

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B.1 Theoretical Framework

The section on theoretical framework provides a theoretical explanation of the theory used. The related research review section includes research that supports this theory.

B.1.1 Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow states achievement motivation within the context of the hierarchy of wants, which all humans share (1970). In other words, human requirements are organized into a potency hierarchy. When one of the needs has been met, a new need will develop. Furthermore, the need is tied to the level of fulfilment, hence none of the requirements can be independent or discrete. New needs are not instantly replaced when old ones are met; these wants may occur concurrently. In reality, individuals in society experience partial fulfilment of their basic requirements while also experiencing partial dissatisfaction with these demands. Furthermore, needs must not be satisfied 100 percent before the next need emerges.

In his hierarchy of needs, Maslow mentions at least five basic needs. Physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness requirements, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs are the five needs. According to Maslow, basic, low-level needs such as physiological demands and safety must be met before higher-level needs such as self-fulfilment may be achieved.

1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the most basic and necessary for all humans to exist. Shelter, food, water, rest, and health are among them. A person's motivation at this level stems from their instinct to survive. Humans cannot survive if this requirement is not supplied.

2. Safety Needs

Safety needs are related to a person's need to feel safe and secure in their life and surroundings. The desire for order, legality, and protection from unpredictable and risky situations drives motivation. A person must cope with bodily safety to obtain stability and security. It refers to obtaining protection from the environment, harmful conditions, or health hazards and illness.

3. Love and Belonging Needs

Love and belonging needs are at the third level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Humans are social beings who want to interact with others. The need for love and belonging is intimately related to the need for survival because of the social character of humans and the long developmental period from infancy to adulthood (Lisbeth, 2003).

Maslow also stated that if someone does not have their love and belonging needs addressed from the start, they would usually not panic when faced with rejection or something outside their expectations. These people believe that being accepted by someone significant to them is sufficient. According to the outlined psychology of children, children require love to grow psychologically. It is easy to observe how contented infants are when they are cuddled, kissed,

and sleep in their parents' arms. Unlike adults, who are frequently ambiguous in providing their love requirements. Most people frequently act aloof from others, claiming to be too independent, cold, and unfeeling. In fact, they require friends, lovers, and intimate interactions in general, similar to humans. Humans, for example, have the urge to marry, have a family, and be a part of a community.

According to Chaplin (1968), Love is a strong feeling full of affection for someone, usually accompanied by a sexual component. Love comes in two varieties: love deficit and being love. D-Love is the desire for love because of a lack of it, including loving those they do not have, such as marriage or a unique relationship with someone. This love need is more concerned with how to obtain love than with how to provide love. B-Love, on the other hand, is how someone loves what is without having unique desires from someone, such as providing support for others' development and having a beneficial impact on loving them (Maslow A. H., 1954).

According to Chaplin (1968), belongingness is the quality or state of being an essential or important part of something. It can be explained that a feeling of acceptance by others. Every person wonders if his or her presence is considered by others. Every kind of feeling that makes people want, need, hope other people is considered belongingness. In short, the need for love and belongingness is the feeling that people want, need, hope about love from others.

As explained by Maslow about deficiency motivation and being love, the need for love can take the form of 1) Family or belonging, namely the need to be part of a group, family, religion, and class. 2) Acceptance and understanding, namely the need to feel fine and know that others accept what is. 3) Love and affection, namely the need to get and give love. 4) Intimacy, namely the need to share inner and physical thoughts in a caring and close way. Many individuals are misled into thinking that it is the same as sex. Sexual desire is simply a physiological need, whereas intimacy is a need for love and affection, which can also be fulfilled through touch. People who have lost abilities at this level are bored and unhappy even if their other demands are met. Loneliness, anguish, separation, unworthiness, and despair are some of the sentiments that will be felt, prompting a person to seek ways to satisfy this desire for love.

Maslow argued that individuals will look for any solution to avoid loneliness during their existence (1943). Maslow also stated that two persons in a romantic relationship must be involved in providing and receiving love, affection, and a sense of belonging. Someone who has met their love requirements will feel affection, joy, contentment, fulfilment, and pride, even to the point of being overwhelmed by good things (1943). According to Robert Heinlein love is a condition where the happiness of the individual being loved is very important to the person who loves (Panayiotou, 2005, pp. 108-117). Furthermore, physical touch, such as hugging, missing each other, holding hands, stroking, and kissing, is one approach to meet these demands. According

to the facts, the need for love includes both providing and receiving love. Maslow also claims that when a person is lonely, they are motivated to fulfil their love wants to the point that they forget hunger because all they feel is loneliness's pain. Rubin said love is an attitude that a person directs towards another person who is considered special, which influences the way they think, feel and behave (Azhar, 2014, pp. 92-99).

4. Self-Esteem Needs

Self-esteem needs are linked to a person's desire for recognition, respect, and status. Once a person's needs for love and belonging are addressed, they can focus on their esteem. According to Maslow, there are two kinds of esteem needs: the need for respect from others and the need for respect from oneself.

5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs are concerned with reaching one's full potential. At this level, people aspire to be the best version of themselves. For example, one person may aspire to be the best parent or a millionaire. In general, self-actualization is the pursuit of personal improvement.

This theory appropriates the topics to analyse. The researcher applied the hierarchy of needs theory which takes one of the aspects is love and belonging needs theory is the best suit to dig deeper into how Otto needs love and belonging in *AMCO*.

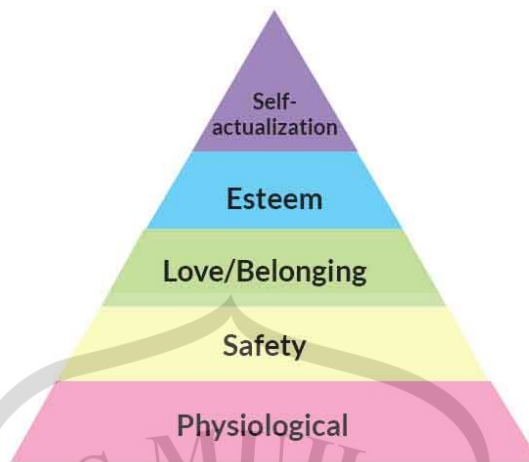


Diagram 1 Hierarchy of Needs

B.1.2 The Five Love Languages

The Chapman concept of love languages is a straightforward one, comprising five categories that describe different ways of expressing and receiving love. These are words of affirmation, quality time, receiving gifts, acts of service, and physical touch. However, it should be noted that not everyone communicates their affection in the same way, and individuals also have varying preferences regarding how they receive love. It is therefore crucial to understand these differences in order to ensure the success of any relationship. By learning how to communicate love in a way that resonates with one's partner and by identifying the love language that speaks to them, individuals can improve their connection, foster a deeper understanding, and build a stronger bond (Mantova, 2023, pp. 687-692).

According to Chapman, there are five different languages of love, or five main ways to communicate and understand love and emotional states (Mantova, 2023, pp. 687-692), there are:

1. Words of Affirmation

This language is characterised by the use of words to affirm and validate the experiences and perspectives of others. Receiving praise and vocal affirmation from their partner is crucial to feeling loved and valued for people whose primary love language is words of affirmation. People who are predominantly attuned to this love language place even greater emphasis on verbal affirmations and praise in public. The main focus of this love language is using vocal expressions of affection like praise, admiration, and compliments. Individuals that speak this love language find comfort in encouraging remarks, positive sayings, words of wisdom, and romantic correspondence. On the other hand, some individual may be deeply affected by uninvited criticism or disparaging remarks, which could leave them feeling devastated and wounded.

2. Quality Time

The ability to give one's partner one's whole attention and to be completely present in the moment is required for this language. For people for whom quality time is the major love language, this means having deep talks and doing activities in which there are no outside interruptions. When a spouse shows that they are willing to prioritise spending time with them, those who speak this love language feel valued and loved. When their spouse shows genuine interest in their feelings and views during meaningful

interactions, these people feel united and connected. On the other hand, diversions, skipping out on planned activities, or a partner's inaction when it comes to active listening can be viewed as extremely harmful, leading to feelings of insignificance and neglect.

3. Receiving Gifts

Receiving a thoughtful gift is a powerful way for those who speak this language to feel loved and appreciated. A gift's value is not based on its material value or the price tag that is on it. Instead, the love, consideration, and work that go into choosing and presenting the gift are what make it significant. Gifts are significant expressions of love and gratitude to those who give them as a way to show their affection. As a result, they cherish every present that their loved ones give them. But giving a poorly thought-out or hurriedly selected gift, or failing to recognize a birthday or anniversary, can cause intense hurt. On the other hand, a thoughtful present that shows a deep comprehension of their partner's tastes can elicit a profound sense of appreciation and affection.

4. Acts of Service

Individuals who speak this language are more likely to feel loved and appreciated when their partner helps them with their obligations and relieves their worries. The act of offering to do a chore or provide aid without being asked demonstrates concern and genuine interest in the other person's well-being. In contrast, shows of sloth, broken commitments, or the imposition

of new obligations can be viewed as very hurtful, leading to feelings of unlovedness and undervaluation. It is also worth noting that people who speak this love language frequently perform acts of service for others and feel fulfilled when they can make someone else's life easier.

5. Physical Touch

People who speak this language are more likely to feel love and admiration through physical contact and proximity with their partners. Although this love language may include sexual intimacy, it also includes non-sexual kinds of physical touch, such as embraces, pats on the back, holding hands, and friendly touches on the arm, shoulder, or cheek. Physical proximity and accessibility are essential for those who use this love language to feel connected and valued in a relationship. In contrast, neglect or abuse can have far-reaching and irreversible consequences. The act of physical touch has the ability to provide a sense of security, comfort, and closeness within a relationship.

B.1.3 The Triangular Theory of Love

Robert Sternberg, a distinguished psychologist, has conducted extensive research on the psychology of love, elucidating its fundamental principles and the processes by which it manifests. Sternberg's triangular theory of love posits that love is constituted by three core elements: intimacy, passion, and commitment. These elements can be combined in various ways to give rise to different forms of love.

According to Robert Steinberg, love is a collection of numerous feelings, desires, and thoughts that occur together to form a linked feeling called love (1986). Sternberg also stated that love has three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment. The three components interact with each other, and activities that produce something beneficial will result in a loving experience.

Furthermore, it is important to clarify each meaning in the context of the present theory:

1. Intimacy

Intimacy refers to feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness in loving relationships. It includes within its purview those feelings that give rise to the experience of warmth in a loving relationship. Sternberg indicates that it includes, among other things, feelings of (a) desire to promote the welfare of the loved one, (b) experienced happiness with the loved one, (c) high regard for the loved one, (d) being able to count on the loved one in times of need, (e) mutual understanding with the loved one, (f) sharing of one's self and one's possessions with the loved one, (g) receipt of emotional support from the loved one, (h) giving of emotional support to the loved one, (i) intimate communication with the loved one, and (j) valuing the loved one in one's life.

2. Commitment

The decision or commitment component refers to, in the short-term, the decision that one loves someone else, and in the long-term, the commitment to maintain that love. The decision/commitment component thus includes within

its purview the cognitive elements that are involved in decision-making about the existence of and potential long-term commitment to a loving relationship.

3. Passion

The passion component refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships. The passion component thus includes those sources of motivational and other forms of arousal that lead to the experience of passion in a loving relationship. In a loving relationship, sexual needs may well predominate in this experience. However, other needs, such as those for self-esteem, succulence, nurturance, affiliation, dominance, submission, and self-actualization, may also contribute to the experience of passion.

Based on this Triangular Theory of Love model, other types of love can be obtained, namely:

1. Non-love

Non-love is simply the lack of the three components of love. Nonlove characterizes the vast majority of our personal relationships, which are just casual encounters devoid of love.

2. Liking

Liking is the intimacy of a friendly relationship without passion or long-term commitment.

3. Infatuation Love

Infatuation Love is a love model that has only the passion component. This usually occurs to love at the first sight which is full of passion without the intimacy and commitment.

4. Empty Love

Empty Love is a love model where someone decides to love another person without intimacy and passion.

5. Romantic Love

Romantic Love is a model of love that contains a combination of intimacy and passion components of love which brings physical attraction. On this view, then, romantic lovers are not only physically drawn to each other, but also bonded emotionally.

6. Companionate Love

Companionate Love is a type of love that combines intimacy and strong commitment, resulting in a stable and dedicated long-term relationship, which is most common among friendships.

7. Fatuous Love

Fatuous Love is a love paradigm that combines elements of passion and commitment, but just a feeling of attraction without any emotional feelings. Love that has a short introduction and a quick separation.

8. Consummate Love

Consummate Love is a love model in which the three combinations of love components, namely intimacy, passion, and commitment, occur very thoroughly. Then it will develop perfect love.

Furthermore, the research utilized the triangular theory of love as a theoretical framework to inform the study. From the primary theoretical construct of love and belonging, the manner in which Otto reclaims his love can also be discerned. This exemplifies the type of love as delineated by the triangular theory of love in the *AMCO* film.

B.1.4 Cinematography

Cinematography is the science or art of motion-picture photography by recording light or other electromagnetic radiation, either electronically using an image sensor or chemically using light-sensitive materials such as film stock. The word "cinematography" was coined from the Greek words κίνημα (kinema), meaning "movement" and γράφειν (graphein) meaning "to record", together meaning "motion recording". A word used to refer to the art, process, or work of films, but later its meaning is limited to "film photography" (Spencer, 1973).

According to Joseph V. Mascelli (1965), some things need to be considered so that cinematographic techniques have good cinematic value. A filmmaker does not only record every scene, but how to control and manage each scene that is taken, such as the height of the angle, the length of time taken, and so on. Several aspects must be considered in cinematography. One of them is the variety of shots. Mascelli describes the following types of shots:

1. Extreme Long Shot

An extreme long shot shows a large area from a great distance. When the audience needs to be wowed by a new perspective on the scene, use this shot. This exceedingly lengthy shot was utilized to provide a full perspective before transitioning to the next scene. This technique is typically used at the beginning of a film. Making a good extreme long shot necessitates being in a high position, such as from a camera-ready platform, the roof of a building, a hilltop, or a mountain.

2. Long Shot

The long shot shows the entire scene. The places, persons, and artifacts are all shown in long shots to introduce the audience to the situation as a whole. It is used to describe every detail of the action in order for the audience to know who is participating, where they are, and when they are seen up close during the course of the sequence. Long shots are often free-form so that the performers have room to move and the backdrop can be seen to help describe the entire scene.

3. Medium Shot

A medium shot is more accurately described as an intermediate shot because it falls between a long shot and a close-up. Players are filmed from either just below the waist or just above the knees. The camera will be close enough to clearly record the players' gestures, even if they are crowded together in a medium view face motions and expressions.

4. Close Up

In close-ups, the subject is shown from approximately halfway between the waist and shoulders to above the head; in close-ups of the head and shoulders, the subject is shown from just below the shoulders to above the head; in head close-ups, the subject is shown exclusively on the head; and in neck close-ups, the subject's face is shown from just below the lips to just above the eyes. Cameramen and filmmakers disagree over what should be shot in close-up for a variety of reasons.

5. Insert

Inserts are full-screen close-ups of printed or written things such as correspondence, telegrams, photos, newspapers, signs, posters, or other printed or written materials. For financial reasons, inserts are often shot after the main production has concluded. When a vertical topic does not occupy the horizontal frame, it may be preferable to film the insert during ordinary production, enabling a portion of the background or location to be seen.

The five previously stated types of shots will be used to analyse the data findings because they simplify the process and provide detailed explanations of each scene that was captured. It should be noted that each image has its own inherent meaning, which is interpreted by each individual according to their point of view. In this movie, every scene and every shot were taken from the perspective of the director. Consequently, the researcher will adjust each scene to fit the different types of distance shots.

B.2 Review of Related Studies

To strengthen this research, some previous studies are rehere to give a novelty to this research. The following studies are related to this research.

A studied by Matthaheus in his research entitled *Moral Values in the Film A Man Called Otto Analysis of Charles Sanders Peirce's Theory* (2023), the film teaches about the change in Otto's character as a temperament person to a patient one after meeting a kind new neighbour. In his study, he identified the symbols and signs of the *AMCO* film that were related to the moral message and described the meaning of the message, which was related to the symbols and signs found. This study also uses descriptive qualitative methods based on Pierce's semiotic theory. This thesis contributes to understanding and appreciating films as works that carry useful moral messages, as well as helping to understand the communication of moral messages through signs and symbols in the film's social and cultural context.

In Addition, another research entitled *An Analysis Of Moral Values In The Movie "A Man Called Otto (2022)* written by Cut Feby Putri Uzira found five types of moral values in her study entitled. Five types of moral values in this movie, namely; respect kindness and friendliness, love and affection, honesty, and unselfishness and sensitivity. The most dominant moral value in this movie is unselfishness and sensitivity as much as six scenes. The characters in this movie that most dominantly showed moral values were Otto and Marisol. The methodology used in her study is descriptive qualitative research. The data were gathered by transcribing the dialogue of the movie and then analysing them based on the classification proposed by Linda and Eyre (1997).

The present study employs the same object as the two aforementioned studies, which is *AMCO* film. The distinction between the previous studies and the present one lies in the theoretical framework utilized. The aforementioned study did not employ Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, whereas the present study utilizes this theory with the same object, namely the main character in the *AMCO* film, Otto Anderson.

A studied by Muhamad Wildan Musthofa (2018) entitled *Love and Belonging Needs Analysis of Saroo as the Main Character in Lion Film*. In his thesis found that Saroo's characteristics as the important role in this story are simple, smart, organized, introverted, calm, and continual struggle. In the context of hierarchy of needs, he gets the barrier and obstacle in fulfilling love and belonging needs because he remembered and missed his biological family when he gathered with his Indian friends in Australia. Because of his continual struggling, he meets his biological mother in India. Then, at that moment, Saroo had given and received love, affection, and the sense of belonging among his biological family, his girlfriend and his adoptive family. It shows that Saroo fulfilled his love and belongingness needs perfectly.

In addition, a studied by Vinsa Eralie Izza (2023) entitled *Love and Belonging Needs of Main Character Dustin Thao's You've Reached Sam*. In her thesis found two results of this study. First, the researcher found four forms of love and belonging needs in this novel, such as friendship relationships, family relationships, romantic relationships, and social activities. Second, the main character fulfils her love and belonging needs through mutual partners, the

researcher found three people who fulfilled the main character's needs for love and belonging as told in the novel, namely from her boyfriend Sam, from her mother, and from her best friend Mika.

Mey Kartika Maharani (2020) also conduct a reaserch about hierarchy of needs in her studied entitled *Love and Belonging Needs of The Main Character in John Green's "The Fault in Our Stars" Novel Psychological Approach*. In her thesis, Mey discusses a novel that addresses the issue of love and belonging needs using Abraham Maslow's psychological method, the Hierarchy of Needs. This tale follows the main characters, Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters, as they fight illness and eventually face the days when their disease becomes more aggressive. This research allows the researcher to draw numerous conclusions. The primary character, Hazel Grace, impacts the satisfaction of love and belonging desires. It might be seen from a multitude of settings, including family, friendship, and being in a close relationship with intimacy. People in all three instances are clearly worried about Hazel and support her presence. Hazel is unable to socialize with her other pals as a result of her disease. Hazel, on the other hand, is full of life because Augustus inspires her. This study can relate to previous related studies, it will give an overview of the research.

Research by Siti Nur Chofifah (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Love and Belonging Needs of The Main Character in "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen; A Psychological Approach*. Siti conducted her study by analysing the main character to see how she meets her love and belonging requirements in terms of family, friendship, and intimacy. Siti's research aims to determine how the main

character in Northanger Abbey meets her love and belonging needs through family, friendship, and intimacy. As a result, the love and belonging needs of the main character are satisfied related to family, friendship and intimacy. The researcher found nine needs of love related to family, twenty needs of love related to friendship and eight needs of love related to intimacy.

In addition, Nina Farlina and Nadiah Khaleda (2019) in their article entitled *The Portrayal of Rachel in Fulfilling Her Love and Belonging Needs in The Girl on The Trains Novel*. In their article, they focused on the main character, Rachel Watson, who is attempting to fulfil her love and belonging desires. They discover that the main character exhibits notable characteristics such as imagination, alcoholism, and lying. These characters cause Rachel to murder her ex-husband. However, she meets her love and belonging needs by attempting to attract the attention of her ex-husband, Tom Watson, and her friend, Scott Hipwell, by riding the train every day. Rachel finally recognizes that her ex-husband and friend failed to meet her needs for love and connection. She receives affection from her pal, Cathy. It indicates Rachel has satisfied her wants up to the third step of the hierarchy, which is love and belonging requirements. The two related studies mentioned above can serve as a reference for researchers studying the main subject.

This study employs a similar theoretical framework to that of previous studies, namely the hierarchy of needs as proposed by Abraham Maslow. However, there are notable differences in the specific object under investigation. While previous studies have not utilized the *AMCO* film, this research does so with the

aim of examining the role of love and belonging in the context of the film's protagonist, Otto Anderson.

The article by Anggi Frima Damayanti and Kisyani Laksono (2023) entitled *Perbandingan Jenis Cinta Antartokoh Dalam Novel "Antologi Rasa" Karya Ika Natassa: Kajian Segitiga Cinta Robert J. Sternberg*. The results of the study show that the relationship between the characters, namely the relationship between Keara and Harris is more intense so that this pair is dominant due to more frequent togetherness, which results in true love, while the relationship between Keara and Ruly tends not to be intense due to the presence of a figure that Ruly loves so that Keara and Ruly's togetherness is said to be lacking produce romantic love.

In addition, another studied by Nadya Astriana Novera (2017) entitled *The Consummate Love Of Hazel Grace As Reflected in The Fault in Our Stars Movie*. The aim of this thesis is to analyse both the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of the movie. The writer employs three methods to analyse these aspects, using library research to collect the necessary data. The intrinsic aspects are analysed using an exponential approach, while the extrinsic aspects are analyzed using a psychological approach. Regarding the psychological approach, the writer employs Robert Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love to explain the extrinsic aspects. The thesis finds that the relationship between Hazel Grace and Augustus Waters in the movie depicts consummate love, as they embody all three components of love. Nevertheless, this reseach will focus only on the triangular of love as the reference since it can be the support for this study.

The aforementioned studies employ the triangular theory of love, as postulated by Robert J. Sternberg. The two studies above employ the same theoretical framework with different objects, and both will be a reference for this study. In this study, the same theory will be used as a supporting theory to strengthen the findings of this study. The aforementioned studies show that all instances of how the researcher used them to further their research. All of those researchers can support this research and offer a deeper understanding of the same object or theory, even though the specifics of the research may differ.

