SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-ACTUALIZATION NEEDS
ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE HUNDRED-FOOT JOURNEY FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


The Hundred-Foot Journey (2014) film directed by Lasse Hallstrom is the unit analysis of this research. This research analyzes the hierarchy of needs of the main character. The purpose of this research is to know and understand what the main character needs for his life and how he fulfills his needs based on the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow. This research is also conducted to know the characteristic of the main character, which is conveyed in the film. The qualitative descriptive analysis method is used to reveal the findings. All data are collected from the dialogues and the pictures of the film.

The result of this research shows that the main character can fulfill his needs. The main character Hassan is an Indian immigrant person who wants to become a great chef in Paris. In order to become the great chef, he must fulfill his unsatisfied needs, which is the self-esteem, and self-actualization needs. He fulfills his self-esteem needs by convincing Madame Mallory to recognize his skill in cooking. Then he fulfills the self-actualization needs by returning to his village where he uses his potential as an actualized person.
APPROVAL

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on August 24th, 2016. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, August 24th, 2016

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, August 2016

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Film is a work of art and part of literary work. Furthermore, film also reflects the life of society in the past, present, and future conveying a story about culture, education, politic, economy, psychology and others. According to Pamusuk, film is a combination of variety of arts, such as music, drama, literature, that makes film into complex art, as reflected in terms of total art, pan art, and collective art (18). In film, one of the issues or topics that appeared is about psychology.

Psychology is a study that focuses on human’s life aspects. Therefore, literature and psychology are related because they both have the same function of human experience as social creatures. Literature and psychology do share an experience as a study, because of that the psychology approach considered important in literature research (Minderop 2).

The relation between psychology and film as literary work occurred because it deals with the psychological aspects of the character as human life in the film. Endraswara said in his book, that psychology and literature is the study of literary work that sees the work as a mental activity and will display the psychological aspects through the character (96). Literature and psychology concerned with the issues of psychological aspects on fictional figures contained
in literary work. One of the psychological aspects is about person’s need and the way he tries to fulfill the needs.

According to Maslow’s motivation and personality theory, there are five levels of the hierarchy of needs. This theory focuses on the psychological aspects of a person to fulfill the needs. Here are the levels of person’s psychological needs based on Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory. The first is physiological needs, this needs are the basic need of human such as food, water, air, sleep, and other. The second is safety needs, such as for steady employment, health insurance, and shelter from the environment. The third need is love and belongingness needs such as need for belonging, love and affection. The fourth is esteem needs such as personal worth, social recognition, and accomplishment. The fifth is self-actualization needs that refer to desire of fulfillment, namely, the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become that one is capable of becoming (36-46).

To analyze the human needs in character, the characteristic theory is used to describe and discover then use it to find the needs. Therefore, this research analyzes the film that has an issue about a character who want to fulfill his needs.

*The Hundred-Foot Journey* film is an American Indian film. This film tells about a young talented man in cooking, Hassan Iqbal Kadam. He is a chef in his family restaurant at Mumbai. Since child his passions for food incredibly great. This passion makes Hassan ability in cooking great. He learns to taste a food and
to cook from his mother before she died. In the beginning, Hassan and his family live at Mumbai, India. The fire incident that causes his home and mother died make him and his family move to a village in France. In the village, Hassan and his family have a home as the restaurant named Mansion Mumbai. Across his restaurant is a Michelin Starred restaurant, Le Saule Pleureur.

In the village Hassan has a good life. He has a family who loves and support him. He is a chef in his own restaurant with his family and he has a customer. However, one day he tries to move from his good life to search for what he wants.

Later, Hassan wants to become a great chef, and he decides to become a chef in Madame Mallory’s restaurant. However, his father refused, after Madame Mallory convinces his father that Hassan will become a great chef, finally he agreed. In addition, his need to become a great chef leads him to the top of chef in Paris. From that case, he tries to fulfill his needs by becoming a great chef in Paris.

Thus, the writer is interested in conducting research about hierarchy of needs of the main character in The Hundred Foot-Journey film by using Abraham H. Maslow psychology approach. Because the main character in this film, which is Hassan, takes a decision to move to Madame Mallory restaurant and begin from bottom to become the chef though has a better life. This research analyzes the main character who wants to fulfill his needs presented in The Hundred-Foot
Journey film. To fulfill the needs there is a theory which is suitable to observe this film well known of the hierarchy of needs by Abraham H. Maslow.

Based on explanation above, it is clear that Hassan want to become a great chef by learning a French cuisine. His needs lead him to gain his goal after fulfill all of his needs. It means that Hassan not fully satisfied what he has as a chef before. This research argues that Hassan is well aware of his needs as a chef and describes how he fulfills his needs, through the theory of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs.

B. Focus of the Study

The focus of the study is to describe the characteristic of the main character, Hassan, and to find the needs he wants to fulfill using the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow.

C. Research Question

Based on the background and focus of the study, the current study intended to answer the following questions:

1. How is the main character Hassan described in the film?
2. How does the main character Hassan in this film fulfill his needs?

D. The Significance of the Study

Based on the result of this study, this research signifies to help the readers in understanding the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow.
Furthermore, the result of this research can enrich literary studies, particularly literature and psychological approach.

**E. The Methodology of the Study**

This methodology of the study consists of several elements related to the research: method of the research, data analysis, instrument of the research, and unit analysis.

1. **The Method of the Research**

   In this research, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Farkhan, a qualitative descriptive is a research that rely on verbal data and non-numeric as a fundamental analysis and problem solving of the object (2). He also described that descriptive method does not need statistics analysis and has to analyzed based on the methods, theories or relevant approaches (Farkhan 44). Qualitative method can give more attention to data analysis, and the data related with the context itself (Bahtiar 16). By using this method, the writer will do explaining, describing, and analyzing the element of the film. The writer will collect, describe, and analyze the data then write the supporting analysis from any sources.
2. The Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above the objective of the study is to understand the main character and to find the hierarchy of needs of the main character in *The Hundred-Foot Journey* film.

3. The Technique of Analysis Data

In this research, the collected data will be analyzed by using Abraham H. Maslow’s theory. Therefore, the study begins by analyzing the script, watching and learning the film repeatedly, and then focuses on the main character characteristic and how to fulfill the needs. In this research, the writer uses qualitative technique by collecting the main information from this film and secondary information, such as journals, articles, books, and websites related to support the study with taking notes. The writer gives explanation about data through the script of film and pictures.

4. The Instrument of the Study

The main instrument of the research is the writer himself, by watching the film several times, analyzing the script of the film, identifying, classifying and giving some notes of the collected data. The writer also uses many sources to support the analysis.
5. The Unit Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is *The Hundred-Foot Journey* film in 2014 directed by Lasse Hallstrom, produced by Steven Spielberg, Oprah Winfrey, Juliet Blake, presented by DreamWorks Pictures and Reliance Entertainment and formatted in mkv file.

F. The Time and Place of the Study

The research is conducted for several months in 2016 at State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Letters and Humanities Faculty, English Letters Department. To support the analysis, the writer visits several libraries in various universities. The source, which is found, gives the writer many knowledge and information related to the research.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will explain the hierarchy of needs theory developed by Abraham Harold Maslow. The theory is used to analyze the main character Hassan Iqbal Kadam in The Hundred-Foot Journey film how he fulfills the needs. Thus, the research will be supported by characterization theory in order to strengthen the analysis and to find the needs.

A. Previous Research

There is no previous research about The Hundred-Foot Journey film before. However, there are two researches contain and discuss the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow. The first research is written by Febry Indah Sari entitled “A Main Character Analysis of My Sister’s Keeper Movie using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham H. Maslow’s Theory” in 2011 at State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The second research is written by Erlina Pranistiasari entitled “Shopping Behavior as The Reflection of The Hierarchy of Human Needs on The Main Character in The Film Confessions of Shopaholic” in 2011 at State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

The first research discusses about the main character characteristics that in turns influenced her in fulfilling her needs. This research reveals the needs of the main character and focuses on the three needs, they are; physiological needs,
safety needs, and love and belongingness needs. This research concludes that the main character can fulfill all of the three needs.

The second research discusses about the main character and her shopping behavior reflects the hierarchy of needs. Then, this research identifies that the character’s characteristic and her shopping behavior influence the main character attitude in fulfilling her needs. After identifying, this research concludes that the main character in this film can fulfill all the five level of needs and the shopping behavior on the main character reflects the needs of esteem and self-actualization needs.

Both research explains that the main characteristic or motivation of the main character influence them to fulfill the needs. Then, they use the theory of hierarchy of needs to identify the needs that not fully satisfied. The differences between this research and the previous are the object and the discussion in the research. The first one discusses the main character reflects the three needs from hierarchy of needs and the second discusses the main character reflect the five level of hierarchy of needs, which both of them use the same theory developed by Abraham H. Maslow in the work.

This research is different from two previous researches above. Although this research uses the same theory, but the object of the research is different and also the research question.
B. Character and Characterization

In literary work, character is a person who is presented or appears in the story. A character must seem real, understandable, and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. In other words, they conform to the laws of probability and necessity (by reflecting externally observable truths about human nature), they conform to some inner truth (man as we want him to be), or they are made to seem real by the convincing art of the actor (Boggs 49).

Furthermore, the character that appears in story has several characteristic or traits. This mean, to reveal the character characteristic is through the characterization. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character (DiYanni 55). According to Albertine Minderop, characterization means describing character. The method of characterization is the method to describe the characters in literary work. To determine the character and characterization are different. (Minderop, 2)

In addition, Boggs divided it into several ways to describe the character. Those are the characterization through appearance, dialogue, external action, internal action, and reaction from other characters.

1. Characterization through Appearance

Film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting. A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. Although
some actor may be versatile enough to project completely different qualities indifferent roles, most actors are not. The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character (Boggs 50).

2. Characterization through Dialogue

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But much is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of the speech. Actor’s use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their characters’ social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes (Boggs 50).

3. Characterization through External Action

Although appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person’s actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality.

Thus, there should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her actions, the actions should grow naturally out of the character’s personality. If
the motivation for a character’s action is clearly established, the character and the plot become so closely interwoven that they are impossible to separate, and every action that the character takes in some way reflects the quality of his or her particular personality (Boggs 51).

4. Characterization through Internal Action

There is an inner world that normally remains unseen and unheard by even the most careful observer/listener. Yet the dimension of human nature that this world embraces is often essential to a real understanding of a character. Inner action occurs within character’s mind and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure (Boggs 52).

5. Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen. The other character can tell about the problem, which is caused by the main character and the characteristic of the main character (Boggs 52).

This step signifies to the research because the characterization of the main character support the research finding to find the hierarchy of needs in the next step, which is using Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory.
C. **Hierarchy of Needs Theory**

Abraham Harold Maslow was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1908. He is a pioneer in the development of humanistic psychology. Humanistic psychology emphasizes the role of choice in human life, as well as the influence of responsibility on creating a meaningful and satisfying life (Larsen 370). Humanistic psychology appeared because Maslow does not satisfy of psychoanalysis and behaviorism. Psychoanalysis concerns the research on the neurosis and psychotic person, while behaviorism concerns behavior’s study on environment. Humanistic psychology believes individuals are controlled by their own values and choices and not by the environment or by unconscious drives. People are good, frees to act and have a potential for learning, growth and development. Everyone’s life is found in the choices that person makes and the responsibility that he or she takes for those choices.

Based on Maslow, human is influenced by motivation. We must consider feeling, desires, hope and mind of someone to know and understand his/her behavior. Everyone has same basic needs. According to Maslow, there are several basic assumptions regarding motivation. First, Maslow adopted a holistic approach to motivation which said that the whole person, not any single part of function, is motivated (Feist, 277). It is John who wants food, not John's stomach. Furthermore, satisfaction comes to the whole individual and not just to a part of him (Maslow 49). The motive of hunger, in turn causes the person to seek out food, to think about food constantly, and perhaps even to see food in objects not
normally thought of as food. For example, a hunger person gazing at the sky might exclaim, “Wow, the cloud looks just like a hamburger.” (Larsen 352). In other words, when someone is hungry, he is hungry all over; he is different as an individual from what he is at other times.

Second, motivation is usually complex. It means that a person’s behavior may appear from several separate motives. For example, the desire for sexual union may be motivated not only by a genital need but also by needs for dominance, companionship, love, and self-esteem. Third assumption of motivation is that people are continually motivated by one need to another. When one is satisfied, it ordinarily loses its motivational power and is then replaced by another need. Another assumption is that all people everywhere are motivated by the same basic needs. Needs for food, safety, and friendship are common to the entire species. The last assumption concerning motivation is that the need can be arranged on a hierarchy. Every need has relation between one need to another; lower level needs must be satisfied or at least relatively satisfied before higher level needs become motivators (Feist 277).

Based on Maslow, there are five levels of hierarchy of needs. They are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The first four levels on Maslow’s hierarchy are referred to as "Deficiency-needs" or "D-needs". D-needs arise out of the organism’s requirements for physiological survival or safety, such as the need for food or rest, and motivate the individual to engage in activities that will reduce these drives. Motivation and the D-needs are powerful determinants of behavior.
The last level, self-actualization needs is referred to as growth need or “B-needs.” B-needs do not stem from a lack or deficiency; rather, they push forward to self-fulfillment (Engler 350). His theory of the hierarchy of needs is a strong catalyst for founding of humanistic psychology. There are five level of hierarchy of needs in person to be fulfilled.

1. The Physiological Needs

The first need in hierarchy is the physiological needs, and usually the starting point for motivation theory. This need is the lowest order need and the most basic. This includes the need to satisfy the basic biological needs such as food, air, water and shelter. These physiological needs are the most pre-potent of all needs. This means that in the human being who is missing everything in life, most of their major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others. For example, a person who is lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else. Like a hungry person are motivated to eat or drink, not to make friends or gain self-esteem (Maslow 36). If all the needs are unsatisfied, and the organism is dominated by physiological needs, all other needs may become simply nonexistent or be pushed into the background (Maslow 37). Once this physiological needs is satisfied, “other (and higher) needs emerge and these, rather than physiological needs” dominate person. Once the second level of needs have been satisfied, the importance of the third level will emerge and so on (Maslow 38). They are the basic needs because if a person is deprived of all
needs, it is these physiological ones that would come first in the person’s search for satisfaction.

Physiological needs differ from other needs in at least two important respects. First, they are the only needs that can be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. People can get enough to eat so that food completely loses its motivational power. For someone who has just finished a large meal, the thought of more food can even have a nauseating effect. A second characteristic peculiar to physiological needs is their recurring nature. After people have eaten, they will eventually become hungry again; they constantly need to replenish their food and water supply; and one breath of air must be followed by another. However, other level needs do not constantly recurring. For example, people who have at least partially satisfied their love and esteem needs will remain confident that they can continue to satisfy their love and esteem needs (Feist 285).

2. The Safety Needs

The second need in hierarchy is the safety needs. Maslow stated,

“If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on.”(Maslow 39).

Mostly every person seeks to find these needs because they have to live a life at least without anything to worry. Usually, children motivated by this need because they live with such threats as darkness, animals, strangers and punishment from parents. For some adults also, when their have bad experience in childhood
and feel unsafe that causes them to act as if they were afraid of parental punishment (Feist 286). Safety needs differ from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satisfied; people can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous acts of others (Maslow 39).

3. Love and Belonging Needs

The third need in hierarchy is the belongingness and love needs. Maslow stated, “If both the physiological and safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs” (Maslow 43). The absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children will motivate a person for affectionate relations with people in general like a place in his group or family and he will try to achieve this goal (Maslow 44). A person that motivated by this need will feel the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood, or a nation (Feist 287).

People who have their love and belongingness needs adequately satisfied from early years do not panic when denied love. These people have confidence that those who are important to them, so when other people reject them, they do not feel devastated accept them (Feist 288). The love needs involve both giving and receiving love. Maslow stated that person seek to overcome feelings of loneliness and alienation. This involves both giving and receiving love, affection, and the sense of belonging.
4. The Esteem Needs

The fourth need in hierarchy is esteem needs. “To the extent that people satisfy their love and belongingness needs, they are free to pursue esteem needs, which include self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high esteem” (Feist 289). These involve needs for both self-esteem and for the esteem a person gets from others. Humans have need for a stable, firmly based high level of self-respect, and respect from others. These needs classified into two subsidiary sets. First is the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second is the desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame, and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation. When these needs are satisfied, a person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world and if these needs are frustrated, a person feels inferior, weak, helpless and worthless (Maslow 45).

5. Self-actualization Needs

“Even if all needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. He must be true to his own nature” (Maslow 46). This need we may call self-actualization.
When all the four needs are satisfied, then the needs for self-actualization emerge. Maslow describes self-actualization as a person’s need to be and do that which the person was born to do. “A musician must make music, an artist must paint, and a poet must write” (Maslow 46). These needs make themselves felt in signs of restlessness. The person feels on edge, tense, lacking something, in short, restless. If a person is hungry, unsafe, not loved or accepted, or lack self-esteem, it is very easy to know what the person is restless about. However, it is not always clear what a person wants when there is a need for self-actualization (Feist 290).

Based on Maslow, there are several characteristics of self-actualizing people (Larsen 376):

a. More efficient perception of reality.

   Self-actualizing people can more easily detect phoniness in others and also are less afraid and more comfortable with the unknown. Self-actualizing people see the reality efficiently.

b. Acceptance of self, others and nature.

   They realize that people, including themselves, make mistakes and have frailties, and they accept this fact.

c. Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness.

   Their behavior is marked by simplicity and honest naturalness. They do not put on airs or strain to create an effect. They trust their impulses.
d. The Peak Experience

A peak experience is a momentary feeling of extreme wonder, awe, and vision. They are special experiences that appear to be very meaningful to the person who has one.

In supporting film analysis, the writer uses Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory. This theory can be used to identify and discover the motivation of the main character because it signifies the human needs.
CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

Based on the explanation of the hierarchy of needs theory developed by Abraham H. Maslow, the application of the theory to the research object will be explained in this following chapter. To find Hassan’s needs, the writer will analyze some of the needs that have fulfilled. Then, discuss how Hassan fulfills his other needs that he pursued. This analysis will begin by describing the characteristic of the main character.

A. Character Analysis

The main character in The Hundred-Foot Journey film is Hassan Iqbal Kadam. Hassan is described as an Indian immigrant person who seeks for a better future in Europe. He only wears simple outfit such as a shirt, a pants, and a jacket. His young look and innocent facial expression gives an interpretation that he has not a lot of experiences in cooking. The immigration officer also supports this description, when he asks Hassan about his job.
The Immigration Officer: Your occupation?
Hassan: I am a cook.
The Immigration Officer: You mean kitchen porter?
Hassan: No, cook.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 02: 30 – 00: 02: 39)

The officer does not believe Hassan’s ability as a cook, because it requires specific skill and needs experiences. A kitchen porter is more suitable job for Hassan, according to the officer, because it does not require skill and experience. A kitchen porter is “someone whose job is to wash dishes, etc. in a hotel or restaurant kitchen”. Moreover, when Hassan is asked to give some proof of paper whether he is a cook, he only shows samosa (traditional Indian food). This once more supports the argument that Hassan is an innocent person. He thinks that food is enough to convince people that he is a cook. While in Europe, a valid proof is a paper or certificate.

Hassan’s innocence is resulted from his world that only about food and cooking. In the film, he is described shopping for food and ingredient with his mother in a market, cooking in his family restaurant, and cooking on his background home in London. He never described doing anything besides cooking. His world only revolves around food and cooking.

Hassan is interested in food and had the ability to taste not only with his tongue, but also with his all sense, mostly he learned how to taste. He had those abilities learning from his mother as his instructor. This description is described through external action. In the beginning of the film, Hassan and his mother were buying some ingredient and food in a market. Then, he tasted the sea urchin in the
middle of a crowded buyer. As he tasted the sea urchin, the sensation deliciously pleased his mouth.

The pictures above illustrate Hassan’s expression when he tasted the sea urchin and how the others character react. His expression says the sea urchin taste good and delicious. This expression rarely seen for young age who generally not understand about food, and because usually is just a flat expression. Hassan’s expression points out and describe a person’s reaction like has a gift in tasting a food. This action creates a reaction from other characters. The other picture illustrates the situation when all buyers look at him as he shocked by the seller for selling the sea urchin to him.

The Seller : Sold! To the boy who knows.
(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 02: 15 – 00: 02: 21)

The quotation above is the reaction from the seller. The seller decides to sell the sea urchin to Hassan not to the other buyer. The seller notices Hassan’s expression when he tastes the sea urchin. His expression satisfies the seller because Hassan appreciates food and believe he has a gift. It means Hassan’s expression can attract the seller that he has a good sense in tasting food.
Besides Hassan’s ability to taste a food, he also had a skill in cooking. Living in France, Hassan became interested in French cuisine. Hassan discovered that to learn French cuisine, he had to master the five basic sauces first, which is bechamel, veloute, hollandaise, tomate, and espagnole. He got that information from Marguerite, the sous chef in Le Saule Pleurer restaurant. Therefore, Hassan invited Marguerite to come to the river for tasting his five basic sauces, which he learned and cooked from the book on his own.

Marguerite: Um, you know, Madame Mallory says that she knows in just one mouthful if a chef has the potential to be great. When someone comes to apply for a job, she never interviews them. She, um… She asks them to make her an omelet. And she takes one bite of the omelet, and then her tongue decides. Oui ou non. That’s it.

Hassan: And?
Marguerite: Oui! It’s incroyable. It’s… It’s incroyable.
Hassan: Thanks. Thank you.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 45: 26 – 00: 47: 25)

Here, Marguerite is amazed by Hassan’s food. She expresses it by telling that Madame Mallory can decide whether a person has a potential to be a great chef with her tongue. She does not expect that Hassan is able to cook the French basic sauces, moreover she says incredible twice. The way Marguerite speaks and comments about Hassan’s food indicate that Hassan has a potential in cooking, because she knows it is difficult to cook these sauces without skill, technique, and experience.

Hassan: But you think of me as a chef?
Marguerite: Yes.
Hassan: A real chef?
The quotations above show Marguerite’s opinion about Hassan in cooking by calling him a real chef. It is because she recognizes his ability in cooking. However, this is because Hassan is considering himself as a cook not a chef while Marguerite calls him a real chef and she mean it. According to Cambridge dictionary, a chef is “a skilled and trained cook who works in a hotel or restaurant, especially the important cook” and a cook is “someone who prepares and cooks food”.

Furthermore, Hassan cooked a pigeon with truffle sauce for Madame Mallory apologizing for his father’s poor behavior. He cooked that food by himself, which is the main menu in Madame Mallory’s restaurant to serve the government minister. He learned to cook the pigeon recipe in very old cookbook for the first time. However, Madame Mallory intentionally throws the food to the garbage after she tasted it. (See picture 1)

The picture above illustrates Madame Mallory’s expression after she throws the food. In fact, her reaction indicates that Hassan’s food has a quality. Her expression shows how she is amazed and does not believe after tasting Hassan’s pigeon with truffle. Then she goes outside her restaurant thinking about
it. She knows the taste of pigeon is good, but somehow she does not admit it. This is because she sees Hassan as her culinary rival.

Hassan also has a passion in cooking. Hassan’s passion for cooking makes him want to learn more about different cuisine, which is French cuisine. While in the kitchen at his home, he found a book about Michelin Star and French cuisine. He started to read it passionately.

The pictures above illustrate Hassan’s expression when reading a book about French cuisine. This expression shows how he really wants to learn in cooking French cuisine. Those scenes imply Hassan’s passion for cooking with his curiosity and desire. Not only by reading a book, he is also asking Marguerite to help him. At the market, Hassan met Marguerite the sous chef in Le Saule Pleureur restaurant. Even it is the second time they met, Hassan did not hesitate to talk and ask Marguerite a favor.

Hassan : I would like to learn about French cuisine. Perhaps you could recommend a book?
Marguerite : And why would I do that? You’re the enemy now. No?
Hassan : See you on the battlefield.
Marguerite : See you.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 26: 42 – 00: 26: 49)
The dialogues above show Hassan’s interest in learning French cuisine. He asks Marguerite which book is recommended to learn French cuisine. But, Marguerite refuses to help Hassan because she considers Hassan as a competitor.

However, one day when he returned home, he found in front of his door several books about French cuisine. Then, he studied about it on his own at night in his room. (See picture 2)

“Combine the milk, sugar, vanilla, eggs, kirsch and salt. Mix until silky to the touch. Pour into a pan, spread your cherries over the top and bake until the skewer inserted into the batter comes out clean. A golden-brown crust will have formed on the top and on the bottom”.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00:29:45 – 00:30:07)

Another moment that shows Hassan’s passion for cooking is after an incident at his hometown in Mumbai. His father decided to bring Hassan and the family to London. There, Hassan continued his learning for cooking on his own at his home near to Heathrow. This picture below illustrates that Hassan passion for cooking is great, even in a rainy day.

Hassan is described as a good person. He is decent and kind to another person. When Madame Mallory came to his home while preparing to open the restaurant, he behaved toward her in a fair and nice way.
Madame Mallory: Um, but could I look at the menu?
Hassan: Yes, of course.
Papa: Uh… (Speaking Indian)
Hassan: Relax, Papa. Right. This is our menu. The specials, they will change from day to day.
Madame Mallory: Well, curry is curry, is it not?
Papa: Obviously, you’ve never eaten Indian food, especially cooked by my son.
Madame Mallory: Yes, I understand you people like to keep everything in the family. Well, if your food is anything like your music, I suggest you turn it down.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 31: 28 – 00: 32: 10)

The dialogues above show how Hassan behaves toward Madame Mallory. When Hassan gives the menu to Madame Mallory, he decently explains about the menu and keep in silent while his father arguing to how Madame Mallory talks about his menu. For Hassan it is fair to explain the menu although he knows that Madame Mallory is a competitor.

Hassan’s presence in the village makes Madame Mallory’s chef, Jean Pierre dislike him. Hassan gets burn injury to his hand because Jean Pierre sets fire to his home. Even his hand get burns injury because the fire, he does not mad or afraid.

Mahira: You know, I think it’s time we got rid of these.
Hassan: Why? It’s about good food. It’s just different. Don’t be afraid.
Mahira: You know they hate us. Aren’t you angry?
Hassan: No. We are not visitors anymore Mahira. This time we will not run. You know what they say? If you can’t beat them, join them.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 01: 02: 30 – 01: 03: 29)

The dialogues above with shows how his sister Mahira worries about his condition, but even after his hands get burn because the fire, he is not afraid or
angry. Generally, a person who get injured by another person will be mad and angry. Otherwise, it is fine for him and thinking to win over with kindness.

Based on the discussions above, the main character, Hassan is an Indian immigrant person who live in France, he seems innocent for his young facial features. He is interested in food and has a gift and talent in culinary. He also has a passion for cooking. He is decent and kind towards another person. Though, he has a qualification to be a great chef in Paris, he decides to return to the village. This indicate that some of his need not fully satisfied and tries to achieve it. Hassan’s needs will be discussed in the following discussion.

B. The Hierarchy of Needs of the Main Character

The Hundred-Foot Journey film tells a story about the main character Hassan. He is a chef in his family restaurant. One day, his passions for cooking French cuisine makes him want to be a great chef. In order to pursue his goal, Hassan tries to learn cooking from Madame Mallory in her kitchen, Le Saule Pleureur.

The first need according to Maslow is the need for food, drink, sleep, shelter or the needs that related to physiological needs (36). Hassan had a home as a restaurant. The circumstances and conditions made him easy to eat, drink, and sleep. Even after the tragic incident, that happened in his family, when his family restaurant burnt and caused his mother’s death, he still able to fulfill his physiological needs. It is same when Hassan and his family start a new life in St.
Antonin village at France. The pictures below illustrate Hassan’s physiological needs.

The second needs are to feel peace, secure, safe and out of danger from environment and also having a job (Maslow 39). Hassan’s job is a chef in his family Indian restaurant. Even though there is a threat to his family, which caused the restaurant burnt, Hassan did not consider it as a threat, because Hassan had already a strategy to deal with the situation by joining Madame Mallory’s restaurant.

The third need is love and belongingness needs. Hassan’s love and belongingness needs are fulfilled. Maslow said that love and belongingness needs is related to interaction with other people and may include the need for friend, need for belonging and need to give and receive love (43). Hassan receives love from his family. His sister Mahira care about his condition after the incident in their home, especially his father who praised him as a genius, make him to be loved and belong to the family. The quotations below support the argument.

Papa: “My son is the Indian chef in Europe in fact the whole Western world”. “He is my little genius”.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00:28:42 – 00:28:59)
Hassan also had a friend who helps him to learn French cuisine. His friend Marguerite lends him several books about French cuisine and gives him suggestions and opinions about cooking. This relationship can be called as a need for affection as a friend. The picture below shows their friendship.

The fourth need is esteem needs. The need to be respected by others needs to be appreciated by others, and need to have power. Esteem needs are including of self-confidence, self-respect, and self-competence (Maslow 45). The moment that affects Hassan’s esteem needs is when he wants to become a great chef by learning French cuisine. He thought that he had a potential to achieve his goal. Besides, he wants to be recognized by Madame Mallory as a chef. However, Madame Mallory did not respect him as a chef, because she saw Hassan as her culinary rival. Hassan is interested in French cuisine because there is something unique about the food and he wants to learn it from Madame Mallory in order to achieve his esteem needs. French cuisine is “all about building flavor” according to Dorie Greenspan, the author of *Around My French Table* (Gauchat 1). “It’s all about mastering the basic techniques, layering flavors, playing with textures and savoring each bite. And the French do that so well” according to Chef Eric Ripert (Ahuja 1).
Madame Mallory is known as a chef and had a restaurant with Michelin Star called Le Saule Pleureur. According to Marguerite, she is interested only in Michelin Star. Michelin Star is a hallmark of fine dining quality and restaurants around the world tout their Michelin Star status (McConnell 1). Moreover, Marguerite told Hassan how Madame Mallory knows that a chef has a potential to be great in just one bite of an omelet. Then, he tries to join with Madame Mallory to win her recognition. When the opportunity comes, he asked Madame Mallory to cook an omelet with his recipe and taste it.

Hassan: “Madame Mallory asked me to work in her kitchen, at the Saule Pleureur”.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 01:13:25 – 01:13:27)
The other esteem needs are when Hassan got an offer to work in Paris. With his self-competence and confidence, he can bring the second star for Madame Mallory’s restaurant after thirty years. This moment makes Hassan recognized by the expert of French cuisine. This approve that Hassan esteem needs to be respected by others and recognized is fulfilled. Therefore, this is one-step forward in his journey to become a top chef.

The fifth need is self-actualization needs. Maslow describes self-actualization as a person’s need to be and do that which the person was born to do. “A musician must make music, an artist must paint, and a poet must write.” It is the desire for self-fulfillment and to become everything that want to be. It includes using one’s full potential” (46).

Finally, the need for self-actualization emerge in Hassan. Hassan with his potential, talent, and passion for cooking he can becomes a top chef of Le Baleine Grise restaurant in Paris. Le Balaine Grise is a restaurant known for experimental food combinations and a famous restaurant in Paris. It had a different level from Madame Mallory’s restaurant. The pictures and quotation below illustrate Hassan’s famous as a chef in Paris.

“In just one year, culinary star Hassan Kadam has transformed the restaurant with his introduction of bold spices, explosive taste, and
unusual combinations. Hassan in no stranger to Paris nightlife. He is hot in the kitchen, and very popular with the ladies. The question on everyone’s lips: “Will chef Hassan Kadam stay at the Balaine Grise”.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 01: 46: 03 – 00: 46: 06)

The quotation above supports Hassan’s self-actualization in Paris as a chef in Le Balaine Grise restaurant. As a chef, he become creative that makes him able to combine and mix Indian food and French cuisine. Hassan then reaches his peak experience. It is one of characteristic of self-actualization person.

Although Hassan has become a famous chef in Paris, he feels alone. He does not have time for himself. He only spends all his time in the kitchen experimenting food. This is the experiences loss of placement in time and space with his family and friends in the village. That is the exact time when he feels emptiness in his life. Then, his friend says, “Every bite takes you home”. This statement reminds him of his past experience and his philosophy of food. Hassan used to believe that food is memories. It is stated by Hassan when he talks about his favorite food with Marguerite.

Marguerite : What’s your favorite dish to cook?  
Hassan : Jalebi.  
Marguerite : What is that?  
Hassan : Uh... Fermented dal and flour, deep fried.  
Marguerite : Mmm.  
Hassan : The smell reminds me of my mother.  
Marguerite : You’re lucky. The smell pf pigs’ feet in vinegar reminds me of my father.  
Hassan : Food is memories.  
Marguerite : Food is memories.  

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 00: 47: 26 – 00: 47: 54)
He thinks that food is not only about taste, but also about memories. His time in Paris momentarily forget this thought. This is the moment when Hassan gets his peak experience. This is because Hassan eats Indian traditional food that reminds him to his home. He realizes it and decides to return to the village.

Hassan’s decision to return to the village is a way to complete his highest need, self-actualization. This returning home is to be able to cook India food. It symbolizes the need of Hassan to reconnect with his past and memories, and return to his believe on food, that food is memories. According to Maslow a person who self-actualized generally have a peak experience, where he feels moments of joy, awe wonder, and ecstasy (Maslow 164). The effect of this experience is a change in one’s view of other people and of one’s relations with them. Then, Hassan proposes Marguerite for business proposition.

Marguerite : What are you doing here? You’ll know about your star today, no? You should be in Paris.
Hassan : I came because I have a proposition for you. A business proposition.
Marguerite : Okay.
Hassan : No one knows about it, except Madame Mallory, but I’ve asked her if I could use the Saule Pleureur kitchen tonight, because I want to cook a dish that I haven’t cooked in a long time. With you.
Marguerite : With me?
Hassan : Mmmm-mmm.

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 01:49:06 – 01:49:35)

The dialogues above are one of the peak experiences moment that made Hassan realize his feeling toward Marguerite. He sees Marguerite as a partner not a competitor anymore. He does not care about Michelin Star and his famous, he
wants is to cook with Marguerite. Moreover, Hassan does not mind where he receives the Michelin Star. This is because all he wants is to be together with his family and friend in the village. He spontaneously decides where he gets the third star.

Hassan: “Everybody, this is where we will get our third star. Together.”

(The Hundred-Foot Journey, 01:53:41 – 01:53:45)

This is one of the self-actualized persons what Maslow called as a peak experience. The effect is a person can be spontaneous, creative, and natural. That is the reason why Hassan decides where he receives the third Michelin Star, although he has become a great chef in Paris. He has achieved his goal. He returns to his home at St. Antonin where he actualized himself to be a chef and use his potential in the village. This is because there is nothing else that he wants. Thus, Hassan can fully satisfy his all needs and being self-actualized person.

The main character Hassan, a young Indian person who is treated disrespectfully by Madame Mallory and other characters is now able to achieve the highest hierarchy of needs by relying on his talent and passion for cooking as well as his kindness. He faces all obstacles by himself and solve them by using his talent and passion in cooking. In The Hundred-Foot Journey film, Hassan successfully fulfills the five hierarchies of needs.

Through the hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow, this research finds that the main character Hassan can fulfill the needs. In The Hundred-Foot Journey film, the main character Hassan has fully satisfied the physiological needs, safety
needs, and love and belongingness needs. However, not all of this is enough for him because he needs to be recognized that he has ability in cooking. Hassan tries to win Madame Mallory’s recognition for his ability in cooking and has a potential to be a great chef. Madame Mallory seems stubborn to admit Hassan’s talent and disrespect his cook at first, but eventually she admits it and offering Hassan to work in her restaurant. Although Hassan becomes a chef in Madame Mallory’s restaurant and successfully presents the second Michelin Star, he moves to Paris to achieve his goals.

The need for self-actualization achieved due to Hassan’s ability in cooking. He wants to become a top chef because his mother tells him that food is memories. This is the reason why he returns to the village and self-actualized as a chef in Le Saule Pleureur.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

_The Hundred-Foot Journey_ is a film directed by Lasse Hallstrom. Analyzing film as a literary work can be analyzed using psychological approaches. Therefore, the writer uses the theory of hierarchy of needs by Abraham H. Maslow. The writer uses this theory because the problem that occurs to the main character of this film in satisfying his needs as human in his life. The focus in this research is the main character, Hassan Iqbal Kadam.

Hassan is an Indian man who is very talented and passionate in cooking. He is described as an innocent and kind person. Through the hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow, this research finds that the main character Hassan can fulfills the needs. In _The Hundred-Foot Journey_ film, the main character Hassan has fully satisfied the physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs. However, not all of this is enough for him because he needs to be recognized of his ability in cooking. Hassan tries to win Madame Mallory’s recognition for his ability in cooking and has a potential to be a great chef. Madame Mallory seems stubborn to admit Hassan’s talent and disrespect his cook at first, but eventually she admits it and offering Hassan to work in her restaurant. Although Hassan become a chef in Madame Mallory’s restaurant and successfully presents the second Michelin Star, he moves to Paris to achieve his goals.
The need for self-actualization achieved due to Hassan’s ability in cooking. He wants to become a top chef because his mother tells him that food is memories. This is the reason why he returned to the village and self actualized as a chef in Le Saule Pleureur. Hassan can fulfill his unsatisfied needs which is self-esteem and self-actualization needs.

The writer concludes the research in the film that a person cannot get perfection of life when he has not fulfilled his needs yet. He must have a long journey to make sure himself that he already got the satisfaction in lives. Passion is one key to achieve all the needs. Hassan’s passion for food is the key factor for him to achieve all his needs.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests to those who want to study about a film, have to understand deeply the film and what the biggest issue in that film. Then, understand deeply about the proper theory that can support the research. In addition, the researcher has to consider any reference from any resources.

By reading the thesis, the writer hopes the result of the study can give any benefits to the reader. This object of the research is possible to be analyzed with another theory or another issue if there any researchers want to analyze this film. For example, how this film gives an impact for audience. Therefore, we can explore more about the film. Moreover, the research can give contribution to all students of English Letters Department who want to research either about the hierarchy of needs of the film.
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