

## MOTIVATION OF STEFAN CHARACTER IN *MALEFICENT* FILM (2014)

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### ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were to identify the five levels of human needs that appear on Stefan and to find the types of motivation which is used by Stefan to become a king in *Maleficent* film (2014). The design of this research was a qualitative research. The data of this research were the dialogue, duration, action, word, and picture based on the film. This research has two data sources which is the *Maleficent* film (2014), and the script of film itself. The data of this research was analyzed by using Abraham H. Maslow's Hierarchy of human needs theory and the data categorized as Stefan's Motivation to become a king was analyzed by using Christopher R. Reaske's Motivation theory. The result of this showed the five of levels of need, they are physiological need, safety needs, love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization that appear on Stefan, and three types of motivation that he used to become a king, they are hope for reward, revenge, and love.

**Keywords:** motivation, *Maleficent* film, character

### ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi lima tingkat kebutuhan manusia yang muncul pada Stefan dan untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe dari motivasi yang Stefan gunakan untuk menjadi raja dalam film *Maleficent* (2014). Bentuk penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah percakapan, durasi, tindakan, kata dan gambar berdasarkan film. Penelitian ini mempunyai dua sumber data, yaitu, film *Maleficent* (2014) dan naskah film tersebut. Data penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori hirarki kebutuhan manusia oleh Abraham H. Maslow dan data yang dikategorikan sebagai motivasi Stefan menjadi raja dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori motivasi oleh Christopher R. Reaske. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan lima tingkat kebutuhan, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan keselamatan, kebutuhan cinta, kebutuhan penghargaan, dan aktualisasi diri yang muncul pada Stefan, dan tiga tipe motivasi yang ia gunakan untuk menjadi raja, yaitu berharap imbalan, balas dendam, dan cinta.

**Kata kunci:** motivasi, film *Maleficent*, tokoh

### A. INTRODUCTION

A film is a literary work processed to become a story or event which is recorded by a camera as an arrangement of moving pictures and shown in a cinema or television. Film becomes one of media in presenting a literary works, it is because film contains character,

dialogue, and action as drama or theater while. Film is one of entertainments that we can access easily and watch on television, cinema, or other media. In a film, a character is the most important thing. Character plays an important role in any actions in way that they create interactions which then uphold the interconnection of the story line. The characters in the film have problems or conflicts that they have to face and solve. "All characterization must be presented through dialogue: characters speak about each other and characters speak about themselves-particularly of course about their central emotion" (Reaske 40). The dialogues are presented through actor and actress, each characterization must be presented by them in a good quality in order for audiences to believe that they are same person with the character. Therefore, it becomes interesting part of the film to discuss.

For the thesis, the researcher will analyze a film entitled *Maleficent*. It is a film published by Disney, and released in 2014. *Maleficent* tells about two kingdoms with difference. The first kingdom is Moors and it is a fairy kingdom. In fairy kingdom there are many wonderful creatures that have strange manner. In Moors, they do not need king or queen, because they trust each other. The second is human kingdom. Human kingdom lives with full rules and they have a greedy king.

The analysis about motivation of Stefan's Character is related with two of approaches, first is Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs and second is Reaske's Motivation theory. In Maslow's theory, there are five levels, such as *the 'physiological' needs, the safety needs, the love needs, the esteem needs, and the need for self-actualization*. Stefan's character is analyzed by the researcher uses Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory because she wants to discover what kinds of the five models which motivate Stefan to achieve his ambition. Through the five models, the researcher analyzed Stefan character in *Maleficent* film. And for the Reaske's Motivation, there are seven types of motivation, such as, *hope for reward, love, fear of failure, religious feeling, revenge, greed, and jealous*. The motivation theory uses to find the types of Stefan's ambition to becoming a king.

## B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Below were the explanations about the kinds of human needs by Maslow and the types of motivation by Reaske.

### 1. Kinds of Human Needs

#### a. Psychological needs

The first of five models of human needs are physiological drives or needs. It is also called as biological and basic needs. Human beings' needs are sleep and rest, food, drink, shelter, sex and oxygen. Maslow says that physiological needs are the most pre-potent of all needs. It means that a person who is missing everything in life, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs than others. Maslow also gives his opinion about this this needs that if someone is lacking for food, safety, love, and esteem would most hunger for food than for anything else.

#### b. Safety needs

Safety need is considered as motivation to feel peace, secure, safe, and out of danger from his or her environment. Maslow pictured that the safety needs is more efficiently in adults more than infants and children. Adults have little awareness of their security needs, but children and infants often portray the signs of insecurity and they need to be safe.

**c. Love needs**

In social life, love and belonging needs are the one of important reason for someone to lives. The goals that people achieved in this need are giving and receiving love. Giving love is seeking to fill a void by understanding and accepting selected people. Receiving love is a way to avoid the loneliness and rejection (Griffin). To be a human being, somebody must have other people around them. Maslow put the important point in these needs that love is not synonymous with sex. Sex is studied in psychological needs.

**d. Esteem needs**

There are two types in this need, first is self-respect, which includes the desire for confidence, competence, adequacy, and the achievements. Second is respect from others which includes the desire for acceptance, reputation, appreciation, status, and prestige (Yahaya 5). Human have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, a person feels self-confident and valuable. But when these needs are frustrated, the person feels weak, helpless and worthless.

**e. Self-actualization**

Maslow described the need for self-actualization as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming. Even if all the lower needs are satisfied, but we will be disappointed, uncomfortable and unsatisfied if we failed to fulfill our self-actualization. Maslow says that as ordinary people we may still have a new discontent and restlessness, unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for.

**2. Types of Motivation**

- a. Hope for reward:** A major character desires to bring happiness and prosperity to himself or to those whom he loves.
- b. Love:** A character is motivated to certain action because of the love which he has, the love he wants, or the love which someone has for him.
- c. Fear of failure:** A character works in a certain fashion because he fears that he will be crushed if he does not.
- d. Religious feeling:** The character acts out of deep feelings and convictions that he is acting as God so directs. His motivation is diminished to the extent that he acts as he thinks he is supposed to act.
- e. Revenge:** Major and minor characters motivated by the desire to avenge the death of a loved friend or relative.
- f. Greed:** This is a particular kind of motivation in the category of "hope for reward" which becomes an outstanding motive in its own right in many plays.
- g. Jealous:** A final corollary kind of motive in this case connecting to both love and the fear of failure, jealousy operates as one of the most particular and strongest motives in all drama.

**C. RESEARCH METHOD**

**1. Research Design**

According to Kothari, "Qualitative method aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires in depth for purpose" (3). Therefore, this research is categorized as qualitative research because the qualitative uses to underlie motives

and desire on Stefan character in the film. Therefore, the researcher fits into such matters those included in a qualitative research, since this research describes and discusses how Stefan motivates himself to fulfill his needs and his desire to become a king. To analyze the film, the researcher used hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow and theory of motivation by Reaske.

## 2. Data Sources

The approach that is applied in this research is qualitative research approach. The source of the data of the research analysis in this thesis is a film. The title of the film is *Maleficent*, directed by Robert Stromberg. This film is fantasy, published by Disney, released in 2014. The data are form of words, sentences, narration, dialogue, duration, and action through the film that are related to Stefan character through the script of *Maleficent* film. Another data source of this research is taken from some previous studies, theories, scholars, and also articles from internet sources.

## 3. Data Collection

In this research, there are some techniques that the researcher uses to get the data. The techniques are watching the film, reading and understanding the dialogue, and also the scene. The data collections are obtained from the following steps: first was watching and understanding the *Maleficent* 2014 film. Second was reading the script. The last was highlighting.

## 4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the data are analyzed with three linked subprocesses of Miles and Huberman, “data reduction, data display, and conclusions: drawing/verification (429)”. First is data reduction. In the first step, after the researcher has finished in her collected data, she collects the data seriously and carefully that is related with the theory used in the research questions. Second is data display. In the second step, the researcher starts to answer the research questions through the organized data of previous studies and the related theories. Third is conclusion. In the last step, the researcher makes the conclusion of all the data which valid and relevant in answering the research questions and this step contains the result for this thesis.

## 5. Research Instrument

In this present research, the research instrument is the researcher herself as she will do the research by watching the film, collects, analyzes, and concludes the data.

## 6. Triangulation

Norman Denzin in 1978 (qtd. in Rugg 14) identified there are four basic types of triangulation. They are data triangulation, methods triangulation, investigator triangulation, and theory triangulation. In this research, the researcher used data triangulation taken from different researches to get better results and validity. The purpose of this triangulation was to strengthen the validity of this present research which all its results that were supported by some data from others research.

## D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Kinds of Human Needs

#### a. Physiological needs

This need was the most important one because it included sleep and rest, food, drink, shelter, sex and oxygen. The evidence was taken from a conversation between Stefan and Maleficent:

Stefan : **“Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the Castile”**  
Maleficent : “Where do you live now?”  
Stefan : “In a barn”  
Maleficent : “So your parents are farmers, then?”  
Stefan : “My parents are dead”  
(min. 00:05:41-00:05:56)

Based on the dialogues between Stefan and Maleficent above, the researcher concluded that this need appeared on Stefan, it was proven when he said, **“Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the Castile”**. When he said that sentence, he indicated to the Castile. The words **“I’ll live there”** meant that he motivated himself to live in a better and safe place than in a barn and based on his statement, he had a dream to live in a Castile which was more appropriate.

In the **min. 00:14:19**, Stefan fulfilled physiological needs such as shelter. This level was portrayed in Stefan when he made a decision that he lived in the Castile as one of a good and safe place for him, and also to change his life to be better than before.

#### b. Safety needs

The need for safety that appeared on Stefan are safe and out of danger. There were evidences that this need appeared on Stefan, it could be seen below:

Maleficent : “Come out!”  
Stefan : **“No. They mean to kill me”**  
(min. 00:04:04)

In this situation Stefan felt unsafe because the border guards threatened to kill him. In this dangerous situation, he kept hiding behind the rocks to avoid the border guards, then Maleficent came and asked him to exit from behind the rocks but he said, **“No. they mean to kill me”**. To avoid that dangerous situation, Stefan tried to make him safe with kept hiding behind the rocks.

Maleficent : “It’s not right to steal, but **we don’t kill people for it”**  
Maleficent : **“I delivered it home, as I’m going to do for you”**  
(min. 00:05:32)

The dialogue above was the evidence that Stefan fulfilled this need with safe and out of danger. This scene happened when Maleficent accompanied Stefan exit from Moors. She made sure that he returned home safely. Therefore, the researcher concluded that this need appeared on Stefan and he fulfilled his safety needs with safe and out of danger.

### c. Love needs

People need giving and receiving love with family, sweetheart, children, friends, etcetera. As an orphan, Stefan needs people around him. In *Maleficent* film, the evidence that this need appeared on Stefan was when he became a good friend to Maleficent.

And one day, they fall in love. It showed on quotation from narrator below:

Narrator : **“As it will, friendship slowly turned into something else. And on her 16<sup>th</sup> birthday, Stefan gave Maleficent a gift. He told her it was true love’s kiss”.**  
(min. 00:07:44-00:08:05)

Based on the quotation from narrator above, it was the evidence that Stefan gives and receive love. There were some words that became the evidence Stefan gave Maleficent love. First was **“Stefan gave Maleficent a gift. It was true love’s kiss”.**

Narrator : **“Stefan cast away his ring”.**  
(min. 00:06:41)

From the words **“Stefan cast away his ring”** was the second evidence that Stefan gave Maleficent love. From the evidence, the researcher concluded that Stefan cast away his ring because he wanted to be close to Maleficent and he wanted to touch her hand again.

Narrator : **“...her heart was moved. Thus, did the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel steal something far more precious”.**  
(min. 00:06:41-00:06:59)

Narrator : **“Friendship slowly turned into something else”.**  
(min. 00:07:44)

Based on the data above, especially the words **“her heart was moved”** it meant that Maleficent began falling in love with him. And this statement is supported by the sentence that, **“Thus did the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel steal something far more precious”.** From this sentence, we can see that Maleficent also gave her love to Stefan, it meant that Stefan achieved love, it showed from narrator quote that said, **“Friendship slowly turned into something else”.**

The **min. 00:07:49** was the evidence that Maleficent gave love to Stefan by hugging him. And the researcher concluded that Maleficent gave her love to Stefan by hugging him.

### d. Esteem needs

This need has two types, first was self-respect which included the desire for confidence, competence, adequacy, and the achievement. Second was respect from others which included the desire for acceptance, reputation, appreciation, status, and prestige. In this part, Stefan fulfilled his need for acceptance by Maleficent.

Stefan : “Maleficent, I’ve come to warn you. They mean to kill you. King Henry will stop at nothing. **Please, you have to trust me.**”  
(min. 00:16:09)

The picture above was scene when Stefan returned to Moors after the war between Moors and Human kingdom ended. Stefan tried to assure Maleficent that he was not like the other human who hate and wanted to destroy Moors kingdom.

Narrator : **“And she forgave Stefan his folly and his ambition, and all was as it had been long ago.”**  
(min. 00:16:22)

Because of they had a good relationship in the past, so Maleficent believe that Stefan did not like the other human. Then, she accepted him back and forgave him.

#### e. Self-actualiation

Self-actualization was the highest level of human needs. This need can be accepted only when every need in lower level has already been fulfilled. In this film, Stefan successfully fulfilled every level of needs that human have in their life, from physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs. Because he already fulfilled every need in the lower level, it can be concluded that self-actualization could also be achieved.

When Stefan became a king, he used his position to do whatever he wanted in wrong way. It showed in the dialogue bellow:

Stefan : **“Get them back to work without delay.”**  
Stefan : **“I need them back to work now.”**  
Stefan : **“So wake them up, and get them back to work now! We’re running out of time! Go, now!”**  
(min. 00:55:50-00:56:38)

Based on the dialogue above, Stefan used his position to suppress his people to do what he wanted. In the scene of dialogue above, he woke up his worker by watering him. Although the worker explained that they were exhausted Stefan still asked them to go back to work. He wanted them got ready when Maleficent came to human kingdom.

Stefan : **“Kill her!”**  
(min. 01:23:09)

The other evidence was from Stefan dialogue above. When he wanted to kill Maleficent in the past, he decided to cut her wings. And the dialogue above happened when Maleficent came to Human kingdom to protect Aurora. This scene was the climax of the film, when Maleficent was caught by Stefan’s soldiers and Stefan asked them to shoot and kill her, and this time he meant to

kill her. At that time, Maleficent had no more power as the strongest fairy because she lost her wings, so she tried to protect herself from Stefan and his soldiers. But when her wings were back, she defeated Stefan's soldiers and she even killed Stefan. And the end of the film was Human and Moors kingdom has been unified.

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded Stefan did more and more as a king, but he used the wrong way to defend his position until he died.

## 2. Types of Motivation

### a. Hope For Reward

Stefan desires to bring happiness and prosperity to himself. When he already lived in the Castile, it was not enough to bring happiness and prosperity to him. Even he closed enough to King Henry, it was not enough to bring happiness to him. So, in this case, Stefan got the opportunity to be happy and it prospers when King Henry gave command as below:

King Henry : **“I will choose a successor to take the throne and care for my daughter. Who among you is worthy? Kill the winged creature. Avenge me, and upon my death you will take the crown”.**  
(min. 00:14:51-00:15:11)

The quotation above was the command of King Henry for whom is worthy. After Human kingdom attacked the Moors kingdom, King Henry got injured and made him suffered, he felt that he would die soon. Then he made a prize contest to kill Maleficent. Actually, he made the contest for his knights, but when King Henry said that command, Stefan was right near him and he heard it. So, Stefan was interested to join the contest because the rewards would bring happiness and prosperity to him.

The **min. 00:19:12** was the evidence that Stefan really wanted the reward. He was the successor that brought Maleficent's wings to King Henry. He brought the wings with stood up straight toward King Henry. When he near to the King, Stefan showed the wings to him, and then the King congratulated him as can be seen from the dialogue bellow:

King Henry : **“You have done well, my son. You have done what others feared to do. You will be rewarded”.**  
(min. 00:19:11)

From the dialogue above, the researcher concluded that everything Stefan did was only expecting for the reward. In the other side, all that he did in this part was for the reward.

### b. Revenge

There were many plays in which we found both major and minor characters motivated by the desire to avenge the death of a loved friend or relative (Reaske, 42). In the hope for reward the researcher explained how Stefan hoped for reward for the prize contest made by King Henry. Stefan joined the contest

for the reward. But, in this case, hoped for reward and revenge were interconnected.

Based on the explanation about the meaning of revenge by Reaske, he said that character motivated by the desire to avenge the relative friend. In the , we can see that Stefan was close enough to King Henry. Stefan acted not only for the reward but also revenge to King Henry toward Moors kingdom, especially the winged one, Maleficent. The other evidence was seen in dialogue bellow:

King Henry : “What is this?”  
Stefan : **“I have avenged you, sire”**  
**(min. 00:19:31)**

The dialogue above showed that Stefan was succeeding in bringing Maleficent’s wings to King Henry. He said that he already avenge King Henry, as his friend. Therefore, based on what Stefan said, the researcher concluded that Stefan cut Maleficent’s wings to assure King Henry that he was a good waiter who made the King proud of him.

### c. Love

Stefan was motivated to certain action because of the love which he wanted. The love that he wanted was the princess of Human kingdom. Stefan was motivated to do the King Henry’s command because he wanted to get the reward from King Henry, by talking the crown and married the princess. After he was succeeded bringing Maleficent’s wings to King Henry, he married the princess as the love that he wanted.

In the **min. 00:27:36**, it was the evidence that Stefan chose the love that he wanted, not the love that he ever felt. And finally he married the princess as the love that he wanted. As a proof of their love, they have a baby girl and they celebrated the born baby with christening. King Stefan and the Queen invited all people in Human kingdom to celebrate it.

Based on the third types of motivation above, the researcher concluded that Stefan used the last types, love, to become a king it showed in the picture above. In hope for reward, it was the start line for Stefan. When he was young, the only hoped that Stefan had is to live in the Castile. But when he already lived there, the other hoped was arising. Especially when he heard King Stefan said that he would gave the crown and also his daughter for who is successful in killing Maleficent. He hoped to married the princess and became a king. From the first type, Stefan got a challenge from King Henry that he would kill his friend, Maleficent. In the second type, he wanted to take the crown also the princess after he heard King Henry’s command. Because he really wanted to become the number one person in the Castile, he decided to cut his friend wings as a proof. Finally, in the last type, love, he achieved the reward from King Henry. This type he got the love that he wanted, and also, he became a king.

## E. CONCLUSION

For the first research question, that is, what kinds of human needs based on Maslow’s theory that appeared on Stefan, there were five of human needs that appeared on Stefan character. They were physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, esteem needs and

self-actualization. Stefan was able to fulfill his needs with the help and support by Maleficent.

For the second research question, such as, what motivation did Stefan have to indicating his ambition to become a king, based on the result of analyzed about “The Motivation of Stefan character in *Maleficent* film (2014)”, the researcher concluded that the motivation was the process to activate motives into action or behavior to satisfy the needs and achieved the goals, or state and readiness of someone who encourage him behavior to do something achieved certain goals.

In the *Maleficent* film (2014), Stefan has three motivations, they were hope for reward, revenge, and love. The third of them made him succeeded to achieve his goal. Stefan succeeded to get the position as the king in human kingdom and married the princess. Motivation that Stefan had enable him to do something in order to get the thing that he wanted.

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