HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
LOVE, ROSIE FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to The Faculty of Adab and Humanities In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT

Fita Megeta Sari, Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character in Love, Rosie Film. A Thesis: English Language and Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2017.

The aim of the study is to show the main character’s effort in fulfilling her needs viewed from Abraham H. Maslow’s theory. The study emphasizes on the analysis of hierarchy of human needs represented by the main character in Love, Rosie film. The analysis focuses on how Rosie, as the main character, fulfills the third need, Love and Belongingness needs.

The writer employs qualitative descriptive method to answer the problem. In this film, Rosie is portrayed as a success woman. She is looking for one need; the third need, love and belongingness needs. Rosie tries to fulfill this need; she has relationship with some men, but it can not stand longer. Rosie’s love and belongingness need is fulfilled by having relationship with her best friend since they are kids, Alex. He is able to give what she looking for; he gives the love in shape of attention and emotion. The writer finds that the main character fulfills three levels of needs; physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs.

Keywords: Film Analysis, Hierarchy of Human Needs, Love and Belongingness Need.
APPROVAL

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JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on March 24th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, March 24th 2017

Examination Committee

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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 next.

Jakarta, 24th March, 2017

Fita Megeta Sari
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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

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Jakarta, 24th March 2017

Fita Megeta Sari
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

The development of literary study nowadays has changed. Literary works are not only in reading text or in a piece of writing such as prose, poetry, drama, novel, and etc. Every pictures and culture that can be explained and read is also text. Film is also a text, and it is one of literary work. Joseph and Dennis state, “Film is a unique and powerful art form on a par with painting, sculpture, music, literature, and drama” (Boggs and Petrie 3). Film has similarities with poetry, drama, and prose. Film has imagery, metaphor, and symbol like poetry. Film is also like a drama which has dialogues and actions. And like a novel, film has a plot that can explore the time back and forth freely (Boggs and Petrie 3). Gerald states,

“The history of cinema is often treated as the history of its emancipation from theatrical models. First of all from theatrical “frontality” (the unmoving camera reproducing the situation of the spectator of a play fixed in his seat), then from the article acting (gestures, needlessly stylized, exaggerated-needlessly, because now the actor could be seen “close up”), then from theatrical furnishings (unnecessary “distancing” of audience’s emotion, disregarding the opportunity to immerse the audience in reality.” (Mast 362).

It can be seen that film is emancipation of drama, it more modern and satisfying than drama. Camera represents the whole things that happen in a play. The expressions of the characters can be seen clearly, focus, and more detail in film. The scenes and setting are perfectly more real than drama. Film can make a
communication verbally and visually to the audiences like poetry, drama, prose, and novel do to the readers.

Film gives pictures of reality and lessons of life, it illustrates the world around us. Amy states, “… cinema is dynamic. It animates the world around us; it transports us to world we imagine or know only through images.” (6). There are many dimensions that appear in film such as historical, psychology, social, philosophy, political, personal (Villarejo 9). Psychology dimension is interest to be studied nowadays. Therefore, there are many studies about psychology in film. According to Toby and Robert in Amy’s book, *Film Studies The Basics*, they state that, “Film theorists, critics, and commentators, have been drawn to psychoanalytic ideas to explain cinema, because cinema seems to display a fundamental kinship with the irrational that psychoanalysis seeks to explain.” (Villarejo 124). In the film of *Love, Rosie* there is psychological aspect. It is either cognitive and psychoanalytic approach.

*Love, Rosie* is a comedy romantic film. The film tells about a woman who looking for her true love. She is Rosie Dunne. A successful woman who has a hotel as her business, and she is surrounded by the people who love her such as her parents, daughter, husband, and friends. They always support and protect her. It is easy for Rosie to fulfill her needs such for eat and shelter. She even can fulfill the needs for others like for her parents and family. She has gained everything in her life. Then she has to face the truth that her marriage is broke because her husband has an affair. After that incident, her life feels empty and lack. There is a need that not fully
satisfied by her, it is the love and belongingness needs. She needs someone who takes
care for her and loves her with full of his heart. She does any kinds of ways to fulfill
this need. Rosie’s love and belongingness need is accomplish with having Alex, her
best friend since they are kids, who becomes her partner of life.

The writer is interested in conducting research about hierarchy of needs of the
main character in Love, Rosie film by using Abraham H. Maslow psychology
approach. The film has an issue about a character who wants to fulfill her needs. This
research analyzes the needs of the main character, Rosie Dunne. Hierarchy of human
needs theory is used to know more about human needs problems, especially the third
level of the hierarchy that is love and belongingness needs that discusses about how
Rosie look for it and how she get it for herself. To analyze the human needs in
character, the characteristic theory is used to describe and understand the main
character, then use it to find the needs.

Abraham Harold Maslow explains that humans unconsciously fulfilling their
needs because they are motivated by something that makes them do an action to
fulfill those needs. Maslow theory of human motivation is based on the assumptions
that man’s basic needs are innately given and are related to one another in a
hierarchical arrangement (William 149). Maslow’s theory is arranged hierarchically
in a pyramid which explains that human basic needs are started from lower level of
the pyramid and to the top of it. There are five levels of human basic needs in that
pyramid namely; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs,
estem needs, and self-actualization needs (Boundless).
B. The Focus of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this research focuses on Rosie Dunne’s character and to find the needs she wants to fulfill especially the third needs, love and belongingness, using the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham H. Maslow.

C. The Research Questions

Based on the background of study and the focus of the study above, the research question is:

1) How does the main character Rosie in this film fulfill her love and belongingness needs?

D. The Significance of Study

The significance of this study is to understand human basic needs through a film, especially about love and belongingness. Many researches have been done about human basic needs through film but not many that specifically discuss about love and belongingness. It is hoped that this research can give contribution for readers for the application of Maslow’s theory in the study of literature and film. The result of this research hopefully can be used as one of new alternative topics in literary studies and make it more various, and help the reader extents their knowledge through motivation theory and psychological approach to identify basic needs.

E. The Research Methodology

The research of methodology consists of many aspects, such as, the objective of research, the method of research, the technique of data analysis, the instrument of the research, unit of analysis, and time and place of the research.
1. **The Objectives of Research**

   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 *Love, Rosie* film.

2. **The Method of Research**

   This research uses qualitative method. Sharan B. Merriam defines that qualitative method or qualitative research is “A type of research that encompasses a number of philosophical orientations and approaches” (19). Philosophical itself emphasizes on experience, understanding, and meaning-making, and all of qualitative characteristics (19). Jamie Harding defines that approaches itself emphasizes on how the researcher often wishes to consider the series of events that leads to the action that they are studying (ethogenics), to describe a scene in order to understand the human behavior within it or to study every part of the life of a school, gang, sports club, and so on (10).

   Qualitative method has four major characteristics: the focus is on process, understanding, and meaning; the researcher is the primary instrument of data collection and analysis; the process is inductive; and the product is richly descriptive (Merriam 14). Merriam explains that qualitative research has six types and it can be found in social sciences and applied fields of practice: qualitative case study, critical qualitative research, narrative analysis, phenomenology, ethnography, and grounded theory (37). From the types of qualitative method, this research uses narrative analysis type. Merriam notes that, “Narrative analysis is analysis of text, first-person
accounts of experience, the accounts are in the form of autobiography, life history, interview, journal, letters, or other materials that we collect. Then the text is analyzed for the meaning it has for its author” (32).

Merriam explains that the data used in narrative analysis is stories, especially people’s stories: biography, life history, oral history, auto ethnography, and autobiography. She adds that, “The key to this type of qualitative research is the use of stories as data, and more specifically, first-person accounts of experience told in story form having a beginning, middle, and end” (32).

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sharan B. Merriam, in analyzing the data the researcher identifies the events and their sequence of occurrence, the meaning of the actions, and the resolution or what finally happens (33). In analyzing the data, this research is done through several steps. First, watching Love, Rosie film carefully and repeatedly then marks the data about Rosie’s action, dialogue, and appearance related to her characteristics and her problems related to the fulfillment of needs. Second, using character theory and Abraham Maslow’s theory to analyze the data. Third, explaining the data such as dialogues and pictures from the film by using the descriptive analytical method to explain the main characters, the problems of the main characters, and how the main characters fulfill their needs viewed from Abraham Maslow’s theory. Finally, concluding the results of analysis.
4. The Instrument of the Research

In qualitative research the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis (Merriam 15). Merriam also notes that the researcher or as known as human instrument is able to be immediately responsive and adaptive, so they are ideal in means of collecting and analyzing data (15). The advantages for the instrument (the researcher) in qualitative research are: he or she can expand their understanding through nonverbal as well as verbal communication, process the data immediately, clarify and summarize material, check with respondents for accuracy of interpretation, and explore unusual or unanticipated responses (15). The instrument of the research in this research is I myself as the subject of the study through watching, collecting, analyzing the data and concluding the result findings. These are done in order to answer the research questions of this thesis.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is Love, Rosie Film. It is released on October 2014 and directed by Christian Ditter (Germany) and written by Juliette Towhidi (UK). The film is produced by Constantin Film. The duration of this film is 103 minutes.

6. The Time and Place of the Research

The research was started in March 2016 in English Language and Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The research took place in the center library of State Islamic
University Syarif Hidayatullah, the library of Adab and Humanities Faculty, and other libraries in Jakarta that support many materials for this thesis.
This chapter explains the previous researches and the theories that are used to analyze the main characters, Rosie, and her efforts to fulfill her needs. This research uses character and characterization theory in film by Joseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie to describe and explain the main characters. Furthermore, to explain the fulfillment of the needs, especially how the main character fulfills her third needs, it is used the theory of Hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow.

A. The Previous Research

This part explains the previous researches related to the use of the hierarchy of human needs theory in some researches of film with similar topics as the examples of the researches that use the similar topics and the same theory. However it is not found the previous research about the film of *Love, Rosie* except in shape of personal blog reviews.

The first research was conducted by Syifa Fauziah (2014) with the title “*Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character in You Again Film*”. The analysis focuses on the female character namely Marni Olivia Oslen. The object of the study is to show the characteristic of Marni. The aim of the study is to show the main character in fulfilling her needs viewed from Abraham H. Maslow’s theory. The researcher employs qualitative descriptive method. The researcher uses the theory of Hierarchy of human needs of Abraham Maslow as the basic concepts and frameworks
of thinking. The conclusions show that the main character can fulfill five needs; Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belongingness Needs, Esteem Needs, and Self-Actualization Needs.

The next research was conducted by Febry Indah Sari (2011) with title “A Main Character of My Sister’s Keeper Movie Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham Maslow’s Theory”. This research is aimed to find motivation of the main character through her life and to solve her problem. The analysis focuses on the female character namely Rebecca Bloomwood. Characteristics of the main character in the film influence herself in fulfilling her needs. The method used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. The data are analyzed by using Abraham Maslow’s theory about Hierarchy of Human Needs. The researcher found that the main character can fulfill three needs namely Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, and Love and Belongingness Needs.

Another research is done by Sapta Wicaksana (2014) with title “A Main Character Analysis of the Hunger Games Movie by Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Needs”. The focus of this study is to identify the main character effort to fulfill stage of hierarchy of needs viewed from Hierarchy of Needs of Abraham Maslow. The analysis focuses on the female main character namely Katniss Everdeen. The data are analyzed by using psychological approach, then the researcher describes and identifies the effort of main character of fulfilling hierarchy of needs. After that the compiled data are analyzed by using descriptive analysis technique. The
researcher found that the main character can fulfill three needs namely Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, and Love and Belongingness Needs.

The related studies above are some examples of the researches on film with similar topic that is about the fulfillment of human needs by using the theory of the Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham Maslow. However, this research is different from those previous researches in terms of unit analysis and the focus of the level of the hierarchy of needs. This study focuses on how the main character fulfill her needs, mainly to fulfill love and belonging needs in the film *Love, Rosie*. This research describes and analyzes the main character’s characteristics that related to the ways of how she fulfill her needs, and then using hierarchy of human needs theory to see what are the efforts and the needs that are finally successfully fulfilled.

### B. Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory

Abraham Harold Maslow is known as the father of humanistic psychology. Humanistic psychology referred as humanism, a reaction to the psychoanalysis and behaviorism that dominated psychology during 1950s. Humanistic psychology focused on each individual's potential and stressed the importance of growth and self-actualization. The fundamental belief of humanistic psychology is people are innately good. Mental and social problems appear from deviations that influenced by environment (Kendra Cherry).

Maslow is known because of his hierarchy of human needs theory. He assumes that human beings have needs and those needs can met each other in a certain order. Then Maslow puts the needs in a pyramid and divide them into five layers; the first
The needs that exist on each layer must be fulfilled before moving up to the next or higher. Successful fulfillment of each layer of needs is vital in the development of personality (Boundless).
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). Five levels of Maslow’s hierarchy human needs have important role in psychological in nature of human needs. “The first need in Maslow’s hierarchy contains the set of physiological needs that important for body homeostatis, quiescence, and survival. The other needs in the hierarchy are safety and security, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization are psychological in nature of human needs” (Reeve 311).

1. Physiological needs

Physiological needs are the most basic and the most important needs. Maslow states, “physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs than any others, it can be hunger, sex, and thirst” (Reeve 36). Petri also states that, “Physiological needs can be the needs for oxygen and connected with body temperature directly” (290).

Physiological needs have two strong reasons why it must be fulfilled. First, physiological needs are the only needs that can be completely satisfied or even overly satisfied. These needs must be satisfied, so it related with body temperature. People will seek until they found and satisfy the needs in this level. When the needs are completely satisfied, they lose their motivational power and have nauseating effect. Second, physiological needs have peculiar characteristic; recurring nature, the needs constantly recur (Feist 279).
2. Safety Needs

According to Maslow’s study in Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist’s book, *Theories of Personality*, safety needs consist of “physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from threatening forces such as war, terrorism, illness, fear, anxiety, danger, chaos, and natural disasters. The needs for law, order, and structure are also safety needs” (qtd. in Feist 279). Safety needs can not overly satisfied like physiological needs. People will always feel unsafe, they never completely protected from dangerous that appear from nature or human (Feist 279).

3. Love and Belongingness Needs

If the physiological and safety needs are partially gratified there will appear the love and belongingness needs. According to Maslow love and belongingness needs is; the desire for friendship, the wish for a mate, children, and the need to belong to; a family, a club, a neighborhood, even for a nation (qtd. in Feist 279-280). Maslow asserts that love is not synonymous with sex, it is studied as a purely in physiological need (44), and the love needs are involve both giving and receiving love (45). The absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children with motivate a person for affectionate relation with people in general like a place in his group or family and he will try to achieve this goal (Maslow 44). Maslow asserts that adults are clever in hiding their love needs,

“Adults are clever in hiding for their love needs. They engage self-defeating behaviors, such as pretending to be aloof to other people, or be a cynical, cold, and calloused manner in their interpersonal relationships. They pretend to be a self-sufficiency and independence person, but in reality they have a strong need to be accepted and loved by other people. Other adults whose love needs
unsatisfied try some ways to satisfy them like undermine themselves to be success by striving too hard, and they become unfriendly and impenetrable.” (qtd. In Feist 280).

4. Self-Esteem Needs

Jess and Gregory mention that, “Self-esteem needs are consist of of self-respect, confidence, competence, and the knowledge that others hold them in high esteem and it based on real competence and not from others’ opinion” (281). According to Maslow’s study self-esteem needs are classified in two levels; reputation and self-esteem.

“**Reputation** is the perception of the prestige, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others, whereas self-esteem is a person’s own feelings of worth and confidence. **Self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige:** it reflects a desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom” (qtd. In Feist 281).

Maslow asserts that, “satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world” (45).

5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-Actualization Needs is the highest need in Maslow’s hierarchy. According to Maslow’s study, “Self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one’s potential, and a desire to become creative in the full sense of the word” (qtd. In Feist 282). People who have reached this level become completely human. Self-actualizing people are independent people, they can maintain their feelings of
self-esteem even when scorned, rejected, and dismissed by other people. They are not dependent on the satisfaction of either love or esteem needs (Feist 283).

In a film, character is an important element. He or she has important role: build the story. The hierarchy of human needs theory is used to analyze the effort of the main character in fulfills his or her human needs. And the theory of character and characterization by Joseph M. Boggs and Dennies W. Petrie will be used to identify every step in Hierarchy of Human Needs that fulfilled by the main character, by drawing the details of the character along the story. Therefore, the next discussion will be focus on the detail information about the main character.

C. Character and Characterization in Film

To understand and explain what are character and characterization, the following discussion will explain the theory of character and characterization.

1. Character and the Kinds of Character

Character is the most important element in film because it has important role in the story from the beginning until the end, especially the role of the main characters. Henderson wrote:

“Character refers to the people authors create to inhabit their stories. Characters should be available and consistent. Being believable means not that all characters be like people we have known but they believable in the context of the story. Consistently requires not that the characters remain exactly the same, but any changes in character be sufficiently by what happen to them in a story“ (47).

Character is strongly related to plot, “without character there would be no plot and, hence, no story (Gordon and Kuehner 23)”. Characters in film are divided into
three types: stock characters and stereotypes, static versus dynamic developing characters, and flat versus round characters (Boggs and Petrie 67). Stock, static, and flat characters’ role or actions have a little impact to the film, they are categorized as minor characters with different types of characteristic. Boggs and Petrie explain:

“Stock characters are minor characters whose actions are completely predictable. They are in the film simply because the situation demands their presence. They serve as a natural part of the setting.” (67)

“The action of static characters is not an important effect on their lives, in case with the hero of action or adventure film. They are insensitive to the meaning of the action and they are not capable of growth or change. According to Towne’s study notes that static characters are almost essential to comedy, and dynamic characters are essential to serious drama.” (69).

“Flat characters are two-dimensional, predictable characters who lack the complexity and unique qualities associated with psychological depth. They often tend to be representative character types rather than real flesh-and-blood human beings. (70).

Stereotypes, dynamic or developing, and round characters’ role and actions have big impact to the film, they are categorized as major characters with different types of characteristic. Boggs and Petrie explain:

“Stereotypes are characters of somewhat greater importance to the film. They fit into preconceived patterns of behavior common to or representative of a large number of people, at least a large number of fictional people” (68).

“Developing characters or dynamic characters are affected by the action of the plot (internal, external, or both) and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life as a result of the action of the story. The change is important, permanent one, not just a whimsical shift in attitude that will change back again tomorrow. The character will never be the same person he or she was when the action of the film began. The change can be of any type but is significant to the total makeup of the individual undergoing the change. Dynamic characters become sadder or wiser, happier, more self-confident, more
mature or responsible, more moral or less. They become new person and have new personality.” (Boggs and Petrie 68).

“Round characters or three-dimensional characters are unique, individualistic characters who have some degree of complexity and ambiguity and who cannot easily be categorized.” (Boggs and Petrie 70).

2. Characterization of Characters

According Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kushner, characterization is how the author makes the character alive and has unique identity to be recognized by the reader, “Characterization is what the author does to bring a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character’s personality, to make that character unique” (97). In presenting and establishing characters Boggs and Petrie divided characterization into eight types:

a. Characterization through Appearance

The impression of the audiences when see the characters’ appearance first time such as their facial features, dress, physical build, manners, and the way they move make them drag a conclusion about the identity of the characters (Boggs and Petrie 60).

b. Characterization through Dialogue

Characters reveal themselves by what they say and how they say it. Thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed through words choice and stress, pitch, pause patterns of what characters speech. Characters’ grammar, vocabulary, sentence structure and particular dialect reveal their social and economical level, educational background, and mental (Boggs and Petrie 61).
c. Characterization through External Action

Through the actions, the character’s personality will be revealed. Every action that character takes in the plot reflects the quality of his or her personality. (Boggs and Petrie 62).

d. Characterization through Internal Action

Internal action or called with inner action is the action from inner world which can not be seen and heard by the audience. Inner action occurs in characters’ minds and emotions, it consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. The inner action is revealed in the shape of metaphors which transformed from those things (Boggs and Petrie 62, 63).

e. Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters

The way other characters view a person serves means of characterization. It can be from the dialogue of other characters about the character, or the explanation from other characters about characteristics of character (Boggs and Petrie 64).

f. Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils

Foils is contrasting characters, the opposite characteristics of the main character such as behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance and so on. Put white and black together in one frame (Boggs and Petrie 64).

g. Characterization through Caricature and Leitmotif

Boggs and Petrie explain about what Caricature and Leitmotif are, and how to identify them.
“In order to remember a character easily and quickly in audience’s memory, the characters often exaggerate or distort one or more dominant personality traits, this technique called caricature. Physical feature such as the way a person moves, voice qualities, and accents can be caricatured. Leitmotif is repetition of a single phrase or idea by a character and the phrase made such an impression on audiences and became a trademark for that character.” (66)

h. Characterization through Choice of Name

Names provide essential clues in identifying characterization. Names can contain literary or historical allusion. The use of names is serving appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation (Boggs and Petrie: 66).
A. The Analysis of the Main Character

This part explains the main character of *Love, Rosie* film namely Rosie Dunne. To begin the analysis, the researcher identifies how the character of Rosie is described in the film in order to understand any possible things such as characteristics in scenes, dialogues, and actions that related to the fulfillment of needs of the main character.

a. Rosie Dunne’s Characteristics

Rosie Dunne is an eighteen years old girl. She wants to continue her study in hotel management. Rosie’s father works as a door bell in a hotel and he is a hard-worker. Rosie wants her family has a good life, so she has a dream to build her own hotel someday.

Rosie is a smart girl. She is accepted in one of the famous universities in America. She gets a scholarship from Boston University in hotel management major.

“Rosie : Dear Miss Dunne, Congratulations! (read the letter) 
We are pleased to offer you a seat at Boston University!
Oh my god! Oh my god! No way! Oh my god!” (19: 08)
Through the appearance, Rosie’s character is portrayed as a beautiful girl; she has beautiful eyes, long curly hair, and slim. Rosie’s beautifulness makes a famous boy in the school, falls in love with her. Then, Rosie has special relation with that boy, but the boy leaves her when he knows that she is pregnant.

Rosie gives birth a baby girl in young age, so she can not continue her study. She raises and handles the baby by herself without the figure of partner or husband. She loves her baby so much.

Rosie: Katie, little sweet Katie (in her arms)  
I promise, Katie, I’m going to be a good mommy.” (33: 05)
Rosie is independent and hard worker. To make a living Rosie works as a cleaning service and a receptionist in a hotel (Picture 3 and 4). From the job she can live in a small house with her daughter and move from her parents’ house, she can save money to afford the travel for her parents to Mediterranean for vacation (Picture 5), and she can build her own hotel (Picture 6).


Based on the discussion above, the main character, Rosie is portrayed as a beautiful girl, and smart too. She gets scholarship to continue her study in hotel management major in famous university. She has to be single parents in her young age. She is a mother who dedicated to her daughter; she raises and takes care of her by herself. She is independent and hard worker; she works in a hotel as a cleaning service and receptionist. From the job, she has a small house, sends her parents
traveling, and owns a little hotel although she can not continue her study in hotel management major. Though, she has gained almost everything and her life is adequate, he feels a lack. This indicate that there is a need that not fully satisfied by Rosie, then she tries to fulfill it. Rosie’s needs will discussed in the following discussion.

B. The Hierarchy of Needs of the Main Character

*Love, Rosie* film tells a story about the main character, Rosie Dunne. She was looking for her true love. Rosie has to try hard and face some obstacles to get her true love.

The first need of human needs is physiological need. According to Maslow, physiological needs consist of food, drink, sleep, shelter, and other needs that related to it (Maslow, 36). Rosie has complete family, their needs are always fulfilled and adequate, and they live in proper house.

The second needs are the needs for feeling safe, such as physical security, stability, dependency, and protection (Feist and Feist 279). Rosie family’s financial condition is stable. Her family, daughter, and best friends are love and care so much for her.

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**Picture 7** (09: 55)
(Rosie’s family house)

**Picture 8** (32: 24)
(Rosie and her baby are protected by her family)
In the third level, Love and Belongingness, Rosie needs efforts to fulfill this need. In spite of Rosie has gained everything and she is surrounded by people who love her, but she can not live alone. She needs someone who takes care for her and loves her with full of his heart. She needs a partner of life. This condition pushes her to looking for someone who can satisfy her love and belongingness needs.

Rosie fulfills her love and belongingness needs with some ways; she makes love with a stranger who works as policeman (Picture 11), teases a guest (Picture 12), and she married with her crush. Rosie and the policeman have not any kind of relation, they just making love once. She teases a guest in hotel where she works to get his attention. Finally, Rosie married with her crush, her senior in high school, and they live as a happy family (Picture 13). Their marriage can not stand longer, she finds out her husband has an affair (Picture 14). Rosie does not get what she looking for in the policeman and her husband.
Rosie’s love and belongingness needs force to be fulfilled. Rosie’s father died because an accident when he was in vacation. Rosie is very sad because of that. Then, Rosie is remembered and missed the figure of her best friend, Alex. She needs Alex in that situation.

Rosie and Alex have been best friend since kids. He can understand her well, and he always be by her side in good times and in bad. They are separated for years because Alex has to continue study and his career on abroad.

Love growing between them. Rosie tries to resist that feeling, they both just best friends. Another Rosie’s best friend, Ruby, tells her that Rosie’s friendship with
Alex is more than that. When Alex has a crush, Rosie is jealous and sad. The dialogues and pictures below are illustrate Rosie’s jealousness and sadness when Alex with her crush.

Alex: She wants me to take her to the dance.
Rosie: Really?
Alex: Yeah, imagine.
Rosie: Take her, if it means that much to you.
Alex: Come on. You’d have no one to go with.
Rosie: I got asked by the fittest guy in our year, Alex. I think I’m fine.
Alex: What, so actually this is quite convenient for you.
Rosie: Yeah.
Alex: All right. Well, yeah, I’ll go ask her then.
Rosie: Go for it.
Alex: Okay. Fine I will.

(Rosie is lie to Alex that she will be fine without him, but she looked sad and does not like to see her best friend with his crush)

(Rosie opens a conversation through e-mail when they are studying in the class)

Rosie: Your face is annoying me
Alex: Come on. I’ve got news.
Rosie: Me too.
    I need to concentrate so I can pass my exams and get a life.
Alex: Virgin boy is no longer
    Hello? Still there?
Rosie: So, who’s the unlucky girl?
    Don’t Bethany (whisper)
Alex: BETHANY
Rosie: Fuck! (grumble)
Rosie looked annoying when she knew his best friend’s crush.

Rosie came with someone in graduation party, she always looks toward to Alex in order he notices it and gets jealous.

Rosie: Alex, are you there? Can we meet?
Alex: I’d love to, but Bethany’s parents are taking us out to dinner at the Hazel. How posh is that?
Rosie: Okay. Enjoy the meal.

(Rosie sends an e-mail to meet up with Alex, then she looked sad when she knew that Alex’s relationship with his crush is closer.)
Ruby convinces Rosie that Alex is the one; the one who loves and takes care for her with full of his heart. Ruby shows the proofs; First, Alex flies from Boston to England to visit Rosie and her baby, then he offers himself as a godfather for her baby: he sends video (Picture 24), gift and greeting card (Picture 25) annually in order to keep in touch with Rosie; he came in the funeral of her father (Picture 26); and write a letter about his feeling for her. Alex is Rosie’s true love. Rosie realizes that Alex is someone who she has looking for. Although she is late to notice those all, she tries any kind of ways to get Alex be hers.

Rosie and Ruby’s conversation:

Rosie: And anyway he’s my best friend!
Ruby: No!
I’m your best friend! Get it yet?
We just keep missing each other
Rosie: May be we’re just not meant to be
Ruby: Right. Let me just try and explain this in a language you might understand.
Ship. Iceberg. Ship hits iceberg. Mayhem, horror, ocean of ice and then Alex on the last lifeboat. One space left. Is it Bethany? Or Rosie? who’s it going to be? “ (01: 20: 34)

(Ruby explains to Rosie that her friendship with Alex is more than that. Alex will choose someone to be his partner of life)
Alex: Can I be godfather?
Rosie: I’d love nothing more. (38:13)
(Alex offers himself as a godfather for her baby)

Alex’s Letter:
Alex: “Rosie, you deserve someone who loves you with every beat of his heart. **Someone who will always be there for you, and who will love every part of you, especially your flaws.** I know Katie needs her dad. I don’t want to intrude. So if this is all wrong, just ignore it and I promise I’ll never broach the subject again. **Greg’s not the man for you, Rosie.**
Twice I’ve let you slip through my fingers. Let’s stop being afraid and take chance. **I know I can make you happy.** Call me if you feel the same way. Love, Alex.” (01:17:48)
(Alex admits about his feeling to Rosie. She is wrong in choosing a partner of life. He deserves to be by her side)

To get Alex to be hers, Rosie does any kinds of ways. She changes her look, and she is braver. She changes her look with new cut hair and wears dress, seemed younger and more beautiful (Picture 27). Then, she comes to Alex’s wedding in order to make it fail. But it does not success because she comes late, so the last thing that she can do is represent her feeling through a speech in Alex’s wedding.

(Rosie’s new look, she looked younger, fresh, and beautiful)
"Rosie: Choosing a... choosing the person that you want to share your life with is one of the most important decisions. Any of us makes, ever. Because when it’s wrong, it turns your life to grey. And sometimes... sometimes you don’t ever notice until you wake up one morning and realize years have gone by. We both know about that one.

I've realized that no matter where you are or what you’re doing, or who you’re with, I will always honestly, truly, completely love you… (all the guests quite)

Like a sister loves a brother and a friend loves a friend I’ll always stand guard over your dreams, Alex. No matter how weird or twisted they get.”

(Rosie admits about her feeling to Alex. Rosie loves Alex, she loves him more than a friend. Though, Rosie is late to admit about that, at least she has said and admit it directly to him)

Rosie’s effort to get Alex to be hers is not useless. Alex comes to Rosie and asks her to be his partner. He leaves his wife and he chooses Rosie. Rosie does not want missed that chance, surely she accepts it. It just takes time to realize. She has to face some obstacles to get him; separated by continent, life for years with the wrong man that does not love her, and accepts the fact that Alex married with someone else.
Alex: So, I... I guess I need a room.
Rosie: Any baggage?
Alex: No, I left it behind.
Rosie: So your wife...
Alex: Won’t be joining me. We both knew it wasn’t right. (1: 33: 54)
(Alex leaves his wife, he knows that they both are not fit)

Alex: Rosie Dunne, can I take you to the dance?
Rosie: Better late than never. (01: 35: 53)
(Alex offers Rosie to be his partner of life implicitly and Rosie accepts it)

Rosie’s love and belongingness has fulfilled by having the people who love her such as her family, previous husband, daughter, and friends. She can fulfill the needs of them and makes them happy. But, that is not fully satisfied. Rosie gets love and belongingness from her husband in little amount, her love to him is denied because her husband has an affair. He can not give the love that Rosie wants. Then, their marriage is end. She feels a lack and empty inside of herself. She needs someone who loves her with full of his heart. But, Rosie denied it, she focused to takes care her daughter and dedicate to her job. She hides that feeling.

Rosie hides her love and belongingness needs. She pretends to be a self-sufficiency and independence person, she has a strong need to be accepted and loved by other people. She is clever in hiding her love need. It is fit with what Maslow said that adults are clever in hiding for their love needs, they will pretend to be a self-
sufficiency and independence person, but in a fact they have strong need to be accepted and loved by other people (qtd. In Feist 280). She can not hide that feeling again, it forced to be fulfilled. Rosie is very close to her father. He is a protective figure; a place to share with, helps and supports her in any situation, inspiring, and makes her happy. He gives unconditional love, affection, and attention. When her father passed away, she feels lost. She lost the man figure in her life, so she can not longer to hide her love and belongingness need. At this moment she realizes that the next person who actually does the same things and can replace the figure of her father is Alex.

Rosie’s true love and belongingness is achieved by having relationship with Alex. The love that she is looking for exist in her best friend, Alex. To accomplish love and belongingness needs, Rosie does any kind of ways; married with her crush, making love with a stranger, changes her look, and admits her feeling to Alex in his wedding. Sexual relation that she did with the police and previous husband is can not satisfy Rosie’s love and belongingness need. Maslow asserts that love is not synonymous with sex (44). Rosie is looking for more than sexual relation.

Rosie’s love and belongingness need is giving and receiving love. It is fit with what Maslow said that, “The love needs are involve both giving and receiving love” (45). She needs someone who loves her and feels being needed. Just Alex who can understand Rosie well, he always being by her side, love her with all of his heart, and he is never disturbed by Rosie’s status and past. Alex gives Rosie what those men can
not give to her; attention and emotion, not only physically. At the end Rosie is able to fulfill her love and belongingness need by being together with Alex.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

*Love, Rosie* is a film with comedy romantic genre which released on October 2014. The film tells about a woman who looking for her true love. She has to face some obstacles to get her true love. The Focus of this film is the fulfillment of basic needs, of Rosie Dunne as the main character in this film.

The theories that are used for this analysis are: 1) Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory is used to explain and analyze the problems and the needs of Rosie as the main character. 2) Character and Characterization Theory are used to identify how Rosie is described in the film, in order to understand any possible things such as characteristics in scenes, dialogues, and actions that related to the fulfillment of needs of the main character and how she fulfills it.

Rosie Dunne is a successful woman who has a hotel as her business, and she is surrounded by the people who love her such as her parents, daughter, husband, and friends. She is portrayed as a beautiful woman, and smart. In her young age, she has to be single parents; she raises and takes care of her by herself. She is independent and hard worker; she works in a hotel as a cleaning service and receptionist. From the job, she has a small house, sends her parents traveling aboard, and she owns a little hotel. It is easy for Rosie to fulfill her needs such for eat and shelter, she even can fulfill the needs for others. She has no problem with physiological needs and safety
needs. She has gained everything in her life. But, she has a problem in fulfilling her love and belongingness needs. She has to face the truth that her marriage is broke because her husband has an affair. After that incident, her life feels empty and lack. She needs someone who takes care for her and loves her with full of his heart. She does any kinds of ways to fulfill this need. Rosie’s love and belongingness need is accomplished by having relationship with Alex, her best friend since they are kids, who becomes her partner of life. Her best friend is her true love. Just Alex who can understand Rosie well, he always being by her side, love her with all of his heart. Alex gives Rosie what those men can not give to her; attention and emotion, not only physically.

So, it can be concluded that Rosie’s love and belongingness need is fulfilled by having someone who loves her with all of his heart. The needs that are fulfilled by Rosie are: physiological needs, safety needs, and love and belongingness needs.

B. Suggestion

The writer uses psychological in analyzing Love, Rosie film. Maslow’s theory is a theory which analyzes through a personal life as the subject. Love, Rosie is a movie which based on a book with the title Where Rainbow End by Cecilia Ahern. Based on the data that the researcher finds, there are any issues which is interesting to be analyzed further beside fulfillment of human needs issue. The researcher finds that Rosie has problem in finding love needs. Rosie’s love and belongingness need is fulfilled by having someone who loves her with all of his heart. The researcher hopes
there are another researches about this film which discuss about others issue or concern to other psychological aspects.
WORKS CITED


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APPENDIX