very powerful, in a state of absolute hunger, and thirst can refuse all other requirements and make somebody focusing in ability to fulfill these needs.

Safety Needs

According to Maslow in Sobur (2003), safety needs include the needs of protection, security, law, freedom from fear and anxiety (275). After fulfilled the physiological needs, then the needs of safety come. The needs of safety are needed for feeling freedom from fear and anxiety, to keep exist and safe from danger. Based on Maslow in Farozin and Fathiyah (2004), the safety needs can be observed in infants and children because of their powerlessness and dependency on the family so if these is not fulfilled then the child will feel anxious and insecure (88).

According to Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1976), in the period of infants and young children, safety needs are most readily observed. They respond with fright when they hear a loud noises, it is because they are helpless and dependence on adults (370). Physiological and safety needs are basically the need to maintain life. Physiological needs are short-term survival, while security is a long-term survival.

Based on Maslow (1954) the needs for safety can be seen more efficiently in the infants or children rather than adults, by observation to their reaction when they feel unsafe. Infants and children can give the direct reaction rather than adults. When adults feel unsafe, they can cover up the feeling of unsafe (39).

Love and Belongingness Needs

Based on Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1976), love and belongingness needs are needed for have a relationship with other peoples, for a place in his or her family and groups (371). According to Maslow in Farozin and Fathiyah (2004), love and belongingness needs encourage people to make affective contact or emotional bond in the form of a feeling of love and to be loved by another people in the environment (88).

According to Maslow in Sobur (2003) somebody needs to be loved and to love, it is means the sense of affections and bound or having, and someone also need acceptance by others such as family or friendship (277). So after the physiological needs of security are relatively satisfied, needs is to be part of the social group and love become the dominant destination. People are very sensitive to loneliness, exile, rejected the environment and the loss of a friend, or lost love.

With reference to Maslow (1954) If both physiological and safety needs has been fulfilled, the love and belongingness needs will rises. Human will feel lonely and need a friend, a wife, or children. Human will hunger for relationship and will try more intensive to fulfilling this needs (43).

According to Maslow in Sobur (2003), there are two kinds of love, D-Love as Deficiency Love Needs and Being or B-love (277). D-Love is a need of love because of a shortage. People who love something that he or she does not have, such as self-

esteem, sex, or someone who makes himself to be not alone, for example dating relationship, living together or marriage that makes people satisfied comfort and safety. D-love is a love that is selfless, who gained rather than giving. Then the B-Love or Love Being based on the assessment of the other person is, without a desire to change or take advantage of him. Love that does not intend to have, does not affect, and primarily aims to give people a positive picture, self-acceptance and feeling loved, the man who opened the opportunity to thrive.

Esteem Needs

By following Maslow in Sobur (2003), Esteem needs have two kinds of award; those are respect for us, and respect for the judgments of others (278). According to Maslow in Hajlle and Ziegler (1970) esteem needs are divided into two subsidiary sets, Self-Respect and Esteem from others. Self-respect is an individual desire for competence, confidence, personal strength, adequacy, achievement, independence, and freedom and esteem from others includes prestige, recognition, acceptance, attention, status, fame, reputation, and appreciation (372).

According to Maslow in Farozin and Fathiyah (2004) needs for self esteem includes two parts, namely the individual needs to feel valued in their lives in a way to respect ourselves as desire, self-confidence, independence and freedom, and the second is the appreciation of the other person for what he did (88).

Based on Maslow (1954), all human in a society have a needs or desire for self-esteem needs and esteem of others. These needs have been classified into two subsidiary sets. The first is self-esteem needs such as strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, confidence independence, and freedom. The second is esteem of others needs such as reputation, prestige, status, fame, and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45)

Self – Actualization Needs

According to Maslow in Sobur (2003), actualization is a desire to be self and be anything on his own ability to realize the highest potential in self (278). According to Maslow in Hajlle and Ziegler (1970) self-Actualization is a person's desire for self-improvement, his or her drive to make actual what he or she is potentially, desire to become everything that one is capable of becoming (373).

Based on Maslow (1954), the self-actualization needs is the human desire to become more and more, and to become everything that he is capable of becoming (46). According to Maslow in Farozin and Fathiyah (2004), self-actualization is the need to meet the essential human impulse to be human in accordance with the wishes and her potential (89).

Respect for our self (self-respect) such as, needs strength, competence, achievement, self-confidence, and independence, and freedom, mastery, all of this from inside us. In addition, respect of others (respect from other) such as needs respect from others, fame, domination, became an important person, status, honor, accepted, and appreciated. That entire award comes from others people.

After all the basic needs are enough, the self-actualization needs will arise, this needs for somebody who wants to be something that the person is able and to realize of the full potential, through the talent. Self-actualization is the desire to obtain satisfaction with itself, to realize all his potential, to become what he can do, and to be creative and

freely reach the top potential. Humans are able to reach the level of self-actualization is to be fully human, to obtain the satisfaction of the needs, even others people do not realize there is "needs" like that.

2. Character

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2013), character is presented in a narrative work or drama, which by readers interpreted to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and action (247). According to Baldick (2001), "characters are actors in fiction or drama" (37). the characters can be concluded as an actor that shown in a work, which is interpreted by the reader, have the moral quality and a certain tendency as expressed in his speech and what is done in action.

3. Characterization

According Jones in Nurgiyantoro, (2013) characterizations are depiction of a clear picture of someone who has featured in a story (247). According to Baldick (2001) characterizations are supplying a character in fiction or drama in a way, directly or indirectly, and invites the reader to interpret the quality of himself through words and actions (37)

In short, the characterization is a clear depiction or portrayal about someone who featured in a story that can be either physical or psychological state. Therefore, characterizations are forming elements whose presence has needed to turn on characters in the story. So, the characterization itself only some requirement for describing or depiction of the role character itself.

4. Dialogue and Narrations

Dialogue and narration appear alternately so that a film is not monotonous. According to Pettrie & Boggs (2012), in the modern movie, a major part of our attention directed to the sound in movie, it is naturally directed for understanding the dialogue, because dialogue in most films gives us a great deal of important information (221). Dialogue is a conversation or narrative fellow characters in a work, so that we as though receiving a direct information through these characters.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013), narrative language is conversation between the authors as the main character to the readers, as if the author allows the reader to see and hear his own words by main character (418). While when the narrative is not a conversation between characters in a work, but rather the author tells the story directly. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013) all of the narrative, that not a form of conversation - often can convey something more concise and direct. That is, the author tells the story directly (418).

C. METHOD

This research used qualitative research design to analysis the data in order to explains, and describes the data with carefully. Qualitative research itself is a research, which is natural and produces the descriptive data either written or oral, or other data form. Based on Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2012), characteristics of qualitative research are, the research has the natural setting and the source of the data must be direct from the object of the research and the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research itself is already descriptive, the data collection in qualitative research mostly collected in the form of words rather than number. Qualitative research

itself are concerned with the process and simply with outcomes or products, qualitative research also keep reviews the previous data and analyze the data inductively, until it saturated in order to get the meaning, that is the qualitative approach way (13-14).

1. Data and Data Sources

This research uses an approach through the theory of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The data in this research were the dialogues and narrations in *Life of Pi* movie, which is providing the information about the main character in *Life of Pi* movie. Meanwhile the source of the data on this research is the *Life of Pi* movie.

2. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher. According to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2012) in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument (13). Author as an instrument in this study serves to establish the focus of research, selecting data sources, collecting data, assessing the quality of the data, analyze the data, interpret the data, and make conclusions on the findings.

3. Data Collection

The dialogues and narrations in *Life of Pi* movie and some supporting theory are collected by followed some steps. The first is I watch movie *Life of Pi* carefully in order to take the dialogue in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that contain information relating to the issue of research. The second is taking screenshot for support the written data in order to give the depiction about the situation of main character.

4. Data Analysis Technique

After I have collected the data, I analyzed the data by following some steps. The first step is classifying the data based on the information about main character needs that contained in the data. The second step is finding the answer of research problems by identifying the kinds of needs that showed by the main character in the movie and analyzing the influence of the main character desire in fulfilled his needs. The third was make conclusion for answering the research questions based on result of the research.

D. RESULTS

Life of Pi movie told about the main character's life before and after shipwreck. The movie was showing about Piscine, when he was a child until he tried to survive in the middle of pacific because of the shipwreck. Furthermore, the main character also believes, if he wants to survive he must watchful to the Bengal Tiger. In his efforts to survive, the main character must fulfill his needs.

Therefore, I use Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Harold Maslow to classify the main character needs for survive. I also analyze the process of the main character in fulfilling the needs. I also identify some of the main character's behaviors, thought or feeling and some description about him that represent his needs.

Based on the previous explanation at Chapter II, the stage of needs in Hierarchy of Needs Theory was dividing into five stages of needs. They are such as Physiological

Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belongingness Needs, self-esteem needs and the highest Self-Actualization Needs.

1. Physiological Needs of the Main Character Before Shipwreck

In the beginning of *Life of Pi* movie, the main character tells the history of his family. His mother and himself in good condition or healthy and his father is a businessman who owned the zoo and run a hotel. His mother is a botanist in the zoo. The physiological or basic needs of his family are fulfilled. The background of his family is rich. His father as a businessman set their economic level in save place and, his mother also help her husband to manage the zoo, we can see from the narration below.

“Mother and I were both healthy.”

“My father owned the zoo. My father, who was a clever businessman, came up with one. He ran a hotel, and he got the idea to open a zoo. As it also happened, my mother was a botanist in the gardens. They met, married, and a year later my brother Ravi was born. I came two years after that.”
(00:11:50 - 00:12:14)

According to Abraham Maslow (1954) in the extreme starving condition, human hopes only about food, only interest with food and think about food (37). According to dialogue of Pi character with the novelist, the information above shows Pi character is not in extreme condition. It can be seen when Pi said his father was a businessman and running a zoo also owned a hotel, Pi family in good economic level and not have a problem about food and water.

In this case, the main character can fulfill the needs without the barriers and obstacles. His parents still feed their family. He does not feel the lack in fulfilling his needs and the physiological needs are enough fulfilled for the main character.

2. Safety Needs of the Main Character Before Shipwreck

The second needs is about safety needs, when all physiological needs are fulfilled and no longer controlling thoughts and behaviors, then, appearing a new set of needs, such as: security, stability, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos. Moreover, the safety need is often revealed specially in searching for protector, or someone who can give the security. Maslow explained that safety needs had been found in many societies who live in state of emergency such as war or natural disaster. He emphasized that a normal adult who live in Western countries, generally, their safety needs was fulfilled because the condition of the country relatively prosperous and safety.

In the beginning *Life of Pi* movie before the accident of shipwreck Piscine still has his parents, the needs of safety still enough because Piscine still dependence to his parents for safety needs. According to Maslow in Hjelle and Ziegler (1976) for the period of infants and young children, safety needs are most readily observed, they respond with fright when they hear a loud noises, it is because they are helpless and dependence on adults (370).

We can see the main character did not feel the threat of danger, this situation shows that the main characters needs about safety has fulfilled. We can see when Pi and his brother wanted to see the Tiger closely and they tried to feed the Bengal Tiger direct from his hand. Piscine did not feel afraid to the Tiger. He believed that the Tiger has a soul and the Tiger can be a friend.

“I want to see him close up. You're not a zookeeper. Come on! That's it, Richard Parker. It's for you. No! What are you thinking? Are you insane? Who give you the permission to come back here?” (00:22:23 -00:22:51)

From the quotation above, we can see that Piscine still depends on his parents about safety needs. His father gives him some information about Tiger. His father explained to him “Animals do not think like we do. People who forget that get themselves killed. That Tiger is not your friend.” This experience teaches Pi about the danger, in the future it have influence to make him more carefully to the Tiger.

3. Love and Belongingness Needs of the Main Character Before Shipwreck

Before the shipwreck, as a normal human in general, the main character needs friends, family, or special relationship. This can be seen when Piscine considered Mamaji as his family. In fact, Mamaji is his father's friend, not his uncle. Piscine has a feel of belongingness because Mamaji trained him to swimming twice a week. Piscine is also accepted in his family, there is no refusing from his parents. His mother very loves him and his brother. Their mother often told stories to them and stayed with them when time to go sleep. His brother Ravi in this movie also never has confrontation with Piscine. This situation shows how Piscine did not have any problem in Love and Belongingness Needs.

According to Abraham Harold Maslow, explanation about dependency in fulfilled the needs in chapter two. In period of infant and young children, several needs still come from the parents or adult person. When Pi in the senior high school he had a close relationship with Anandi. Piscine felt boring in his life before he met Anandi, boring life slowly back into the exciting when he had a relationship with Anandi.

“School was a bore. Nothing but facts, fractions and French Words and patterns that went on and on, without end Just like my irrational nickname I grew restless searching for something that might bring meaning back into my life. And then, I met Anandi Mother made me study music And one day, my teacher came down with the flu He asked if I could take his place, playing rhythms for a dance class.”(00:26:13 - 00:26:55)

This shows that the main character need about love from childhood to adulthood has been fulfilled. In childhood, the main character got the love and affection through his parents. When Pi is enough mature, need to love and beloved is fulfilled when the main character has a relationship with Anandi.

Love and Belongingness needs are fulfilled when Pi was child. Of course, there is a different between love, and belongingness needs when Pi was a young child and when Pi is already an adult person. When Pi still was a child, he only needed love from his family and closer person.

4. Esteem Needs of the Main Character Before Shipwreck

He was called by his friends as “pissing” it is mean somebody who was pee everywhere. This effort made him become a school legend. In his effort to get respect from his friends, he fulfilled his needs about respect from others. The impact from that effort made his ability increase and he proved that by mastery the math formula.

“Good morning. I am Piscine Molitor Patel. Known to all as Pi, the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet which is also used in mathematics to represent the ratio of any circle's circumference to its diameter. An irrational number of infinite length usually rounded to three digits as 3.14.Pi. Very impressive, Pi. Now, sit down.” (00:07:36 - 00:08:17)

“And from then on, you were "Pi" the school legend” (00:09:27)

Based on quotation above, we can see when Piscine has tried to get respect from his friends in his school. He explained his nickname in front of his class. Piscine in this scene tried to fulfill his needs for esteem needs. When he started entering the school his friends called him as pissing. His friends often called him as a man who pissing everywhere, since that Piscine tried to explain his nickname connected to the math formula.

5. Self-Actualization of the Main Character Before Shipwreck

In the movie *Life of Pi* the main character had to actualize himself when he tried to believe in God through the three religions.

“I came to faith through Hinduism and I found God' love through Christ. But, God wasn't finished with me yet. God works in mysterious ways. And so it was, He introduced Himself again. This time, by the name of Allah. My Arabic was never very good. But the sound and feel of the words brought me closer to God. In performing Shalat. The ground I touched became holy ground. And I found a feeling of serenity and brotherhood.” (00:18:04 - 00:19:03)

A clear understanding of these needs is located at some satisfaction that must be fulfilled first. It starts from the physiological, safety, love and belonging, and esteem needs. As described above, the main character can actualize him when he was a boy, Piscine tried to actualization himself as he tries to understand God through the three faiths.

6. Physiological Needs of the Main Character After Shipwreck

The situation was change after the accident of shipwreck, Piscine fall back to the lower level of hierarchy. This situation happened because he must find sources of food and water to keep alive, after several days he found some supplies food and water can under the tarp and he also tried to catch fish for food and feeding the Bengal Tiger. We can see from the quotation below when Piscine prepared to keep the supplies of food and water also fishing.

“I need to find a way to feed him I can eat the biscuits but God made Tigers carnivores, so I must learn to catch fish” (01:05:16- 01:09:47)

We can see Piscine tried to catch fish for fulfilling his needs about food, and because there is a Bengal Tiger with him, he must fishing to feed the Tiger. It shows how the hierarchy of needs have a relation between five stages of needs.

7. Safety Needs of the Main Character After Shipwreck

After the accident, only Pi and few of animals survived in the lifeboat. After that Pi found a book of safety guidelines on lifeboat and begin to follow the instructions for safety based on the quotation below.

“Set your save place in order for the battle to survive. Establish a strict, schedule for eating keeping watch and getting rest. Do not drink urine or sea water.” (01:00:18 - 01:00:32)

After a few days, which is the next challenge was a Tiger in a lifeboat. At this level, Pi must make the distance as well as the need to keep focused in order to not become food for the Tiger. It can be seen from the quotation below, the main character tried to catch a fish for the Tiger so the Tiger do not starve and attacked him.

“I need to find a way to feed him I can eat the biscuits but God made Tigers carnivores so I must learn to catch fish.”(01:05:16 - 01:05:18)

“Maybe Richard Parker can't be tamed, but with God's will, he can be trained. My fear of him keeps me alert. Tending to his needs gives my life purpose.”(01:16:48 - 01:17:03)

8. Love and Belongingness of the Main Character After Shipwreck

Piscine met Orang Utan after shipwreck, and he called the Orang utan and talked to Orangutan like a somebody that understand what he said. After several days the fact is, Piscine had a chance to kill the Tiger, but he did not do that. This shows, that Piscine have a feeling or sense of belongingness to the Tiger. The feeling of belongingness in here can be happened because of the relation between the Tiger and Pi in past. Piscine and the Tiger grew together in the zoo, even his father ever thought to him the Tiger cannot be a friend.

“Orange Juice! Orange Juice! Welcome to Pi's Ark. Where is your boy, Orange Juice? Don't worry, I bet mother and father found him. They'll all be here soon.” (00:47:29 - 00:48:36)

When Piscine tried to take the lifeboat from the Tiger, he had succeeded to take the lifeboat when the Tiger jump out to the sea. In that time, Piscine could kill the Tiger. The Tiger cannot jump in to the lifeboat from the water. This shows the feeling of love and belongingness in the main character. The fact is, Richard Parker still a wild animal and dangerous animal. This feeling has created by long time relationship between the Tiger and Piscine.

9. Self – Esteem of the Main Character After Shipwreck

When Pi was in the middle of the ocean, he was also trying to fulfill the needs of self-esteem. The need for self-esteem occurs when Piscine tried to get a place in a lifeboat. Piscine tried to appreciate the presence of Richard Parker with the reward of food to the Tiger, hope the Tiger down, and hide under the tarp. Piscine also filling the time by beating the bucket because he ever learned to play the drum, before his family decided to move to Canada.

“Go, Richard Parker. Go.Go on home, I'll leave you alone. I'll respect that, I promise. Go. Come on. Yes!” (01:19:50-01:20:12)

The main character tried to fulfill the self - esteem by appreciating the existence of the Tiger in the lifeboat. Piscine also filled his free time by beating the bucket. This shows that Piscine still appreciated himself by using his skill in playing drum to entertain himself. Self- esteem in the situation above, arise because Piscine has been studying the skill.

10. Self-Actualization of the Main Character After Shipwreck

After all the requirements have been satisfied, the main character tried once again to achieve the top of hierarchy of needs. The desire of main character to find the land and met fellow humans to achieve the highest potential. In this case, he should do for satisfying himself in self-actualization.

“I saw how my life would end if I stayed on that island. Alone and forgotten. I had to get back to the world, or die trying. I spent the next day preparing the boat. I filled my stores with fresh water. Ate seaweed until my stomach could take no more. And brought as many meerkats as I could fit into the storage locker for Richard Parker” (01:42:11-01:42:39)

In that situation, forms of self-Actualization of the main characters is the hope, Piscine prepared everything that need and decided to sail. He tried to find land that has the population of the fellow humans. This needs was called as self-actualization, the tendency of an individual to actualize themselves in any case significantly to achieving the full potential of him. This trend can be described as a desire to become more and more of whatever he achieved before, to become everything that is capable.

E. DISCUSSION

Based on the findings above, the main character needs has divided into two explanations. The first is about main character needs when he was child and still had his parents. The second is when he was in the middle of Pacific Ocean and struggled to fulfill his needs.

In the first of *Life of Pi* movie, I found the main character needs about physiological has been fulfilled. The main character needs such as food, water, rest, salt, and protein are enough. In the first, the movie shows about the economic background of Patel family. Piscine father is a businessman, his father run a hotel and zoo. His mother is a botanist in the zoo. As we can see, the situation in there is safe. There is no war or disaster in the city, their parents can fulfill the physiological needs and no barrier. This situation happens because there is no problem with their economic level. They can buy the food and water, the air in the city is enough clear because that is small city near to the ocean.

The second needs are safety needs, this stage about feeling safety and comfortable. In the finding research above, Piscine did not feel threat of danger. The scenes was showed when Piscine wanted to see the Tiger closely and feeding the Tiger by his hand. This proves that Piscine still felt safe even the situation is dangerous. Based on Maslow (1954) the needs for safety can be seen more efficiently in the infants or children rather than adults, by observation to their reaction when they feel unsafe. Infants and children can give the direct reaction rather than adults. When adults feel unsafe, they can cover up the feeling of unsafe (39). In the findings, Piscine did not feel the threat of danger when he was facing to the Tiger. The safety needs will change when

Piscine is grows up. He got experience when his father explained to him about the Tiger, his father said to him that Tiger is not his friend. After that, Piscine have a knowledge about the dangerous of the Tiger. This knowledge will make Piscine more carefully in the future. This is how the safety needs become a long term needs and connected to others stages of needs.

The third needs are love and belongingness, this stage is about feeling love and being loved also feeling belonging to each other. With reference to Maslow (1954) If both physiological and safety needs has been fulfilled, the love and belongingness needs will rises. Human will feel lonely and need a friend, a wife, or children. Human will hunger for relationship and will try more intensive to fulfilling this needs (43).

In the research findings above, I found that main character feeling about love and belongingness has been fulfilled. This is shown when Piscine called Mamaji as his uncle, even Mamaji was not his uncle and only friend of his father. This feeling about belonging can happen, only if Piscine feel needs about love has been fulfilled.

When Piscine was a child, he got love from his parents. As we can seen from the findings above, his family accepted Piscine and his mother very loved them. His mother told the story before their sleep, and his mother spoke up for them when their father angry with them. The love from their mother is a natural as parents, so the need of love when Piscine was a child has been fulfilled. The feeling of belongingness made by Piscine to Mamaji can happen because Piscine has fulfilled the love needs.

The fourth stages are self-esteem needs, this stage about desire for respect from others and respect to himself. Based on Maslow (1954), all human in a society have a needs or desire for self-esteem needs and esteem of others. These needs have been classified into two subsidiary sets. The first is self-esteem needs such as strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, confidence independence, and freedom. The second is esteem of others needs such as reputation, prestige, status, fame, and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45).

In this stage, Piscine tried to fix his nickname. He was called by his friends as “pissing” it is mean somebody who was pee everywhere. This effort made him become a school legend. In his effort to get respect from his friends, he fulfilled his needs about respect from others. The impact from that effort made his ability increase and he proved that by mastery the math formula. Here we can see that, the desire of the main character to fix his nickname because his nickname the subject of ridicule by his friends at school. It makes him evolve and mastering mathematics.

In this case Piscine also have respect to himself by his nickname. Piscine respects himself by explaining that his nickname is a term used in the mathematical sciences. The main character appreciates his nickname. An action that has taken by the main character has brought him in a development, which he should be able to master the science of mathematics to explain to his friends about his nickname.

Actually Piscine has fulfilled the need to appreciate by his father. His father had appreciated the way in which Piscine, when he wanted to believe in a god through three different religions. It has maintained by Piscine until adulthood, it indicates that the Piscine respects himself who believe in god through more than one religion. This is would be not realized if Piscine did not appreciate his efforts during his search for God. Piscine will not meet the need for appreciation if he does not respect himself.

The fifth stages are self-actualization. Based on Maslow (1954), the self-actualization needs is the human desire to become more and more, and to become everything that he is capable of becoming (46). The main character had to actualize

himself when he tried to believe in God through the three religions. To become everything that is capable, somebody will try to achieve more than what he ever achieved before.

In this case, Piscine made the religion as his self-actualization. This can happen because all requirements of needs are enough fulfilled. The desire to understand God through the three religions is unusual but it is about self-actualization, the desire of main character to obtain satisfaction with himself, to realize all his potential, to become what he can do, and to be creative and freely reach the top potential. Piscine want to be able to reach the level of self-actualization is to be fully human, to obtain the satisfaction of the needs, even others people do not realize there is "needs" like that.

After the shipwreck, Piscine fall back to the lower level of hierarchy. This situation happened because he must find sources of food and water to keep alive, he found some supplies food and water can under the tarp and he also tried to catch fish for food. After his need for food has fulfilled enough, other needs will arise. Physiological needs are related to the life existence, if Piscine did not fulfill that needs, then he would be not exist. After several days, he focuses on searching the food. Piscine can fulfill his needs about food and ready to next needs.

After needs about food is enough fulfilled Piscine continue to the needs for safety, Pi found a book of safety guidelines on lifeboat and begin to follow the instructions for safety. After he makes a raft and makes a distance from the Tiger, so Piscine can focus to make a plan how to take control of the lifeboat and training the Tiger about communication through his gesture. The safety feeling in here because, there is a distance between Piscine and the Tiger.

After several days, Piscine tried to fulfill the needs of love and belongingness. The fact is, Piscine had a chance to kill the Tiger when he got control the lifeboat, but he did not do that. This proves that Piscine have a feeling or sense of love and belongingness to the Tiger. Furthermore the feeling of love and belongingness also can be happened because of the relation between the Tiger and Pi in past. Piscine and the Tiger grew up in the zoo by the same master; even his father ever thought to him the Tiger cannot be a friend, Piscine still believe that Tiger can be a friend.

The need for esteem occurs when Piscine tried to get a place in a lifeboat. Piscine tried to appreciate the presence of Richard Parker with the reward of food to the Tiger, hope the Tiger down, and hide under the tarp in here we can see how Piscine gave respect to the Tiger. As the wild animal, the Tiger need the meat and Piscine tried to make the Tiger down into the tarp by giving the meat as the reward to the Tiger. Piscine also fill the time by beating the bucket as before the family decided to move, Piscine ever learned to play the drum. This is a form of appreciation of Piscine to his self and the skill that he has.

The needs of self-Actualization of the main characters is the hope when he tried to sail and continued the journey, Piscine prepared everything he needed and decided to sail and tried to find land that is populated with all his fellow humans. This need has called as Self-Actualization, the tendency of an individual to actualize themselves in any case significantly to achieving the full potential of him. This trend can be described as a desire to become more and more of what ever achieved before, to become everything that is capable. The desire of main character to find the land and met fellow humans after his experience in the middle of Pacific Ocean to achieve the highest potential of his capability. In this case, he should sailing for satisfying himself in self-actualization.

F. Conclusion

At the beginning of the movie, Pi has enough fulfilled all of his needs and he can focus on self-actualization. He did this because he wants to fulfill his spiritual interests. This needs only occurs when the needs for another has been fulfilled such as physical, safety, belongingness, and self-esteem. Pi can achieve this full potential or actualization because he has been getting all his needs, his family can fulfill his physiological needs. The safety needs of main character also enough fulfilled, it is can be seen when Piscine did not feel threat of danger when he feeding the Tiger by his hand. He also still dependent on his parents about his safety needs. In fulfilled the self-esteem needs, he struggled to get her self-esteem through others when he tried to explain his nickname. After all of needs are has been fulfilled, he can pursue his hobbies and interesting to God, it is shown when he interested to know God through some religions.

When the shipwreck occurred, Pi back to the bottom of Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow. Then, Pi tried to survive and he needed food, shelter and water that are a physical need. To keep him safe and not attacked by the Tiger in the boat, he must make a distance and feed the Tiger for fulfill his need about safety. He spent his first few days in the boat building such a safe place. Then as the time continues to pass, Pi and the Tiger have a bond, actually this bond happened since long time ago, when the Tiger and Pi was grown up together in the zoo. This bond made the Tiger have become like a friend, even have a chance to kill the Tiger, Piscine not do that. This act is show a sense of love and belongingness in Piscine. Then he tried to make himself have an authority to ensure that he could control the Tiger, this is for get respect for himself and could share the place in the boat together to achieve a need for esteem. When Pi stranded on a floating mysterious island, Pi got some sources of food and fresh water, but Pi chooses to sail because, at this point Pi wants to actualize himself by his way of his desire to be able to reach out to the place that inhabited human beings.

Piscine Molitor Patel as the main character in the movie was describes as someone who has a high curiosity, smart and, open-minded. This is can be seen when Pi begins to follow several religions at the same time, and when at school he tried to explain his name as an existing symbol in mathematics.

REFERENCES

- Andro, Norbertus Riko Juni. "Florentino Ariza's Lonelines Which Leads into Self-Actualization in *Love in the Time of Cholera* Movie." 2013. Print.
- Baldick, Chris. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Term*. Oxford: Oxford Paperback Reference, 2001. Print.
- Burleson, Winslow. "'Developing creativity, motivation, and self-actualization with learning system'." *The International Journal of Human-Computer Studies* 2005: 436–451. Print.
- Fahrozin, Muhammad, and Kartika Nur Fathiyah. *Pemahaman tingkah laku*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2004. Print.
- Hajelle, Larry, and Daniel J.Ziegler. *Personality Theories*. 2nd. Tokyo: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1981. Print.
- Maslow, Abraham Harold. *Motivation and Personality*. New York: Harper & Row, Inc., 1954. Print.

- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013. Print.
- Petrie, Dennis, and Joseph Boggs. *The Art of Watching Film*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012. Print.
- Sari, Febry Indah. "A Main Character Analysis of *My Sister's Keeper* Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow Theory." Institutional Repository UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 2012. Print.
- Sarwono, Sarlito W. *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*. Ed. Eko A. Meinarno. 1st Edition. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013. Print.
- Schultz, Duane P., and Sydney Ellen Schultz. *A History of Modern Psychology*. Ed. M. Rizal. Trans. Lita Hardian. 10th. Bandung: Nusa Media, 2014. Print.
- Sobur, Alex. *Psikologi Umum dalam Lintasan Sejarah*. Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia, 2013. Print.
- Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012. Print.
- Wellek, Rene, and Austin Warren. *Teori Kesusastaan*. Trans. Melani Budianta. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2014. Print.

