

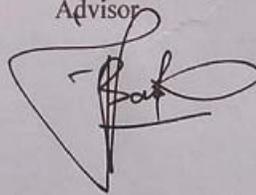
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APPROVAL SHEET

**JUDY HOPPS' SELF-ACTUALIZATION NEEDS IN THE FILM OF ZOOTOPIA (2016)
VIEWED FROM ROGERS' FULLY FUNCTIONING PERSON**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Banu', enclosed within a hand-drawn triangular border.

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JUDY HOPPS SELF ACTUALIZATION NEED IN THE FILM OF ZOOTOPIA (2016) VIEWED FROM ROGERS' FULLY FUNCTIONING PERSON

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Abstract

This research is aimed to find Judy Hopps' effort in fulfilling her self-actualization need and the effect of her effort toward other character in Zootopia film. In this research the researcher used fully functioning person, a theory suggested by Rogers. In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design and humanistic psychological approach. Non participant observation is used as the main instrument. Other instruments that used by the researcher were documentation and note taking. The data of the research were utterances and scenes containing Judy's self actualization need.

The result of the study showed 4 efforts exist in Judy. Those are openness to experience, trust in organismic self, experiential freedom, and basic trust of human nature. While the effects for other characters were makes her parent worry, makes Clawhauser apologized to her, makes Chief Bogo annoyed and makes Chief Bogo shock, makes Gideon Grey offended, makes Mayor Lionheart proud, makes Nick pretty offended, brings her life and Nick into a danger, makes Chief Bogo and Bellwether shocked and concerned, makes some people who got expired ticket angry, Bellwether was arrested, the city become peace again, the missing mammals healed and Nick become a first fox police.

Keywords: Effort, Effect, Judy Hopps, Self-actualization need.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan upaya Judy Hopps dalam memenuhi kebutuhan aktualisasi dirinya dan pengaruh usahanya terhadap karakter lain dalam film Zootopia. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan orang yang berfungsi penuh, sebuah teori yang disarankan oleh Rogers. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif dan pendekatan psikologis humanistik. Observasi non partisipan digunakan sebagai instrumen utama. Instrumen lain yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah dokumentasi dan pencatatan. Data penelitian ini adalah ucapan dan adegan yang berisi kebutuhan aktualisasi diri Judy.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 4 upaya yang ada di Judy. Yaitu, keterbukaan terhadap pengalaman, kepercayaan pada diri organisme, kebebasan pengalaman, dan kepercayaan dasar dari sifat manusia. Sementara itu, efek pada karakter lain antara lain, membuat orang tuanya khawatir, membuat Clawhauser meminta maaf kepadanya, membuat Kepala Bogo kesal dan membuat Kepala Bogo kaget, membuat Gideon Grey tersinggung, membuat Walikota Lionheart bangga, membuat Nick tersinggung, membuat hidupnya dan Nick dalam bahaya, membuat Kepala Bogo dan Bellwether terkejut dan khawatir, membuat beberapa orang yang mendapat tiket kedaluwarsa marah, Bellwether ditangkap, kota Zootopia menjadi damai lagi, mamalia yang hilang sembuh dan Nick menjadi polisi rubah pertama.

Kata Kunci: Usaha, Efek, Judy Hopps, Kebutuhan Aktualialisasi Diri.

Introduction

Literature is one of media in education. Suwondo (2018) stated, from literature, we can improve our language skill, such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. It can expand knowledge from various field, building character, also increase human soul sensitiveness. Moreover, Fananie (Junaidi, 2014: 1) added, literature is the reflection of human life which used author's eyesight to expose events

that take place within citizens. Through literary work, the author can touch people's heart by using his unique language style in presenting human problem and how they set an action to face their problem. The example of literature is film. From film, the director can give the lesson by presenting how the characters resolving problem about phenomena happened in society. The example of phenomena happened in society is self-actualization needs. Self-actualization needs can be described as the need to use the potential self fully then becoming the best version of self (Maslow, 1954: 46). This best version of self is also called as ideal-self. As stated by Rogers in Feist (2006: 313) ideal self is our best self that we want to be. Achieving self-actualization is important. Since, when someone can achieve self-actualization needs, he will feel happy. Moreover it can give good effect for society. However, when someone failed in achieving self-actualization needs, it can damage his mental health. As stated by Maslow (Goble, 2002: 90), fulfilling needs can produce an individual which is good in both psychological and biological. However, frustration that comes from someone failure in achieving his needs can result psychopath indication. Thus, achieving self-actualization needs is important for human health.

Study about self-actualization is broadly conducted. However, most of them used Maslow's Hierarchy of Human needs that has some weaknesses. Maslow (Globe, 2002: 77) said that self-actualization needs met after other needs as like love and belongingness needs and esteem needs are fulfilled. Unfortunately, the researcher does not agree with Maslow's theory. Because he said that in this world only one percent people that can achieve self-actualization. In addition he stated that self-actualization is a static place which mostly can be reach by the people in age of sixty (Goble, 2002: 50). Thus, the researcher tried to conduct the study about self-actualization using another theory that is Rogers' Fully Functioning person. The researcher used this theory to find how the effort of the main character of Zootopia film in fulfilling her self-actualization needs and the effect from it toward other characters. The researcher chose this film because this film represent how Judy which is the main character achieving her self-actualization needs. Moreover, this film has already achieve some popular rewards.

Review of Related Theory

Rogers and Theory of Fully Functioning Person

As like Maslow, Rogers conducted humanistic theory. However Rogers developed humanistic theory based on his experiences as therapist. He also conducted empirical research to support his theory of personality and his approach as a practical psychotherapist (Feist and Feist, 2006: 307). In other words, Rogers believe that human is basically good and has tendencies to be fulfilled. When human cannot accomplished these tendencies, it can cause a problem to human mental health.

Rogers (1959: 196) stated that the basic motive that drives people to do something is actualizing tendency. It is a tendency to develop all potencies to maintain and enhance human as an organism. Furthermore, Rogers (Feist and Feist, 2006: 112) explained that maintenance contains not only physiological needs such as food, drink, safety, but also the need to stay in comfortable current position, the desire to avoid change and grow which is painful and risk. While, enhancement is the need to grow, to develop their current self to be the better one. The need for enhancement can be explored by curiosity, self-exploration, friendship, confidence, etc. This actualizing tendency is not only cling in humans but also plants and animals. However, only humans have the concepts of self which potentially for self-actualization (Feist and Feist, 2006: 312).

Actualizing tendency and self-actualization tendency sounds similar, but both of them has different meaning. As stated above, actualizing tendency is the tendencies within organism (humans, animals, plants) to maintain or enhance organism. While, according to Rogers (Feist and Feist, 2006: 313) self-actualization is the need to actualize the self as perceived consciously. It means that within the humans there is tendency to grow using all of their potential to be their real self which can be useful for

themselves and their environment. For instance, a musician needs to play music, a doctor needs to heal the patient, a mother who wants to take care her children maximally so her children growth optimally, etc.

Meanwhile, to be the self which is actualized is not happened instantly. When a person want to actualize her or his self, she or he need to be a fully functioning person. It can be seen from Rogers (Cherry: 2018) who said that an individual who is working toward self-actualization continually is called as fully functional person. In summary, to grow toward self-actualization means to have some characteristic of fully functioning person. Rogers (1961: 187-196) mentioned some characteristics of fully functioning person, they are:

a. Openness to Experience.

The first character to achieve is accepting any kind of experiences, whether it is good or bad experiences, as stated by Rogers (1961: 187), people who wants to be in good life must accept both positive and negative experiences. Negative experiences which are different from the picture of self or threatening their life will not denied, but it will be accepted. Rogers (1961: 188) added, when people could be open to their experiences, feeling, or to reality no matter what the stimulus are, they will receive it and living it. This stimulus could be from environment, memory of past experience, or the sensation of fear or pleasure. So, they no need to make a subception which is called as a self-mechanism that deny any experiences threatening to the self. As the result, they will more able to listen themselves. They will more flexible to any experiences they experienced rather than rigid and defensive. So that, they can meet some new perspective and new experience.

b. Existential Living.

Rogers (1961: 188) explained that people who accept experience without defensiveness will live in the moment. They enjoy each moment and see it as a new experience and never exist before. They follow the process on going in the experience rather than control the experience, because they believe that the self and personalities are formed from experience.

From Rogers' statement, it can be define that living in the moment means living in the now. It does not mean that people should forget about the past and its lesson. It also does not mean that people should forget about the future and do not make any plans for it. What Rogers means is that people should divide among past time, the future and the now. What happened in the past is memory, what will happen in the future is dream and what we live in the now is present. Moreover, people who are existential living will more adaptable toward experience rather than manipulated the experience in order to fit in their personal life, it happens because they open to the new experience and they believe that they are formed from the experience they experienced.

c. Trust in Their Organismic Selves.

The next characteristic of fully functioning person is trust in his or her organismic self. According to Rogers (1961: 189) the people who are fully functioning will able to trust their own feeling and doing what she or he feels right. They are not depending on others guiding principles from group or institution nor judgment from others. Rogers (1961: 190) analogized them as a giant electronic computing machine. They will access to all data come from their experience, their sense, their memory, their perception, and from their social demand. Then compute them in order to take the most effective action to the situation.

In conclusion, people who trust in their organismic selves have a good trustworthy to their own decision and action in facing a problem. They are not only stuck on norms or social standard around them, but they bring their intuition in taking decision. They will not worry about others judgment, yet doing what they feel right and be they real self.

d. Experiential Freedom.

Based on Rogers (1961: 193) fully functioning people experience the most complete and absolute freedom. They will choose and follow their own choice freely and implemented into their behavior without any defensiveness, denial or distortion. Rogers (1961: 193) added that the more person is fully

functioning, the more he will be experiencing the freedom of choice and the more effectively he will implement it to his life.

In summary, a fully functioning person will have the freedom in determining their choice and take a responsibility when it is implemented to their life. Also, the more they are fully functioning the more they have freedom of choice and action.

e. Creativity

Fully functioning people are creative organisms, because they can manage themselves to act such as some characteristics in previous explanation. It is proven by Rogers (1961: 194-195), creativity is a product from the self-sensitive openness of experience of life and beliefs of self to make new relationships with environment. A fully functioning person almost never obedient to the culture. However he or she live would always live in constructive any time and condition. He or she might feel unhappy in certain cultural condition, but he or she will continue to grow to become him or herself then achieves self fulfillment.

f. Basic Trustworthiness of Human Nature.

Rogers (1961: 194) stated that a fully functioning person is constructive and trustworthy. It is because he is free from defensiveness toward himself. He will be more open to his own need and also social demand. As a human nature, he has a tendency for connection and communication with others. He also needs to be liked by others. He also has a tendency to give love, sympathy to others. Moreover, when he feels uncomfortable with others, he has no need to hide in façade from his aggression towards others. However, a fully functioning person will show this aggression in appropriate way and he or she would not destroy others in order to obtain personal goal.

In conclusion, Rogers believe that humans who are fully functioning are basically constructive and trustworthy. They can balance their own need with various kinds of social demand. So that, their behavior will construct rather than destruct toward their environment. Sometimes, they also feel some aggression within themselves, yet instead of hiding it, they show it in appropriate way.

g. The Greater Richness of Life.

Rogers (1961: 195) said that when people are involved in the movement to be fully functioning, they will face greater range, variety and frequently frightening and also satisfying experience. Thus, they are very close with the feeling of pain and happiness, also they feel anger and love deeply, etc. However, Rogers (1961: 196) explained that the feeling which more fitted to the fully functioning person are enriching, exciting, rewarding, challenging and meaningful rather than happy, content and enjoyable. Since, to be fully functioning person is to be grow toward a good life.

Research Method

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative study, since the researcher analyzed words rather than number. So, the data is reported in the form of description. As stated by Creswell (2009: 4) qualitative research is aimed to understand about human behavior as individual or group related to the problem which occur in society. This research studied about phenomena happened in the film and the data were reported in the form of descriptive. Thus, descriptive qualitative design is appropriate for this study. This research also used humanistic psychology as the approach, since the researcher intended to find psychological character, especially human with his potencies. The data are the utterances that contain Judy's self-actualization needs. To collect the data, non-participant observation is used as the instrument. Besides, the researcher also used documentation and note taking as the instrument. In this research, the researcher used some procedure to collect the data. Such as, downloaded film and the script, watched the film and tried to see the congruence between film and the script, found out the instrument, classified the data according to indicators and coded them, and the last the researcher tried to do data validation used triangulation data with an expert. In analyzing the data, the researcher tried to interpret

and elaborated the valid data with Rogers' fully functioning person to find the effort of Judy Hopps' in fulfilling her self-actualization needs and its effect toward other characters.

Finding

1. Judy Hopps' Effort in Fulfilling Her Self-Actualization Needs.

To gain self-actualization, someone must have some characteristics of a fully functioning person. Rogers (1961: 187-196) stated, there are seven characteristics of a fully functioning person. Those are, openness to experience, existential living, trust in organismic self, experiential freedom, creativity, basic trustworthiness of human nature, and greater richness of life. However, after analyzing the data, the researcher only found four characteristics exist on Judy Hopps, such as openness to experience, trust in organismic self, experiential freedom, and basic trustworthiness of human nature. The description is as follows:

1.1. Openness to Experience.

According to Rogers (1961: 187), people who want to be in good life must accept both positive and negative experiences. Negative experience which is different from the picture of self or threatening their life will not be denied, but it will be accepted. Rogers (1961: 188) added, when people could be open to their experiences, feeling, or to reality no matter what the stimulus are, they will receive it and live it. This stimulus could be from environment, memory of past experience, or the sensation of fear or pleasure. Therefore, the researcher marks some indicators about openness to experience. The first is awareness to every kind of experiences they experienced. The next is the ability to listen to their feelings such as, fear, courage, discouragement, pain, pleasure, disgust, tenderness, awe, etc. And the last is the ability to live the experience of feeling without defensiveness. The main character reflected openness to experience. It can be seen from the data below:

Stu: "Judy, you ever wonder how your mom and me got to be so darn happy?"

Judy: "Nope."

Stu: "Well, we gave up on our dreams and we settled, right Bon?"

Bonnie: "Oh yes, that's right, Stu. We settle hard."

Stu: "See, that's the beauty of complacency, Jude. If you don't try anything now, you'll never fail."

Judy: "*I like trying, actually.*"

D2.OTE.01

Here, her action on carrot day festival. On that day, after Judy performing a theatre, her parent convinced her to give up on her dream to be a police officer. They told her that she would never fail if she does not try, however Judy did not listen to them. She listened to herself, and what she wanted to. So, that Judy told to her parents that she likes to try. Here, Judy met indicator of openness to experience, since she is aware with her feeling and she shows the ability to listen to herself without any defensiveness toward her experience of feeling.

1.2. Trust in Organismic Self

Based on Rogers (1961: 189) people who are fully functioning will be able to trust their own feeling and do what she or he feels right. They are not depending on others' guiding principles from group or institution nor judgment from others. Rogers (1961: 190) analogized them as a giant electronic computing machine. They will access to all data come from their experience, their sense, their memory, their perception and also from their social demand. Then compute them in order to take the most effective action to the situation. Based on this definition, the researcher creates three indicators about trust in organismic self. The first, the ability to trust his own decision and do what feels right. The second, the ability to be independent rather than depending on the guiding principles, code of action laid down in some group or institutions, judgment from others, or the way to behave in some similar past situation.

The third, the ability to believe self-intuition. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that Judy has the criteria of trust in her organismic self. It can be seen from the data below:

Hopps: “And I can make the world a better place. I’m going to be... a police officer!”

Grey: “Bunny cop. That is the most stupidest thing I ever heard.”

Hopps: “*It may seem impossible to small minds, I’m looking at you Gideon Grey. But just 211 miles away stand the great city of zootopia! Where our ancestors first joined together in peace, and declared that anyone can be anything! Thank you and good night!*”

DI.TOS.01

It shows her independence about her own decision and believe to herself although she got some judgment from other people. Gideon Grey judged her that a bunny would never be a police for more than once. However she still stood in her belief that one day she can be a police. Judy’s action and Judy’s statement shows that she meets the indicators of trust in organismic self. Because she belief to her own decision without dependent on other’s judgment. She also trust her intuition that she could be a police officer even though no one trust her.

1.3. Experiential Freedom.

The researcher composes some indicators of experiential freedom. Those are, the existence of freedom choice, and the ability to utilize or implement the freedom of choice in behavior. The researcher composes these indicators based on Rogers’ theory. Based on Rogers (1961: 193) fully functioning people experience the most complete and absolute freedom. They will choose and follow their own choice freely and implemented into their behavior without any defensiveness, denial or distortion. Rogers (1961: 193) added that the more person is fully functioning, the more he will experiencing the freedom of choice and the more effective he will implements it to his life. In Zootopia film, Judy shows experiential of freedom. It can be seen from the data below:

Hopps: “Sir, I am a C..”

Nick: “Mime! She is a mime. This mime, cannot speak. You can’t speak if you’re a mime.”

Hopps: “*No. I am a cop. And I’m on the Emmitt Otterton case, and my evidence puts him in your car, so intimidate me all you want, I’m going to find out what you did to that otter if it’s the last thing I do.*”

D8.EXF.01

Her statements and her actions indicated experiential of freedom’s indicator. For instance, when Nick introduced her to Mr. Big as a mime, she chose to be honest that she was a cop. She chose her own choice rather that Nick choice. She implemented it in her behavior, which can be seen from her honesty telling to Mr. Big that she is a cop.

1.4. Trustworthiness of Human Nature.

Rogers (1961: 194), stated that fully functioning person is constructive and trustworthy. It is because he is free from defensiveness toward himself. He will more open to his own need and also social demand. As a human nature, he has a tendency for connection and communication with others. He also needs to be liked by other, to give love, sympathy to others. Moreover, when he feels uncomfortable with others, he has no need to hide in façade from his aggression towards others. However, a fully functioning person will show this aggression in appropriate way and he or she would not destroy others in order to obtained personal goal.

Based on explanation above, the researcher compiles four indicators concerning basic trustworthiness of human nature. The first, the existence of positive, forward-moving, or constructive reaction toward environmental and social demands. The second, the ability to socialize realistically. The

third, the ability to control and show aggression in appropriate way. The fourth, the ability to balance one need against another and approximating the satisfaction of all needs. The result of the study indicates Judy shows basic trustworthiness of human nature. It can be seen from the data as follow:

Bogo: "So?"

Hopps: "So, I can handle one. You probably forgot, but I was top of my class at the academy."

Bogo: "Didn't forget. Just don't care."

Hopps: "*Sir, I'm not just some 'token' bunny.*"

Bogo: "Well, then writing a hundred tickets a day should be easy."

Hopps: "*100 tickets...? I'm not gonna write 100 tickets... I'm gonna write 200 tickets!*"
(stomps her foot)

D5.THN.01

Judy showed her aggression toward Bogo. She felt aggression since she got unfair treatment in the assignment division. Among all officer in that room, only Judy who got parking duty. Her expression showed her aggression, it was also added by her moving body that is her stomped foot. However, she did not do anything except getting the ticket more than Bogo's target. It indicates an indicator of basic trustworthiness that is the ability to control and show aggression in appropriate way. Other data that shows Judy's trustworthiness of human nature can be seen as follows:

Hopps: "Nick? Nick! Oh, Nick! Night howlers aren't wolves. They're toxic flowers. I think someone is targeting predators on purpose and making them go savage."

Nick: "Wow. Isn't that interesting?"

Hopps: "*Wait! Wait, please-- I know you'll never forgive me. And I don't blame you. I wouldn't forgive me either. I was ignorant and irresponsible and small-minded... But predators shouldn't suffer because of my mistakes. I have to fix this, but I can't do it without you. And after we're done, you can hate me, and that'll be fine, because I was a horrible friend and I hurt you... and you can walk away knowing you were right all along, I really am just a dumb bunny.*"

D11.THN.02

Judy shows the existence of positive, forward-moving, or constructive reaction toward environmental and social demands when she decide to fix her mistake in that city, she also felt sympathy to other predators who suffering in Zootopia because of the issue of predator-prey DNA. The tendency to fix her mistake and the existence of sympathy toward predators that makes her struggling to find the actor behind the chaos shows that Judy has the ability to balance one need against another and approximating the satisfaction of all needs.

2. The effect of Judy's effort toward other characters.

After the researcher got the result of the first research question, the researcher find 4 characteristic of fully functioning person which also called as Judy's effort in fulfilling her self-actualization needs based on Rogers (1961: 187-196). It has relation to the second research question regarding the effect of Judy's effort in fulfilling her self-actualization needs. Since, as a social creature we live among people, building communication, and building relationship with people. So that, what individual do can give some effect for his environment. This film also showed cause-effect relation of Judy Hopps' effort in fulfilling her self-actualization needs. The description as below:

2.1. The effect of her openness to experience.

Judy's openness to experience gives effect toward other character, since when someone opens to experience, she will listen to herself, living her experience without any self-rejection. In the research,

Judy's openness to experience shows some effect. The first effect is she makes her parents worry if she would fail. It happened when Judy's parents tried to influence her in order to giving up upon her dream by telling her that she would never fail if she does not try. Yet, Judy is honest about what she wanted, about what she liked and felt. Her statement regarding trying makes her parents worry. Her parents stand to convince her to give upon her dream by telling that for bunny to be a police is something impossible, since there is no bunny cop after all.

The second effect is for Clawhauser. Her honesty about her feeling made Clawhauser felt regret and apologize to her. It happened on the first day Judy worked in the ZPD, she met Clawhauser and asked him where the office is, but on first impression, Clawhauser told her that she was cute. She did not hide her uncomfortable feeling. She was honest to Clawhauser about what she felt. Her honesty toward her feeling make Clawhauser apologized to her. He said sorry to her, and asking her if he stereotyping her.

The third effect is from chief Bogo. She made him annoyed. It happened in Bogo's office when she got warning because of chasing a bad guy without his agreement. On that time, she said to Bogo about her feeling that she wanted to be a real cop rather than just a meter maid. Bogo's annoyance can be seen from his expression while saying that Judy should let her dream go since life is not same as cartoon where dreams can magically come true by singing a little song.

The last effect of her openness to experience is makes Bogo shocked and concerned. It happened on the day when ZPD made her as an icon of ZPD as a gift after finding 14 missing mammals. However, Judy did not happy, she thought that the chaos in the city was because her mistake in her first speech on the media about predator DNA. She was honest about her feeling and quit from ZPD. It made Bogo shocked and concerned. It can be seen from Bogo expression while saying, "*Hopps.*" when Judy was going to remove her badge.

In summary, Judy's effort in achieving her self-actualization needs gives some effect to other character. Those are, makes her parent worry, makes Clawhauser apologized to her, makes Chief Bogo annoyed and makes Chief Bogo shocked and concerned.

2.2. The effect of trust in her organismic self

In this research, Judy shows trust in her organismic self. It means she meets some indicators of trust in her organismic self. Judy shows the ability to trust her own decision and also independent from the guiding principles, code of action laid down in some group or institutions, judgment from others, or the way to behaved in some similar past situation. Moreover, she shows trust in her self-intuition. However, her behavior which reflected to trust in her organismic self, gave both bad and good effect to other character. The description as below:

The first effect is makes Gideon Grey irritated. It happened in carrot day festival when Judy playing on the stage and told audience that she would be a cop. Gideon underestimated her by telling that she would never be a cop. However, Judy stood on her belief and answered Gideon's judgment and told him that Gideon was small mind. She said that while pointing to Gideon Grey. It made Gideon irritated. It can be seen from his expression and Gideon's friend reaction who was looking Gideon in the corner of the eyes shockingly.

The next effect is makes Mayor Lionheart proud of her. It happened after she got bad treatment from Gideon Grey. Even though she got judgment from others that a bunny would never be a cop, she kept trying. She applied to Zootopia Police Academy. At the early days on the academy might seem dark, Judy did not give up. She trust herself and kept fighting until she became a top graduation from Zootopia Police Academy and also the first bunny cop in Zootopia Police Department.

The last effect of Judy's trust in organismic self is makes Nick irritated. It happened when Judy followed Nick and his toddler son. They changed the ice cream into pawsikle. She was mad at Nick, and tried to find his mistakes. Instead of finding his mistake, Judy was underestimated by Nick. Nick gave her advice to give up and back to her home and becoming a farmer. However, Judy still believed in herself even though she was judged that she could not be a real police, and her place is to be a farmer. It

shows trust in organismic self. However, she continued her statement by saying “*Especially not some jerk who never had the guts to try to be anything more than a popsicle hustler!*” and it made Nick’s expression changed into irritation, but he tried to hide it and turns it into statement. He told Judy that everyone came to Zootopia to chase his dream, but Judy cannot.

In conclusion, trust in organismic self could give positive and negative effect. As reflected by Judy, her trust in organismic self gives a couple of effect toward other characters. Those are, makes Gideon Grey irritated, makes Mayor Lionheart proud and makes Nick pretty irritated.

2.3. The effect of Judy’s Experiential Freedom.

The result of the study shows the experiential freedom of Judy Hopps. Since, Judy meets some indicators of experiential freedom such as, the existence of freedom choice and the ability to utilize or implement the freedom of choice in behavior. Her experiential freedom gives effect to other characters, especially Nick. Her choice brought them to the danger. It happened when Nick introduced her to Mr. Big that she was a mime, and she could not say anything. However, Judy denied him. She introduced herself as a cop and wanted to ask him about missing Otterton, since the hint was on him. Her choice bring them to danger. Mr. Big intended to ice them. It also happened when Judy and Nick investigated the case, they entered to the old train and found the proof there. When Nick asked her to hiding, Judy did not follow him, she chose to push Doug and locked him. Not only for that, she also brought all the evidence include the train even though Nick said that the case is enough. However, Judy chose to bring all of it include the train. In the end the train blew up. Fortunately, Nick had already kept the case containing an evidence with him.

Another effect is for Chief Bogo and Bellwether. It occurs on the scene when Judy was going to quit. Bogo and Bellwether tried to convince her to stay in ZPD, yet she did not change her decision. She chose to quit from ZPD. As she said, “*Thank you for the opportunity,*” while putting her bandage off on the desk. Her decision for quitting ZPD made Chief Bogo and Bellwether shocked and concerned. It can be seen from their expression.

So, it can be concluded that Judy Hopps’ experiential freedom gives the effect to other characters such as, bring Nick’s life in danger and makes Chief Bogo and Bellwether shocked and concerned.

2.4. The effect of Judy’s trustworthiness of human nature.

The answer of the first research question shows that Judy reflects trustworthiness of human nature. Since, Judy meets some indicators of trustworthiness of human nature. Her way of behave as trustworthiness of human nature give effect to other characters as bellow:

The first is makes the people who have expired ticket got angry. It happened because of her aggression toward chief Bogo as the result of Bogo’s unfair treatment. When other cop in that room got a duty to find missing mammals, Judy got parking duty. She complained to Bogo, but Bogo did not care and challenged her to pick 100 tickets. From Judy expression, the researcher indicated that Bogo pissed Judy off. Instead of punished Bogo with negative action, she chose to take another way that is writing 200 tickets. The effect of her decision in writing 200 on the first day still not seem. However, on the next day, the effect of her capability in writing expired ticket began seems. Some people start to complain her. The next effect is regarding to her awareness from her mistake and the need to fix it. Here, Judy returned to her home after quitting from ZPD (Zootopia Police Department). Her parents told her about the past experience which related to night howler. She finally discovered that the cause behind madness mammals was a plant. She looked for Nick on her home and asked him to help her. Since she needed to fix what had ruined. The city back to the first condition before DNA’s issue. She also found the real criminal that was Bellwether who wanted to ruin predator’s life. Besides that, 14 missing mammals healed. The next effect also for Nick, the journey that he spend with Judy made his confidence returned again. He ever wanted to be a detective when he was young, however he gave up because of childhood tragedy when he got bully since he is a predator. Yet, after met Judy he finally applied to police academy and be the first fox police.

Discussion

Using a theory conducted by Rogers (1961), the researcher attempted to analyze the effort of Judy Hopps in fulfilling her self-actualization needs and its effect to other characters in the film of Zootopia. In order to fulfill her self-actualization needs, Judy needs to have some characteristic of fully functioning person. Rogers (1961: 187-196) stated, there are seven characteristics of fully functioning person. Those are, openness to experience, existential living, trust in organismic self, experiential freedom, creativity, basic trustworthiness of human nature, and greater richness of life. The result of the study shows that Judy owning all the characteristic except existential living, creativity and greater richness of life.

In this research, the researcher also found the effect from the effort in fulfilling her self-actualization needs toward other character. It can be positive and negative effect. Those are, makes other people worry, regret, annoyed, shocked, concern, irritated, and proud. Even, it can bring other people in danger. Furthermore, it also makes the people in Zootopia especially between predator and prey who is fighting each other back in harmony, the bad guy is arrested, and motivate other people to grow in better life.

In addition, the result of the study taught the researcher to not afraid to trust her-self, to listen about herself about what she feels or she likes or she does not like. It also taught the researcher to be more independent, yet still also be brave to asking for help when she needs help, as Judy did when she wanted to fix her mistake she asked for help to Nick. Furthermore, it also taught the researcher to not afraid in taking risk but of course with mature consideration in order to not give many bad effects to others. The next, it is okay to have a mistake, since we can learn many things from mistake, one of them is fix broken thing. And the last is whatever we did, or happened to us there will always a good and a bad side.

The result of the study can be applied in education. It can encourage teacher knowledge about student's self-actualization. Hence, the teachers can motivate and support their students to actualize themselves. By understanding how people achieve their self-actualization needs, the teachers can create the condition of teaching and learning which support their student to be fully functioning person. According to Brown (2007: 97) Rogers' humanistic psychological theory focus on affective more than cognitive. It means Rogers' theory more focus on behavior such as emotion, interest, appreciation and adaptation. Moreover, Rogers conducted a study about the development of individual's self-concept that influence individual to act in reality. This individual's self-concept also influenced by the social condition. Based on Rogers (Brown, 2007: 97) the social condition that support person to be fully functioning such as giving nonthreatening environment, so that the students can form the picture of reality which is congruent with their condition.

Rogers (Brown, 2007: 97-98) explained, nonthreatening condition can be created when the teacher act as a facilitator of leaning by establishing interpersonal relationship with the students. The title of facilitators can be gained using some conditions. The first, the teacher should real and genuine. It means the teacher must to avoid superiority and omniscience. The second, the teacher must give unconditional positive regards. It means the teacher trust, accept, and prize the students as a worthy valuable individual. The last, the teacher has the ability in open and emphatic communication toward students.

In other words, this research gives significant for teaching-learning process. Since, from this research the teachers can enrich their knowledge about self-actualization needs so that they can implemented to their students. Some indicator of self-actualization is about openness, and freedom of choice and independence. So that, the teacher can use strategy of learning and teaching that can support their student's actualization, especially strategy that makes the student as the center. In addition, Amir (Kompasiana.com) suggested some teaching-learning strategies that appropriate with humanistic psychological approach. Those are, confluent education cooperative learning, open education, cooperative learning, and independent learning.

This research has some strengths and weaknesses. This study using animation film which could be the strength and the weakness. It can be the strength because this film is appropriate from any range of age. Children till elder allowed to watch this film. This film also have great image. Since, it got some well-known appreciation, such as Academy Awards for the best animated feature, Golden Globe, Critics' Choice Movie Awards, and Annie Award, Kids Choice Awards and also nominated BAFTA Awards as the best animated film (imdb.com). The last, it can invites the audience to have more imagination, because the actors of the film are not human being. The film invites the audience to have an imagination that animals can think, speak and act like human.

However it also be a weakness, since the actors in this film is imaginative, it could be feel more real if the actors are real human. So, the audience can feel more real. The next is about the validity of the data. The data will more valid if the researcher take more than one kind of validities. However, in this study the researcher only took indicators and data validity from one expert validator.

From explanation above, hopefully the next researcher can use some previous weaknesses as the gap to conduct the next research. The next researcher can conduct further research using another object, it can be another film or novel. Another option that can be used for the next research as the gap for the next study is the next researcher can conduct further research using case study or phenomenological research using Rogers' fully functioning person. The last gap that can be used is from the design, this research using descriptive qualitative design, the next researcher might use quantitative design.

Conclusion

The result of the study shows some characteristic of fully functioning person in Judy which also can be said as her effort to be actualized person. These characters are openness to experience, trust in organismic self, experiential freedom, and basic trustworthiness of human nature.

Openness to experience is when someone aware and receive both positive and negative experience of feeling. The result of the study shows that Judy represents openness to experience. It can be seen when Judy said that she like to trying although her parents convince her to give up. Moreover, she did not deny when she felt upset for her failure to be a good police. Judy also shows trust in organismic self. Someone can be trust her organismic when she can believe to herself without depending on others judgment. Here, Judy believe in herself that one day she can be a police even though people around her judging that bunny cannot be a police.

In *Zootopia* film, Judy denotes experiential freedom. Experiential freedom means the existence of freedom of choice, and trust in self intuition. In this film, Judy chose her own choice for a couple of time. The last, Judy also reflected basic trustworthiness of human nature. It means she tends to constructive and trustworthy toward her environment. It is proved when she showed her aggression in appropriate way. She also can harmonize between her needs and social demands. It can be seen when she wanted to fix her mistake and save the city.

In the other hand, Judy's effort in fulfilling her actualization needs also give some effect toward other characters. It could be positive and negative effect. The effect of her openness to experience are makes her parents worry, makes Clawhauser apologized to her, makes Chief Bogo annoyed and makes Chief Bogo shock. While, the effect of her trust in organismic self are makes Gideon Grey irritated, makes Mayor Lionheart proud and makes Nick pretty irritated.

The next, the effect of her experiential freedom are brings her life and Nick into a danger, and makes Chief Bogo and Bellwether shocked and concerned. Finally, the effect of her basic trustworthiness of human nature are makes some people who got expired ticket angry, and Bellwether was arrested, the city become peace again, the missing mammals healed and Nick become a first fox police.

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