

## THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS PORTRAYED IN JIM PRESTON'S CHARACTER IN *PASSENGERS* (2016) FILM

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### ABSTRACT

This research is intended to find out the needs of Jim's character which was portrayed in *Passengers* (2016) film. It was also to identify the fulfilment of his needs based on five stages of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. The theory that is used to analyze the main character in this film was the hierarchy of needs theory. It was Abraham Maslow's theory which consists of five stages of human needs. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method by Elo and Kyngas. The result of this research shows Jim fulfilled five of his needs, which are physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, self-esteem, and self-actualization. There were moments where he has fulfilled higher stage of needs, but another needs from the lower stage appear. For example, at some scenes he fulfilled his love and belongingness needs by waking Aurora up and some sparks of love appear between them. When Arthur the bartender robot told Aurora the truth that Jim was the one who took her life from her, Jim back to the stage where he has love and belongingness needs. Jim also actualized himself as a mechanic, a rate two mechanic, which he thought was useful on the starship. Even though he has reached the highest stage of hierarchy of needs, another needs from lower stage appeared. Safety needs appeared when the starship got hit by a huge meteor and damages multiple parts of the starship at once.

**Keywords:** Hierarchy of Needs, Character, Characterization, *Passengers*

### ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kebutuhan dari karakter Jim yang di gambarkan dalam film *Passengers* (2016). Selain itu juga untuk mengidentifikasi pemenuhan dari kebutuhannya berdasarkan lima tingkatan

*Hierarchy of Needs dari Maslow. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisa karakter utama dalam film ini adalah teori Hierarchy of Needs yang terdiri dari lima tingkatan kebutuhan manusia. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif oleh Elo dan Kyngas. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan Jim memenuhi lima kebutuhannya, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologi, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan akan rasa memiliki dan cinta, harga diri, dan aktualisasi diri. Ada saat-saat dimana ia telah memenuhi kebutuhan di tingkat yang lebih tinggi, namun kebutuhan dari tingkat lebih rendah muncul. Misalnya, pada beberapa adegan ia telah memenuhi kebutuhan akan cinta dan rasa memiliki dengan membangunkan Aurora dan cinta muncul diantara mereka. Saat Arthur sang bartender memberitahu Aurora bahwa Jim adalah orang yang merenggut hidupnya darinya, Jim kembali ke tahap dimana ia memiliki kebutuhan akan cinta dan rasa memiliki. Jim juga mengaktualisasikan dirinya sebagai mekanik, mekanik tingkat dua, yang menurutnya akan berguna di pesawat luar angkasa. Meskipun ia telah mencapai tingkat tertinggi dari Hierarchy of Needs, kebutuhan lain dari tingkatan lebih rendah muncul. Kebutuhan akan keamanan muncul ketika kapal luar angkasa terkena meteor besar dan merusak beberapa bagian kapal luar angkasa.*

**Kata kunci:** *Hierarki kebutuhan, Karakter, Karakterisasi, Passengers*

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

In *An Introduction to Literary Studies Second Edition*, Mario Klarer stated that film is one of major genres in textual studies. Although film has its own specific characteristics and terminology, it is possible to analyze film by drawing on methods of literary criticism, as film criticism is closely related to the traditional approaches of textual studies (56). It is interesting to analyze a film because besides reading the script, a better understanding is obtained by seeing the expression of the actors and actress in the film. In spite of their differing forms and media, drama and film are often categorized under the heading performing arts because they use actors as their major means of expression (57). The actors in film present some certain of character that can be analyzed by a theory. In *A definition of theory: research guidelines for different theory-building research methods in operations management* by John G. Wacker, Bacharach stated that a theory may be viewed as a system of constructs and variables in which the constructs are related to each other by propositions and the variables are related to each other by hypotheses (364). One of the theories that can be used to analyze a character in a film is psychological theory. In this case, the researcher uses Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow. The hierarchy of needs is a human motivation theory, which is suitable for this research where the human has to survive in a starship. Through this theory, Maslow stated that people are motivated to achieve certain needs, but the order of needs might be flexible as

individuals might vary one to another. It shows human's way to stay alive by fulfilling his needs. Later on this research, the needs are analyzed using Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The object of this research is the main character. The main character is depicted in more detail and with greater care in a work of literature. The researcher analyzed Jim Preston who is the main character in *Passengers* film. The researcher chooses this film because the researcher is interested in how human live in different circumstances, whether all the needs are fulfilled and how human fulfilled their needs.

In *Passenger (2016)* film, human beings are on their way to Homestead II with a starship. Several meteors hit the starship and caused some malfunctions. One of them is sleeping pod malfunction. Here, Jim Preston is trapped in a situation where he had to live by his own since he is the only one who wake up. This way, Jim is forced to do things to fulfill his needs to keep him alive. The researcher chooses Jim Preston's character because he is the main character, who is dominant in the film. Also to know what kind of needs he showed in the film, along with the way he fulfilled his needs viewed from Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow. Also this research is hoped to show the application of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory in a work of literature. To sum up, this research titled "*The Hierarchy of Needs Portrayed in Jim Preston's Character in Passengers (2016) Film*".

## **B. RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Literature and Psychology**

According to Mario Klarer in *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, in most cases, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "artistic" to distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings (1).

The genres of literature are classified into four major genres, which are fiction, poetry, drama and film. As in film, there are actors who present some certain of character. One of the theories that can be used to analyze a character in a film is psychological theory. Psychoanalysis is part of the mental science of psychology. It is also described as 'depth psychology'. If someone asks what 'the psychical' really means, it is easy to reply by enumerating its constituents: our perceptions, ideas, memories, feelings and acts of volition - all these form part of what is psychical. (Freud. 'Some Elementary Lessons in Psychoanalysis') In this case, the researchers used Hierarchy of Needs theory by Abraham Maslow.

### **2. Character**

According to Richard Gill in *Mastering English Literature*, a character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity, an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) thoughts going on in the head. Characters in books may have all sorts of links with the people we meet everyday but we only meet them in books (127).

In *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, Mario Klarer mentioned that the protagonist or main character is depicted in more detail and with greater care, thereby moving beyond the classical epic whose main character functions primarily as the embodiment of abstract heroic ideals (10). Minor character is a figure in a literary text who in contrast to the protagonist does not occupy the center of attention (21). This research analyzed the main character in *Passengers* (2016) film, Jim Preston. Jim considered as the main character since he depicted with detail in the film.

### 3. Characterization

According to Richard Gill in *Mastering English Literature*, characterization is the way in which a character is created. There are two ways in which novelist and any other story-tellers present characters, which is by telling and showing. In telling, the narrator directly informs the reader about a character; whereas in showing, the reader is left to gather what the character is like from what he or she sees (134).

The identity of a character is presented in elements that make them what they are. These elements are, the way a character speaks, thinks, appearance and how they dressed.

#### a. How characters speak

Authors frequently make characters distinctive by giving them recognizable and memorable ways of speaking. By paying attention to how a character speaks, we shall see if a character speaks in a way which expresses his or her personality. A character might, for instance, speak in a very complicated way, repeat certain words and phrases, use lots of illustrations, rely upon common sayings and proverbs, say a great deal or very little (135).

#### b. How characters think

A character might, for instance, use lots of vivid images; or might be given a vocabulary which is laden with moral words. Yet there is another way in which a character's thought can be evident to the reader. This is in their undeclared thoughts. If an author chooses to have access to the thoughts in a character's head, the reader can be aware not only of what he or she is thinking, but can be acquainted with the manner of thought - how the character's mind is made up, and how they approach problems and challenges (136).

#### b. The appearance of the character

The appearance of the character also have role in order to present a character. When an author writes about the appearance of a character, he or she is usually telling or showing the reader something about the inner world of the character's personality (139).

#### c. How characters dress

Related to a character's appearances, the way a character dressed is also important. Clothes have several functions in presenting a character. It may act as an expression of personality and are sometimes used to indicate social status. Clothes can also help to create the atmosphere of a book.

#### 4. The Hierarchy of Needs Theory

The hierarchy of needs is a motivation theory. According to *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow stated that human are motivated to achieve certain needs, and when one need have been fulfilled, the desire to achieve certain needs shows up. Man is a wanting animal and rarely reaches a state of complete satisfaction except for a short time. As one desire is satisfied, another pops up to take its place. When this is satisfied, still another comes into the foreground, etc. It is a characteristic of the human being throughout his whole life that he is practically always desiring something (24). This theory consists of five kinds of needs, which are: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

##### a. Physiological Needs

The first stage of hierarchy of needs was physiological needs. This included of basic needs such as, air, food, drink shelter, warmth, sex, and sleep. As Maslow mentioned in *Motivation and Personality*, in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others. Even if a person is lacking of food, safety and love he would hunger for food more than any of those needs above (37).

At once other (and higher) needs emerge and these, rather than physiological hungers, dominate the organism. And when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still higher) needs emerge, and so on. This is what we mean by saying that the basic human needs are organized into a hierarchy of relative prepotency (38).

##### b. Safety Needs

After our physiological needs are well satisfied, we became interested in finding safe circumstances, stability, and protection. A person with safety needs seek for a balanced life, when he can feel free of fear, anxiety and else. As Maslow stated in *Motivation and Personality*, "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" (39).

##### c. Love and Belongingness Needs

On *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow mentioned that "if both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center" (43).

At this stage, people seek for affection, from family, or friends. He felt the absence of friends, or a partner, or children. As Maslow stated in *Motivation and Personality*, “the love needs involve both giving *and* receiving love.” (45). This might lead to loneliness, or friendlessness if he did not get a love in return.

#### **d. Self-esteem Needs**

A person with self-esteem needs had desire of strength, achievement, pride, and feel confidence of his self. He might also seek for prestige and recognition from others. In *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow stated:

These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, 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, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45)

If a person's self-esteem has been satisfied, it led to feeling of self-confidence, self worth, and feeling useful to the world. Otherwise, when a person does not fulfil this need, he might feel weak and helpless.

#### **d. Self-actualization Needs**

The last stage of Maslow hierarchy of needs was self-actualization. Even if a person was satisfied of any other needs, he might feel discontent if he was not doing what he was fitted for. He might feel anxiety if he was not doing what he was good at. As Maslow stated in *Motivation and Personality*,

“A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. This need may be called self-actualization. It refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially” (46). Even though there are stages in Hierarchy of Needs theory, but the order of needs might be flexible as individuals might vary one to another. For example, in Maslow's *Motivation and Personality*, there are some people whom, for instance, self-esteem seems to be more important than love (51).

### **C. RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **1. Research Design**

This research used qualitative method since the researchers analyzed the data through the words instead of numbers. This research uses content analysis as the approach of this research, because the researchers gathered the data and categorized them into some classifications. As mentioned in *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* by Jack R. Fraenkel and Norman E. Wallen, all must at some point convert (i.e., *code*) descriptive information into categories (474). The

researchers gathered the data through the text that has correlation with needs which appear in Jim Preston's character in *Passengers (2016)* film as it was the main topic of this research. As Kothari said in his book, *Research Methodology*, qualitative research was especially important in the behavioural sciences where the aim was to discover the underlying motives of human behaviour. Through such research we can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in particular manner or make people like or dislike a particular thing (3).

## **2. Data and Source of Data**

The sources of data for this research are the script and the film. The primary data are narrations, words, phrases and sentences in the movie script which portrayed Jim Preston's needs and the fulfillment. Then, for the secondary data are other sources such as journals research and book references to support the analysis on this research.

## **3. Research Instrument**

In *Interviewing the Investigator: Strategies for Addressing Instrumentation and Researcher Bias Concerns in Qualitative Research* by Ronald J. Chenail, Denzin and Lincoln stated that central conducting research and more specifically qualitative research is the researchers as research instrument (255) Therefore, the research instrument of this research was the writer herself.

## **4. Data Collection Technique**

In this research, the data collected by several steps. First, the researchers watched the *Passengers (2016)* film and focus on Jim Preston's acts and utterances which showed on the film. Second, the researchers took notes by separating the words and sentences of the narrative of dialogue from the film to find any acts or utterances from Jim which shown his needs, and the way he fulfilled his needs.

## **5. Data Analysis Technique**

The data in this research analyzed through some steps. The first one was collecting the data such as phrases, dialogues and narrations from the script. Second, the researchers gave code to each need and categorized the data into a categorization. Third, the researchers reported the result of the analysis. As mentioned in *Qualitative Content Analysis: A Focus on Trustworthiness* by Satu Elo, Maria Kääriäinen, Outi Kanste, Tarja Pölkki, Kati Utriainen, and Helvi Kyngäs, qualitative content analysis can be used in either an inductive or a deductive way. Both inductive and deductive content analysis processes involve three main phases: preparation, organization, and reporting of results (2).

- a. The preparation phase consists of collecting suitable data for content analysis, making sense of the data, and selecting the unit of analysis.

- b. The organization phase includes open coding, creating categories, and abstraction.
- c. The last was reporting phase results are described by the content of the categories describing the phenomenon using a selected approach.

In *Qualitative Content Analysis: A Focus on Trustworthiness* by Elo et al, Thomas and Magilvy suggested that data are most often analyzed by one researcher, especially when using inductive content analysis. In such a case, the credibility of the analysis can be confirmed by checking for the representativeness of the data as a whole (5). According to Pyett in *Qualitative Content Analysis: A Focus on Trustworthiness* by Elo et al, a good qualitative researcher cannot avoid the time-consuming work of returning again and again to the data, to check whether the interpretation is true to the data and the features identified are corroborated by other interviews. (5)

**Table 3** Needs

NO	NEEDS	CODE
1	physiological needs	PN
2	safety needs	SN
3	love and belongingness needs	LBN
4	esteem needs	EN
5	self-actualization needs	SAN

In order to categorize the needs, the researchers made some codes as shown on **Table 3** above. The codes for each fulfilment were followed by **P** as page number. For example, **PN1, P1** for physiological needs number one on page one and **SN1, P2** for safety needs number one on page two and so on.

## 6. Data Triangulation

In *An Introduction to Triangulation*, Norman Denzin identified four types of triangulation: (1) data triangulation; (2) investigator triangulation; (3) theory triangulation; and (4) methodological or method triangulation. This research used data triangulation. Data triangulation was the use of a variety of data sources, including time, space and persons, in a study (14). The data sources in this research are the script and the scene of *Passengers* film.

## D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. Jim Preston's Needs Based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

In this section, the researchers present Jim Preston's needs that showed up in the film based on his characters. The identity of a character was presented in elements that make them what they are. The elements are; the way a character



speaks, thinks, and of the appearance character. This research also uses Maslow Hierarchy of needs. Hierarchy of needs was a theory where Maslow stated that human are motivated to fulfil some needs in their life. There are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

## **a. Physiological Needs**

Based on Maslow's theory, there are physiological drives to be fulfilled by human. This includes air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep. It was human nature to adapt in order to survive in an environment. There are needs that show up in order to survive in the starship. When he was hungry, he needs food supply. When he needs to breathe, he needs air.

Jim ascends, sipping coffee and eating an egg sandwich. **(PN1, P17)**

The narration above took place on the starship's cafeteria. It was when Jim took his breakfast. It reflects Jim's hunger. His hunger provoked him to ordered food in a restaurant in the starship. His action showed that Jim has physiological needs to be fulfilled.

Jim tinkers with the electronics inside his pod. **(PN2, P18)**

The narration above took place in the hibernation bay. In order to keep his life sustainability, he needs to get back to sleep, in this case, hibernation. The starship needs couple more years to arrive at the destination. If Jim was not able to get back to sleep in the sleeping pod, he might die old before all the others passengers wake up. This provoked Jim to try to fix his sleeping pod. His action was meant to keep his life sustainability and fulfilled his physiological needs.

He pushes at the canopy, but it's locked shut. He pounds on the glass with no effect. Finally he loses it, shouting and stamping, hammering and raging - all muffled behind glass. Exhausted, he sinks to the floor of the pod, staring out at his tools and his manual, his discarded shirt. **(PN3, P18)**

The narration above showed that Jim was struggling. His struggling showed that he has physiological needs. He tried to get back inside the sleeping pod with a thought that he can back to hibernation. Instead, he got locked up inside and suffocated. He was struggling while finding a way to get back to hibernation again. His action of trying to go out the sleeping pod showed that he has physiological needs. The physiological needs appeared because he needs to breathe in order to life.

**JIM:** Let me have the rigatoni alladiabla, with the sauteed spinach and a glass of the Montepulciano. **(PN4, P22)**

The dialogue above took place on Marcello's, an Italian restaurant in the starship. Jim spook to the robotic writer and ordered food. His action reflected Jim's hunger. He was ordering food because he needed to eat and fulfilled his physiological needs.

As conclusion, Jim's physiological needs that appeared are the need of food, air, and sleep. These needs appeared because he had to keep his life sustainability.

## **b. Safety Needs**

Safety needs was the second needs in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. This includes safe circumstances, stability, protection, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos. The safety needs appeared because of several things, such as the meteors that hit the starship and caused damages to the starship, for example pods malfunction. In order to survive in the starship, Jim needs to fulfill those needs above by doing things to gain his safety needs.

**JIM:** (exploding) Where is everybody?!

**VIDEO INSTRUCTOR:** We're all on the Starship Excelsior.

Five thousand passengers and fifty-eight crew members.

**JIM:** But I'm the only one awake.

**VIDEO INSTRUCTOR:** No, all the passengers wake up at the same time.

**JIM:** Then something's wrong with the other hibernation pods.

**(SN1, P7)**

The dialogues above were between Jim and a holographic video instructor. From the dialogues above, it can be seen that the way Jim speaks reflect confusion. His confusion actually shows that he has safety needs. Jim was on a conference room, in starship Avalon. He supposed to be there with other human on mechanical field, but no one present. There was only a digital instructor, no other human. As the instructor talked about how earth was prosperous planet, but also overpopulated, Jim looked around and wonders why he was alone. Jim got panic and start looking for everybody else. He asked the digital instructor about where was everybody else. The digital instructor said that there are five thousand passenger and fifty-eight crew member, but in fact no one present in the room. When the instructor said that all the passengers supposed to wake up at the same time, which was the time when he thought that there was something wrong with other hibernation pods. He then searched for help everywhere, looking for other human awake. When the video instructor said that all passengers woke up at the same time, Jim realized that there was something wrong with his hibernation pod.

**JIM**

I need to talk to a person. A real live person. **(SN2, P8)**

**JIM**

(panic in his voice)

Hello? Hello! **(SN3, P9)**

In the dialogues above, Jim was talking in front of an information desk. He needed to talk to somebody and asked for help. His action of looked for help showed that he has safety needs. The safety needs appeared because he wants to keep his life sustainability. The life sustainability he was keeping on was in form of sleeping pods, where he might be dead before the starship reaches the destination. Therefore he needs to get back to hibernation and wakeup at the designated time.

**JIM**

I'm supposed to be in there! **(SN4, P11)**

Through the dialogue, Jim said that he supposed to be in the sleeping pods. He was talking to himself. If he continue living outside the pod, he might get older or even die when the starship reach the destination.

## **JIM**

No. Long distance. How do I send a message to Earth? (SN5, P12)

**JIM:** ... I'll keep trying to fix this. Maybe I missed something simple. But I could use a hand. Thanks. (SN6, P13)

**COMMUNICATIONS BOOTH:** We are nineteen light years from Earth. By the time your message arrives, we will be thirty-six light-years from Earth. We apologize for the delay.

**JIM: (devastated)** Fifty-five years.

The dialogue above happened when Jim tried to send a video message to earth. He looked for help from earth by sending a message. The way Jim speaks shows that he was devastated. His devastation actually shows that he has safety needs. Jim tried to seek for help from earth, since there was no one else awake in the starship. He sent a message to earth but it took so long to arrive. It was fifty-five years for the message to arrive. Jim was so devastated to hear that. His devastation appeared after he tried to seek for help but got nothing. From his character it shows that he has safety needs. The safety needs that show up appeared because he needs to keep his life sustainability.

**JIM:** Arthur, I'm in trouble. I'm screwed.

I am completely, ridiculously screwed.

**ARTHUR:** Lot of self-pity.

**JIM:** Self pity? I'm going to die of old age on this ship! (SN7, P16)

The dialogues above happened in the starship's bar. It was conversation between Jim and Arthur, the android bartender. The way Jim speaks reflected his anger. His anger actually shows that he has safety needs. When Jim was talking to Arthur, Jim grumble about how screwed he was. It was a huge starship, and he was there all alone. No one else awake from hibernation, included the ship crews. The video message he sent to earth also took so long to arrive. Jim was worried about him might die old age on the ship. The safety needs that show up appeared because he needs to keep his life sustainability.

Jim works on the door with an industrial LASER CUTTER.

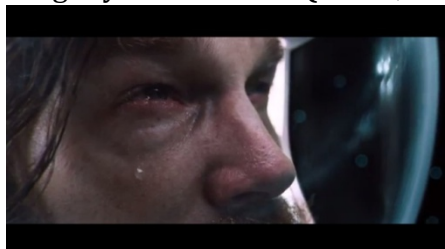
**(SN8, P19)**

The narration above told about what Jim done in from of the crew hibernation facility door. He tried to laser cut the door, but the door did not move a bit. He tried everything so that he can get into the crew room and searched for help. His needs of safety provoke him to do this action. His characters shows that he wants to keep his life sustainability. Based on Maslow's theory, safety needs can appear in the form of needing to find safe circumstances, stability and protection. It means that his actions portrayed his needs on safety needs.

## **c. Love and Belongingness Needs**

Love and belongingness was the kind of needs where human are longing for other's love and companionship. It can be achieved through friend, family or lover. This needs might appear since the Jim was the only one who is awake, he might feel lonely by being alone and needs other human to be with him.

Jim drops his hand, restoring the illusion.  
Closes his eyes in an agony of loneliness. **(LBN1, P27)**



**Figure 4.1.1 Jim cried**

The narration and scene above reflects Jim's sadness. His sadness actually shows that he has love and belonging needs. In this scene, Jim tried the spacesuit and fly around the starship, he cried. He was the only person awake in the starship because his sleeping tube was malfunctioned. His sadness caused by his loneliness, because of the absence of other human being. This showed that he has love and belonging needs to be fulfilled.

**JIM** : What am I going to do?

**ARTHUR** : Jim. I'm here for you.

**JIM** : (looking up) Arthur, you're a machine. **(LBN4, P33)**

The dialogues above reflect Jim's loneliness. His loneliness actually shows that he has love and belongingness needs. In the dialogue above, Jim was talking to Arthur the android bartender. But still, Jim needs more than an android bartender. He was longing for the presence of another human being. These scenes show how human needs other human. The love and belongingness needs that show up appeared because he needs a companionship. There was Arthur the bartender accompany Jim in the starship, but still Arthur was a machine and do not have feelings, Jim still longing for a human being to be his companion. In this case, Aurora was who he needed. His loneliness provokes him to look for somebody to accompany him. This shows that he has love and belongingness needs.

**AURORA:** What do you mean, he was looking forward to it? How could he...

**ARTHUR:** He couldn't stop talking about you, let me tell you. He spent months deciding whether to wake you up. **(LBN, P73)**

The dialogues above were conversation between Aurora and Arthur the android bartender. For all the time, Aurora thought that her sleeping pod was malfunctioned, but then Arthur told her the truth. Jim was the one who woke her up. This later make her so disappointed and decided to not talked to Jim, which led Jim back to the stage where he have love and belongingness needs.

#### **d. Self-esteem Needs**

Most people in our society have a need or desire for self-esteem and self-respect. A person with self-esteem needs might also seek for pride and recognition from others.

**AURORA** : I'm so stupid. I fell for all of it. I fell for you. I thought you saved me. But you didn't save me, Jim. You did this to me. And now I'm stuck with you. Stuck with the second-rate mechanic who ruined my life.

**JIM:** (lame)Rate two mechanic. (LBN, P77)

The dialogue above were between Jim and Aurora, it was happened after Jim showed Aurora the way he triggered failure on her sleeping pod. Aurora got angry after found out Jim was the one who woke her up, and called him a second-rate mechanic. But Jim insisted that he was rate-two mechanic. This showed Jim self-esteem needs.

#### e. Self-actualization Needs

At last, the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which was self-actualization. In this needs, human be who he was. For example, in this film Jim actualize himself as a mechanic, he came to the starship with a thought that he might be a mechanic in the colony.



**Figure 4.2.6 Jim actualized himself as a mechanic**

**JIM:** I'm a mechanic. A rate-two mechanic. We're a dying breed on Earth. But in the colonies, they still have problems to solve. My kind of problems. In the colonies, a handyman is somebody. (SAN1, P55)

The scene above was the conversation between Jim and Aurora. Aurora done an interview to Jim, and asked why Jim decided to migrated and left earth. Jim answered that he was a mechanic. These script and film scenes showed where Jim actualizes himself as a mechanic. He thought that the colonies in the starship have problems to solve, and that was where he can do his proficiency as a mechanic. He actualized himself as a mechanic. This showed that Jim has self-actualization needs.

## 2. Jim Preston's Needs Fulfillments Based on Hierarchy of Needs Theory

As explained in chapter two, there were five stages of the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow which consist of; physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. In this section, the researchers discussed about the fulfillment of the hierarchy of needs in Jim Preston viewed from his characterization and hierarchy of needs theory. The identity of a character is presented in element that made them what they were. The elements included the way a character speaks, thinks, the appearance and how they dressed.

### a. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the basic needs that must be fulfilled in human's life. These are the needs that usually taken as the starting point on hierarchy of

needs or so-called physiological drives (pg.35).Based on previous finding on physiological needs, it can be seen that Jim had needs of food, air and sleep. He fulfilled his need of food by eating. He reflected his hunger when he spoke to the waiter and ordered food, which then fulfilled his needs. The next physiological needs appeared because he needs to breathe in order to life. He also tried to fix his sleeping pod in order to get back to hibernation again. These are his actions in order to fulfil his needs to sleep or back to hibernation.

## **b. Safety Needs**

The safety needs includes: security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on (39).In this part, Jim tried to fulfill his safety needs. He needs to keep his life sustainability, and in order to fulfill that he tried to seek for help anywhere and also tried so hard to fix the failures on the starship. When he realized there was something wrong with his sleeping pod, he spoke to himself and showed his confusion.

## **c. Love and Belongingness Needs**

Maslow stated in *Motivation and Personality*, in love and belongingness needs, people get starve with affectionate relationship, for a place in his group or family, and strive for it. Now the person felt keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. As in this research, the researchers presented Jim Preston's love and belongingness needs.

The love and belonging needs that show up appeared because he felt so lonely and needs the presence of other human beings. There was Arthur the bartender accompany Jim in the starship, but still Arthur was a machine and do not have feelings. To fulfilled his needs, Jim needs the presence of other human beings. In order to fulfill his love and belongingness needs, Jim tried to wake Aurora up from hibernation. Jim felt so lonely that he had to damage Aurora's pod to wake her up, that he no longer felt lonely again. This was the way Jim fulfilled his needs of love and belonging, where he needs companion from other human beings. Since Aurora was awake, Jim done many things together with her. They talked, ate, and seek help together.

When Jim searched for help, the way he spoke reflected that he was panic and angry. His anger provokes him to do actions in order to keep his life sustainability.

## **d. Self-esteem Needs**

A person who has self-esteem needs felt the desire for strength, achievement, confidence in the face of the world, and freedom. Jim has a low self-esteem which made him not confidence of his future and led him to think about suicide. He was also insisted to call himself a "rate-two mechanic" rather than "second-rate mechanic". The way Jim spoke to Aurora showed his pride of himself, and fulfilled his self-esteem needs.

## e. Self-actualization Needs

The highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs was self-actualization. As Maslow mentioned in *Motivation and Personality*, a musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization. It refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially (46). In this section, the researchers presented Jim Preston's self-actualization needs.

Jim fulfilled his self-actualization needs by actualizes himself as a mechanic. The way Jim spoke showed how he actualize himself as a mechanic, as being somebody he was capable to be. He thought that the colonies in the starship have problems to solve, and that was where he can do his proficiency as a mechanic. He knew he was a mechanic, and he can be a mechanic in the Homestead II. That was when he actualized himself as a mechanic.

Maslow's theory in this research was used to identify Jim Preston's needs based on his journey to survive on the starship. The needs portrayed on Jim's characters are analyzed from what he went through from the beginning until the end of the film. From this research, the researcher found that Jim fulfilled the five stages of hierarchy of needs which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs and self-actualization needs.

## 3. Discussion

This part presents the discussion of the research findings. There are two research questions in this research. The first was about the needs portrayed in Jim Preston's character. Meanwhile, the second was the fulfillment of those needs viewed from Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. The needs portrayed in Jim Preston's character are classified by Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs which consist of: physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

In *Motivation and Personality*, Maslow stated that the order of needs might be flexible as individuals might vary one to another (51). In previous study *Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of The Main Character in You Again Film* by Syifa Fauziah and *An Analysis of Rachel Berry's Character in Glee Season 2 Using Maslow's The Hierarchy of Needs Theory* by Ayu Sukma Nurhajar the needs appeared and fulfilled in accordance with the order of Hierarchy of Needs stages. In contrary with this research, Jim needs do not appeared in order. There were moments where he has fulfilled higher stage of needs, but another needs from the lower stage appear. For example, at some scenes he fulfilled his love and belongingness needs by waking Aurora up and some sparks of love appear between them. But everything changed when Arthur the bartender robot told Aurora the truth that Jim was the one who took her life from her. Jim back to the stage where he has love and belongingness needs. Jim also actualized himself as a mechanic, a rate two mechanic, which he thought was useful on the starship. Even though he has reached the highest stage of hierarchy of needs, another needs from lower stage appeared. Safety needs appeared when the starship got hit by a huge meteor and damages multiple parts

of the starship at once. He gave every effort he can do in order to save the starship and fulfilled his safety needs.

There were five kinds of needs of Jim Preston found in the film. These needs appeared because he has to survive in the starship. He was awakened due to sleeping pod malfunction. This caused him to be the only one who awake in the starship. In order to survive, there are needs that he needs to fulfilled.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

*Passengers (2016)* film tells about human's travel to a new place to live which was Homestate II. The main character in this film was Jim Preston had to survive in the starship. The researcher used Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory to identified Jim Preston's needs portrayed in the film. Also, the way Jim fulfilled those needs.

The first need was physiological needs. Jim shows his needs of food, air and sleep. In order to fulfil his needs, there are some scenes in the film that shows Jim eating, drinking and sleeping. Those are his fulfillment of physiological needs. The second was about safety need. When the starship got hit by meteor storm, there were several failures on the starship. Jim's life sustainability was threatened. This made his had safety needs to be fulfilled. In order to fulfill his safety needs, he tried to get help anywhere, and also tried to fix the failures on the starship. Jim did all he can do until the starship was ready to go again. This made him fulfill his needs of safety. Then there were love and belongingness need. At first, Jim was the only one awake in the starship. He had love and belongingness needs to be fulfilled. To fulfill his needs, he tried to wake a passenger from her hibernation. She was Aurora, who made Jim felt complete and finally fulfilled his needs. There was self-esteem need when Aurora called Jim "second-rate mechanic" and Jim insisted that he was a "rate-two mechanic". The last was self-actualization need. He actualized himself when he knew he was a mechanic, and he can be a mechanic in the Homestead II where their worlds was just began to build. Thus, all of hierarchy needs in Jim Preston's character that had been fulfilled.

The needs portrayed in Jim Preston appeared because of his condition, where he had to survive in a starship. After he fulfilled his needs, he found safety and someone to live with even though he died in the end. In this research, Jim's needs went up and down the stages throughout the film. Even though there are stages in Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Needs, but the order of needs might be flexible as individuals might vary one to another. For example, in Maslow's *Motivation and Personality*, there are some people whom, for instance, self-esteem seems to be more important than love (51). Therefore, it can be concluded that Maslow's theory can be used to analyze Jim Preston who live in different circumstances from humans on earth.



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