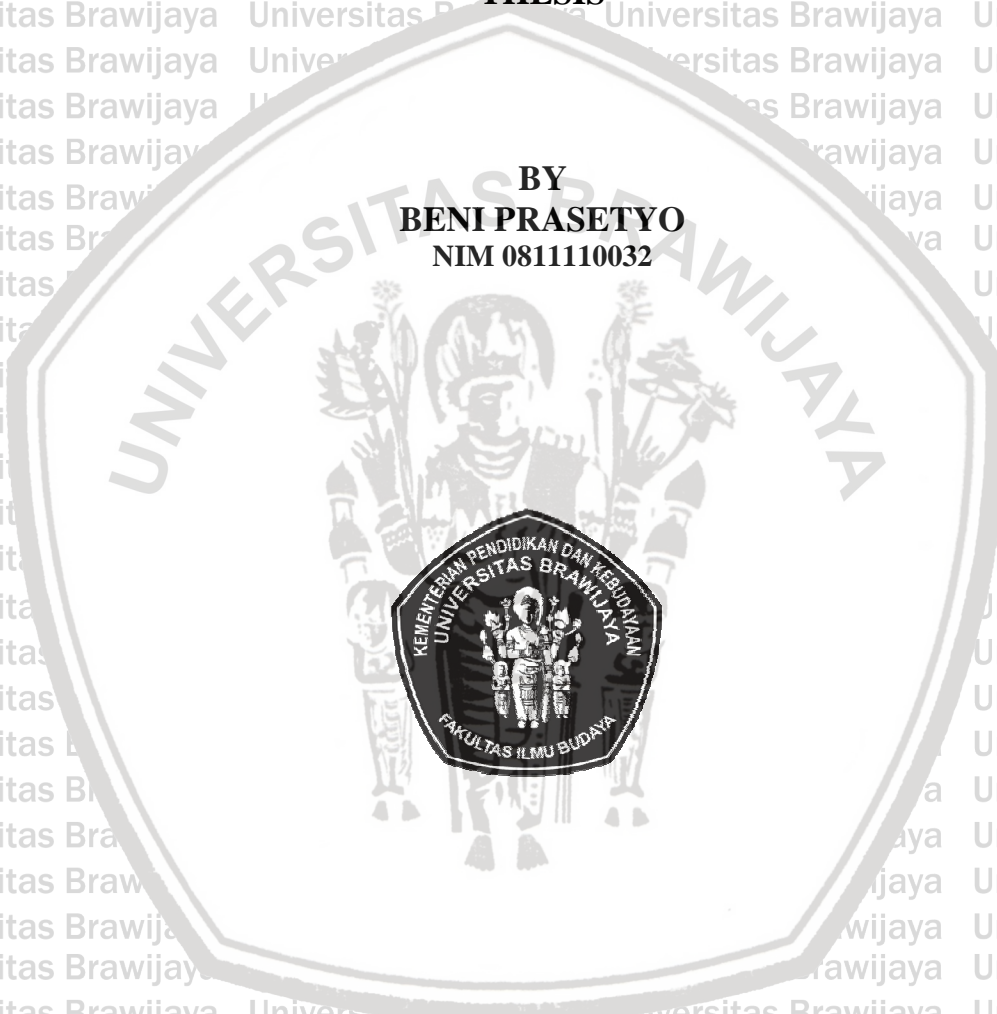


**THE SURVIVAL MOTIVES OF ARON RALSTON
IN *127 HOURS* THE MOVIE**

THESIS

**BY
BENI PRASETYO
NIM 0811110032**



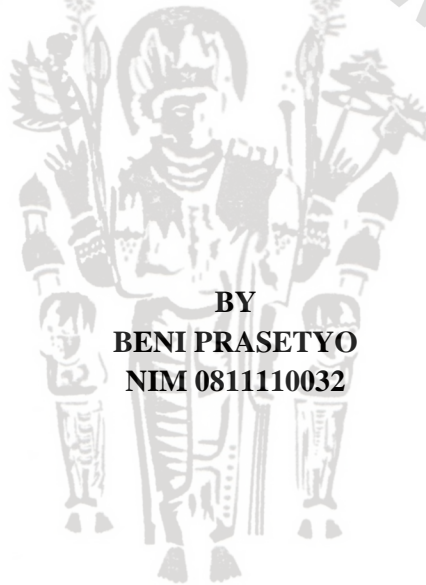
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2012

**THE SURVIVAL MOTIVES OF ARON RALSTON
IN 127 HOURS THE MOVIE**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2012

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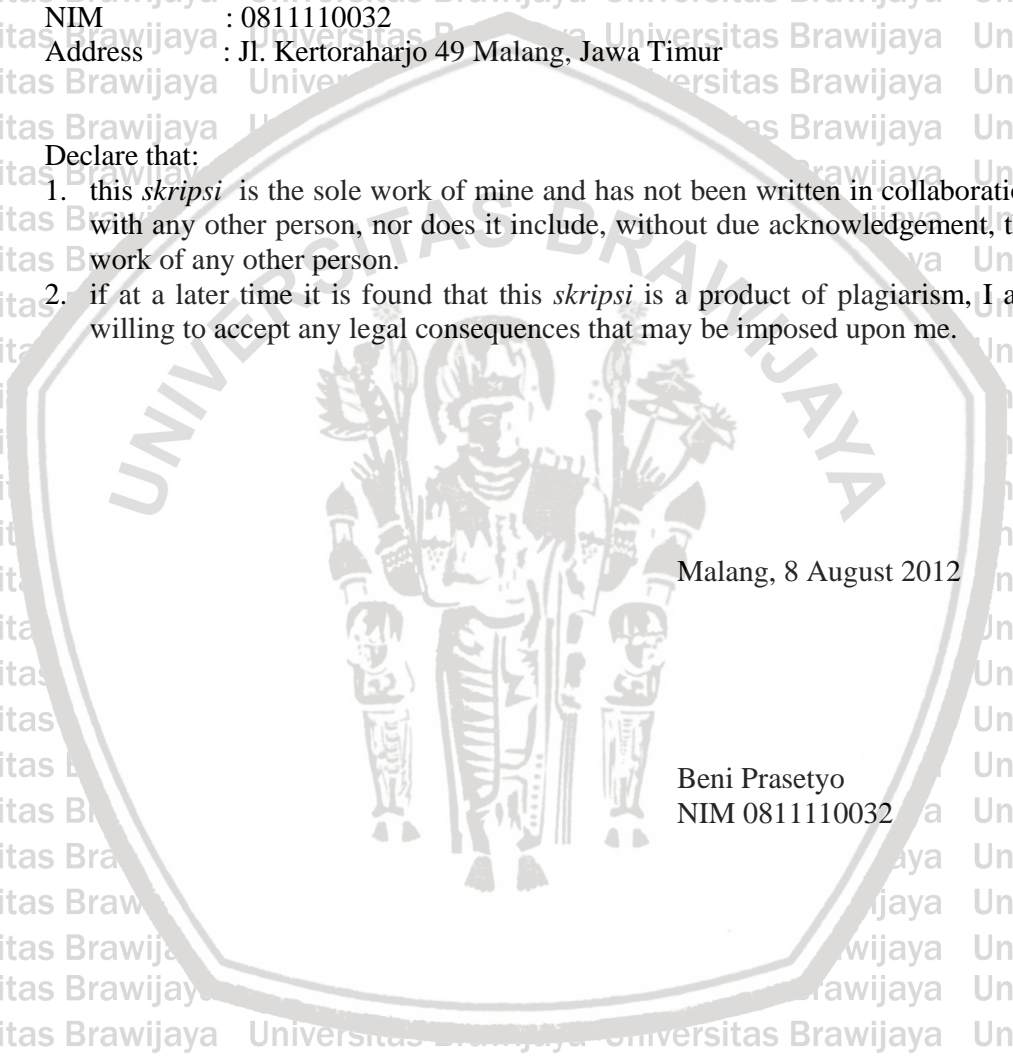
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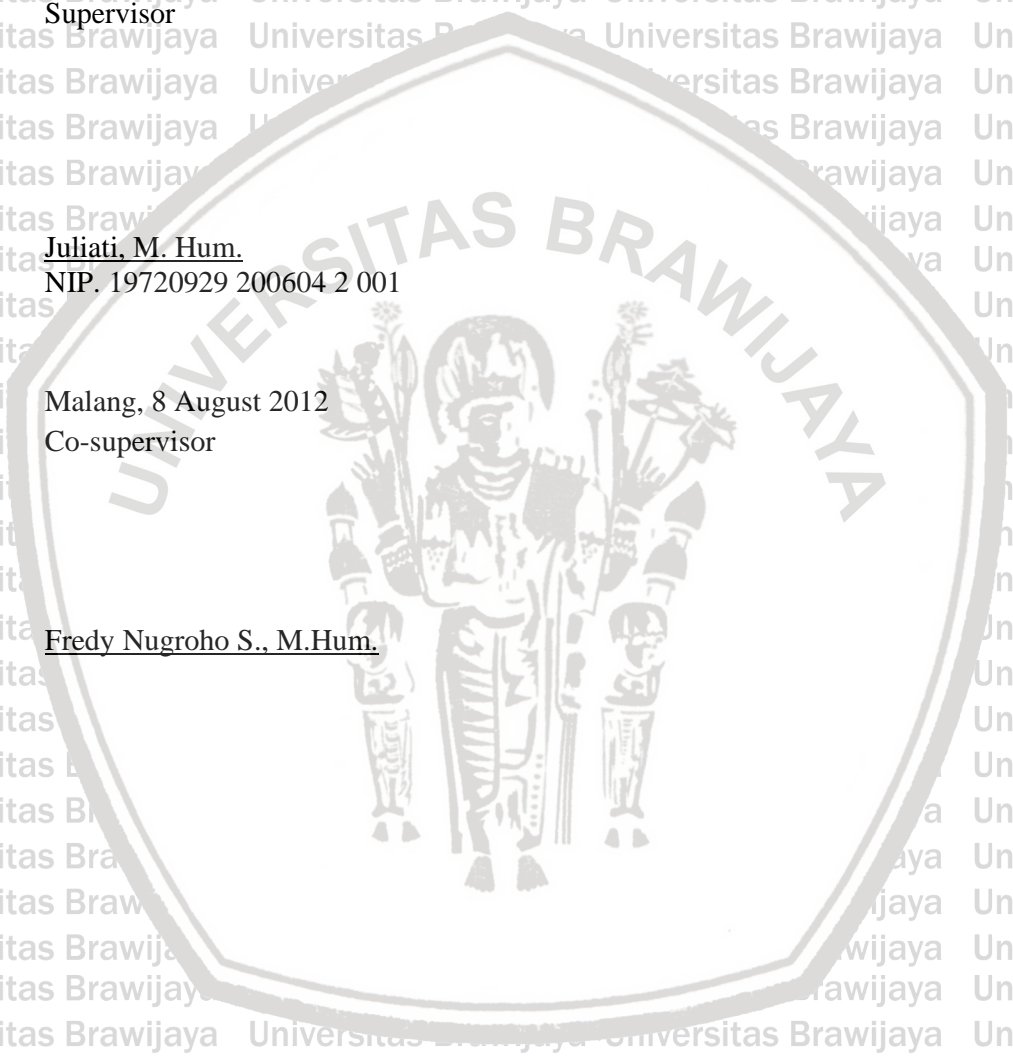
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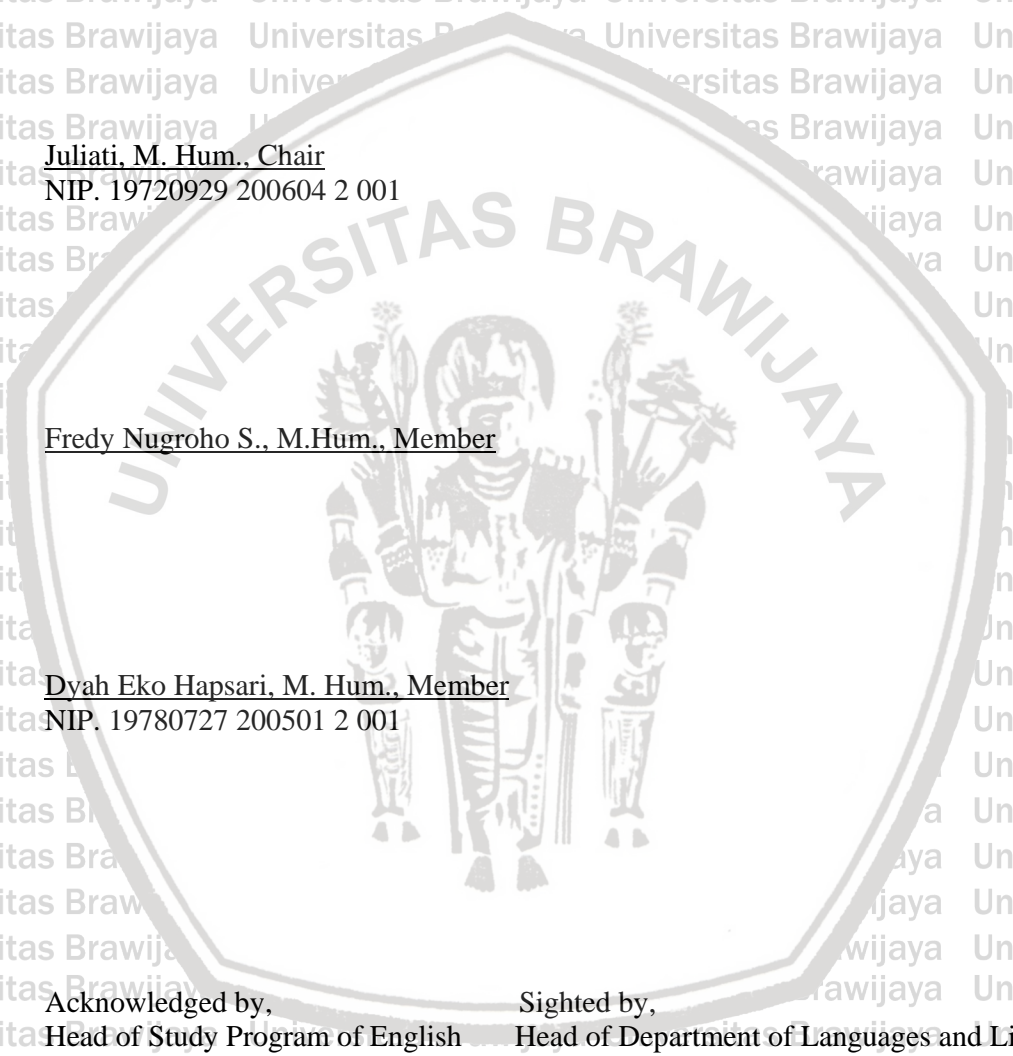
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ABSTRACT

Prasetyo, Beni. 2012. **The Survival Motives of Aron Ralston in *127 Hours* the Movie**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor : Juliati; Co-supervisor : Fredy Nugroho S.

Keywords : Survive, Survival Motives, Movie study, *127 Hours*.

Survive generally means how someone struggles to remain alive. Every human being has her or his way to survive in order to keep her or his existence. When someone is in a difficult condition, he or she may have to do extraordinary things to survive. The phenomenon of one's survival is found in *127 Hours* the movie. Someone's survival in life is caused by her or his motive to survive. This thesis aims at investigating the motives that drive the main character of the *127 Hours*, Aron Ralston, to survive when he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. The writer approaches the movie psychologically by applying theory of survival motives presented by David C. Edwards. In order to support the main theory, the writer employs movie theory related to camera angle.

The result of this thesis shows that Aron Ralston's motives to survive include three motives namely cyclical survival motives, episodic survival motives, and psychological survival motives. By having these three motives, Aron finally is able to free himself from the Blue John Canyon.

The author suggests that the next researchers who intend to analyze the movie, apply other perspectives such as semiotic approach to analyze signs in the movie.

ABSTRAK

Prasetyo, Beni. 2012. **Motif Bertahan Hidup Aron Ralston dalam Film 127 Jam**. Program Studi S1 Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I : Juliati; Pembimbing II : Fredy Nugroho S.

Kata Kunci : Bertahan, Motif Bertahan Hidup, Study Film, 127 Jam.

Bertahan hidup secara umum berarti bagaimana seseorang berjuang untuk tetap hidup. Setiap manusia memiliki cara sendiri untuk bertahan hidup supaya keberadaannya tetap terjaga. Ketika seseorang dalam kondisi yang sulit, ia mungkin harus melakukan hal yang luar biasa untuk bertahan hidup. Fenomena seseorang bertahan hidup ditemukan dalam film 127 Jam. Seseorang dapat bertahan hidup karena adanya motif untuk bertahan hidup. Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki motif yang mendorong karakter utama dari 127 Jam, Aron Ralston, untuk bertahan hidup ketika dia terjebak dalam Blue John Canyon. Penulis melakukan pendekatan psikologis dalam film dengan menerapkan teori motif bertahan hidup yang dipaparkan oleh David C. Edwards. Untuk mendukung teori utama, penulis menggunakan teori film yang berhubungan dengan pengambilan sudut kamera.

Hasil dari tesis ini menunjukkan bahwa motif Aron Ralston untuk bertahan hidup di kategorikan menjadi tiga motif, yaitu motif bertahan hidup siklis, motif bertahan hidup episodik, dan motif bertahan hidup psikologis. Dengan memiliki tiga motif ini, Aron akhirnya mampu membebaskan dirinya dari Blue John Canyon.

Penulis menyarankan bahwa para peneliti berikutnya yang ingin menganalisis film sama, menerapkan perspektif lain seperti pendekatan semiotik untuk menganalisis tanda-tanda terdapat dalam film.

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The writer hopes this thesis will be useful for everyone.

Malang, 8 August 2012

The writer



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly discusses the background, problem, and objective of study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The word “survive” generally means how one struggles to remain alive.

When one is in a difficult condition, he or she may have to do an extraordinary thing to survive such as eating uncommon food, drinking dirty water, or even killing his or her friend. When someone is in a wild condition, for instance, he or she has to do some actions that may rely on his instinct only in order to survive.

Surviving is not an easy thing to do. Every human being always has to adapt to a new place. It is because he or she has to survive to keep his or her existence.

Every single individual has his or her own way to overcome the problem when he or she is in difficult circumstances. Related to his or her effort, every individual gets different result. It depends on the experience of the human being itself. If he or she has experiences, he or she will be wiser to overcome the problem.

One’s survival in coping with the hardship can be seen in some literary works and movie. Nowadays, literature is not merely about poetry and prose.

Movie is considered as secondary product of literary work especially when it is adapted from literary works such as short stories and novel. However the story which is adapted to the movie, is not always the same as in the literary works.

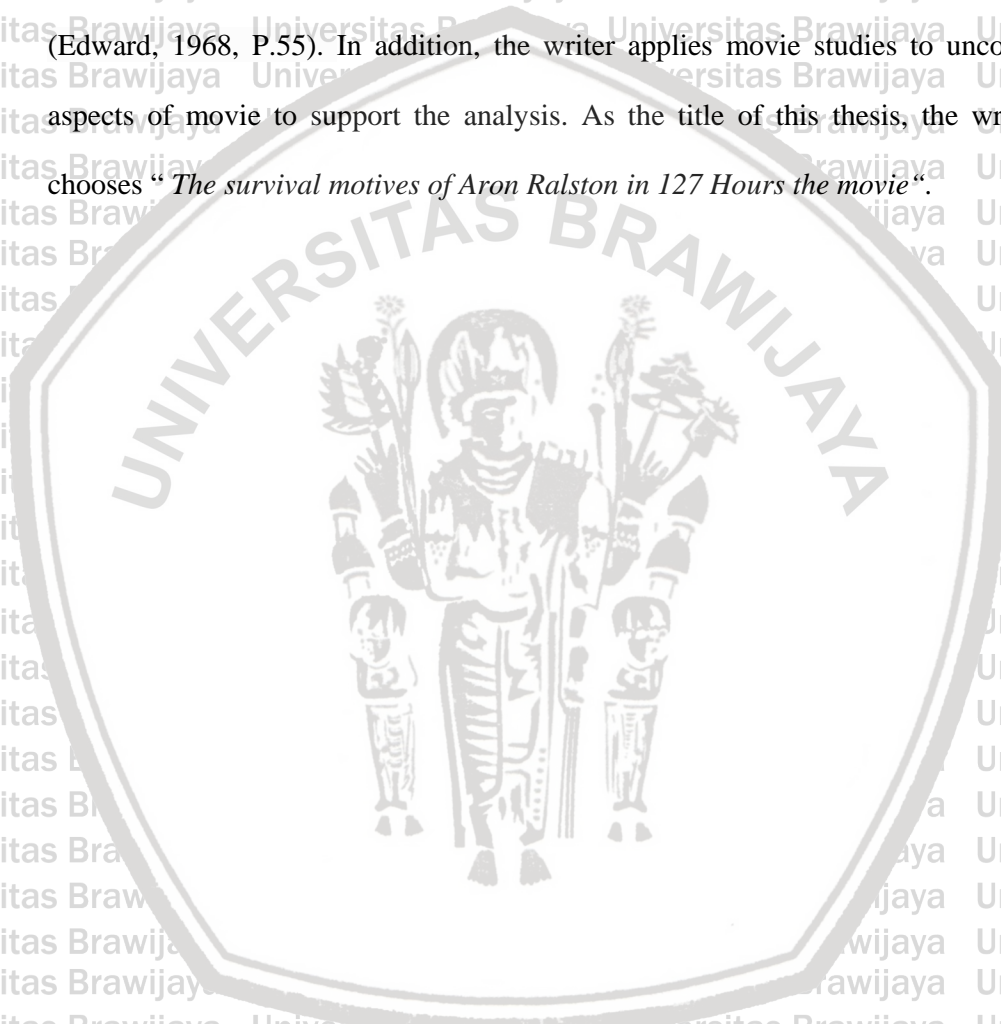
Besides adapted from literary works, sometimes movie is created based on a true story; even though many are merely based on the imagination or fantasy.

When it is taken from the true story, usually a movie will get much enthusiasm from the audience because it seems real that the audience's feeling is easily involved.

One of movies inspired by true story is *127 Hours*. This movie is based on Ralston's autobiography *a Rock and a Hard Place* which was written by Danny Boyle. The movie shows how a man has to survive in a canyon. The main character, Aron Ralston, is an engineer, climber and canyoneer who travels alone to Blue John Canyon without telling anyone when he wants to spend the weekend climbing the isolated canyon in Utah. On the way of his travelling, he meets two teenagers, Kristi and Megan, that are lost and then they spend a couple of hours together having fun and bathing on the lake cave. He says good bye to them and while descending a canyon crack, a chock stone comes loose rolling onto his arm. He realizes that he is stuck and he tries to find a way to free himself. Almost five days, without food and limited water supply, he becomes delusional and recalls his family, friends, lovers, and the two teenagers he met before the accident. After the fifth day, he decides to cut his forearm off to survive. This is the personal problem related to his psychological condition. He faces difficult options and has to decide the best choice for the sake of his life when he gets stuck in the bottom of the canyon.

Based on the background above the writer would like to analyze this movie to identify survival motives of the main character to resolve the problems when

he gets stuck in Blue John Canyon. Concerning one's survival in the life, one's motif to survive can be explored through psychological theory. Survival motives are defined as motives which are based upon a physiological necessity or other condition of an individual which may directly affect the survival of that individual (Edward, 1968, P.55). In addition, the writer applies movie studies to uncover aspects of movie to support the analysis. As the title of this thesis, the writer chooses "*The survival motives of Aron Ralston in 127 Hours the movie*".



1.2 Problem of Study

Based on background of this study, the writer formulates the problems as follows :

1. What are the survival motives of Aron Ralston that drives him to free himself from the canyon ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the aim of the study is to identify Aron Ralston's psychological condition in particular motives to survive when his arm gets stuck on the losing rock in Blue John Canyon.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Psychological Criticism

Mc Manus (1998, para 1) stated “psychological criticism is one of approach to literary works in which the critics begin with how and why the people behave as they do. Psychological criticism is used as standard to intrepert and evaluate a literary work”. Psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus on the author, the text, the audience, and the character. First, when it is used to analyze the author and his/her life, the literary work is seen to supply evidence for this analysis. Second, when it is used to analyze the text, the theory is used to analyze the role of language and symbolism in the work. Third, when it is used to analyze the audience, the theory is used to explain the appeal of the work for those who read it. The work is seen to embody universal human psychological processes and motivations. The last, when it is used to analyze one or more of the characters; the psychological theory becomes a tool that explain the characters’ behavior and motivations.

Psychological approach can be used to understand the behaviour of characters in literary works because the characters behave as the representation of psychological experience of human being in general. Tyson (2006, p.35) states that there are two important grounds in psychological critisims. First, when someone analyzes literary characters, he does not suggest that they are real people

but that they represent the psychological experience of human beings in general.

Second, it is just to analyze the behavior represented by literary characters as it is to analyze literary representations as illustrations of real-life issues.

In addition, psychology also explores about human personality concerning on motivation and how someone is motivated to reach his or her goal in a particular condition.

2.1.2 Motivation

2.1.2.1 Defining Motives

Motives is one of reason why someone does something. According to Edwards (1968, p. 49) “motivation is not a particular behavior or a thing or event which can be observed directly. Motivation is an invented construct which describes certain aspects of behavior”. Motivation is an idea or concept to get to do something. It can not be measured how big someone’s motivation is but it can be identified in few ways. Furthermore, he explains that

“two aspects of behavior which are described by motivation concepts are the *goal-direction* of the behavior and the *relative energy* put into the behavior. Behaviour is usually identified as motivated either (1) when it is aimed at some goal or (2) its intensity or apparent energy level is fairly strong or difficult than would be expected from the stimuli apparently evoking behavior. The energy is the source which seems to compel the behavior in determined a manner, what we mean by motivation then is the energy and directional aspects of observed behavior (Edwards, 1968, p. 49).”

In conclusion, Edwards explains that there are two ways to identify someone's motives. They are goal-direction and relative-energy. Goal direction shows that someone's motives depends on the goal, what someone wants to reach or aim. The use of this motive is directed towards someone's goal. It can be caused or bought from behaviour and effect upon behaviour to certain purpose.

2.1.2.2 Classifying motives

According to Edwards (1968, p.54) "one method of identifying and organizing motives which may prove to be careful is to group them according to similarities among their causes and conditions." He categories motives into three group. Motives are categorized into survival motives, social motives and self motives. The first is survival motives which, are based on the psychological condition and necessity of individual to survive. They include cyclical, episodic, psychological survival motives. The second is social motives, which involve another participant or another individual to interact each other for expression or instigation. The last is self motives which are based on the process of socialization. Those motives defend ego or self. They include the need to achieve and the need for consistency in belief and action. The writer in this thesis chooses to review the survival motives theory because they are appropriate to be applied in analyzing or understanding what happens to the main character of *127 Hours* the movie.

2.1.2.2.1 Survival motives

Edwards (1968, p.56) said “ the survival motives require for their development a change in the condition of the individual as a result of either time or of some particular kinds of external stimulation”. The change of condition here means how someone survive in an extreme level to keep survive in that condition and go through it to stay alive. Edwards classifies survival motives into three groups. They are cyclical, episodic, and psychological survival motives.

1.) Cyclical Survival Motives

Edwards (1968, p. 56) states that the cyclical survival motives involve the needs for food, water, air, elimination, and other things or processes which happens regularly as normal mechanism in certain time. When the processes are distracted, a motive will give energizing behaviour to get another way to continue normal processes. Hunger is a condition of an individual in need of food. Every human always needs food to get the strenght. If someone feels something pain in the stomach, consciously, it will stimulate someone to seek and get the food and then consume it. The hunger motive will drive someone to seek food as his or her only goal.

Another cyclical survival motive is thirst. According to Edwards (1968, p. 58) “*thirst* is a condition of an individual in

need of water". He also mentions that thirst is almost same with hunger. The different is hunger relates to the stomachache and the thirst relates to the dryness of throat, which needs more water to make the body mechanism going well in bloodstream.

The last of cyclical survival motive is sleep. Sleep is very important for human being. Human being always needs sleep to relax his brain after hard work. Edwards (1968, p. 59) "the goal state for the sleep need in man consists of various degree of lowered responsiveness and alertness occurring in regular cycle for an average of one-third of each 24 hours period". Thus, every human needs sleep in the normal pattern. If someone does not sleep in accordance with the pattern, it will make them sleep quickly due to his or her fatigue condition.

2.) Episodic Survival Motives

Episodic survival motives are produced by a certain stimulation condition. They are painful stimulation, fatigue, and temperature. Edwards (1968, p.60) explained that "painful stimulation produces a strong motive to avoid such stimulation. Through learning, stimuli which have been associated with pain acquire a negative goal status in that they also are avoided". He explains that the response to painful is immediate. The intensity of the response indicates that pain motivate someone to remove the pain stimulus frequently.

Beside pain, there is another episodic survival motive.

That is fatigue. Edwards (1968, p. 60) states “*fatigue* is another episodic survival motive, though the precipitating stimuli are not so obvious and do not produce a motive state as rapidly as do those of pain”. It shows that the conditions of intense or constant activity, it can make someone being tired. This condition is caused by activity which always fails and cannot reach the goal of someone.

Another addition in survival motive is temperature. It deals with the temperature of the body. Edwards (1968, p. 62) says “the regulation of internal body temperature seems to be controlled in the hypothalamus, as studies show that damage to various regions of that structure lead to losses in temperature regulation”. Therefore, the extreme temperature changes will motivate an individual in manner unlike pain. The change of climate will motivate someone to avoid and react how to behave in such of that term.

3.) Psychological Survival motives

Edwards (1968, p. 62) explained “the psychological survival motives labelled *curiosity*, *exploration*, and *manipulation* can be considered to be different behavior names for a motive to receive *informative stimulation*”. This term is

used in stimulation which has sense of quality in stimulation. It could be repetitive or monotonous, and the value of the information stimulation depends on factor of the subjective based on past experience, present activity, and the goal of the individual. Someone will collect information from their past experience, present activity to achieve what someone needs goals in the future. Someone's motives comes from informative stimulation.

In this thesis, the writer analyzes the character of the movie by using psychological approach and focusing on survival motives; for example, when the main character gets hungry. The writer intends to explain how the condition of the main character when he seeks food in hunger and how he has to survive in extreme condition.

2.2 Movies studies

Nowadays, movie is one of the most exciting and entertaining works of art. It sometimes shows about social life, personality, human behaviour and psychological aspect. According to Villarejo (2007, p. 9) "Cinema's dynamism, its capacity to arrange and rearrange time and motion, thus reveals its dimensions that are deeply social, historical, industrial, technological, philosophical, political, aesthetic, psychological, personal, and so forth". In movies, there are some elements which are almost the same with elements as in novel or drama such as theme, plot, character, and setting. However, there is another aspect that make the

movie analysis different, that is *mise-en-scène*. In this thesis, the writer focuses on the character of the movie because the writer analyzes the motive of the character.

2.2.1 Character

Character is an important element of the movie besides theme. It is because character is the one who builds atmosphere in every scene. As mentioned by Villarejo (2007, p. 44) “figure behavior means to describe the movement, expressions, or actions of the actors or other figures (animals, monsters, animated things, droids) within a given shot”. Every single movement, expression, or action of the character will give the viewers understanding about what kind of a personality, behaviour of the character in the movie.

2.2.2 *Mise-en-scène*

Villarejo (2007, p.37) states that movie analysis starts with *mise-en-scène*. It takes from French which has meaning “put into the scene”. It belongs to all the properties which are shown in every scene in movies. Beside that *mise-en-scène*, there is element of cinematography, that is camera angle. As Villarejo (2007, p. 47) defines that “ Every placement of the camera can be analyzed in terms of the distance between the camera and its object(s)”. Villarejo designs it as follows :

1. The extreme long shot (ELS), is to introduce a whole setting of story.
2. The long shot (LS), is to show whole body of human from leg to head and describe the atmosphere of story.

3. The medium long shot (MLS), or plan americain, is the human is framed from the knees to head in order to enrich the beautiful of the figure.
4. The medium shot (MS), is move in slightly to frame the human from the waist to head in order to show the expression of the character.
5. The medium close-up (MCU), is slightly closer and see the human from the chest up and still enjoy the background.
6. The close-up (CU), is isolating a portion of a human focuses on human face.
7. And the extreme close-up (ECU), is to see a mere portion of the face such as lips, eyes, and also so on.

Beside those techniques of cinematography which is mentioned by Villarejo. In *Mise-en-scene*, the way takes picture and camera angle, Nungky (2008, p. 22) adds some techniques of cinematography, they are close up cut away and over shoulder shot. The first is close up cut away , take a figure two close up on going in somewhere place. The second is over shoulder shot (OSS), take a figure subject or object from shoulders of someone.

Those kinds of camera angles are important in analyzing *127 Hours* movie as the object of material; for example, considering the face of the main character, the close-up (CU) angle will help the writer to analyze the character's feeling such as sad, happy and pain. It also provides clear interpretation of the character in movie.

2.3 Previous Studies

One of researches about psychoanalysis on character has been performed by Arif Furqan in 2010 from Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.

His research is entitled “ *The Drive of Id, Ego, and Super-ego and The Work of Defense Mechanism of Christopher Mc Candles in the Movie Into The Wild*”. The discussion was stressed on the character about the drive of Id, Ego, and Super-Ego which are called natural instinct. Furqan found that the character’s great desire became the main motive of his adventure to have absolute freedom, lives with the most primitive form and go to Alaska. However, by the time the real situation did not support him to stay on his standard “primitive form”, ego found another option to answer the desire.

Another study was conducted by Eka Rachmawati in 2012 from Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Her research is entitled “ *Psychological Conflict Reflected in the main Character of Jodi Picoult’s Novel My Sister’s Keeper*”. This study focused on the psychological dilemma of Anna as the main character in *my Sister’s Keeper* novel. In this study, the main character, Anna experienced inner conflict to make decision between right and wrong.

This study conducting now is different from the two previous studies. The research on the character which has been conducted by Arif Furqan and Eka Rachmawati will be useful as the reference. The research and this thesis uses the same psychological approach, if the previous research focused on the drive of Id, Ego, and Super-Ego on the main of character in the movie *Into The Wild* and *My*

15
Sister's Keeper Novel, this thesis focuses on the survival motives of the main character in the movie *127 Hours*.

2.4 Research Methods

Psychological approach is applied to understand the behaviour of characters in literary works because behaviour of characters in the literary works as the representation of psychological experience of human being in general. The writer wants to analyze the character in the literary works. In conducting the research, there are two predominant steps taken:

(1) Deciding object material

The film entitled *127 Hours* is chosen as the material object of the study because this film highlights the problem about mountain climber who is trapped alone in Utah Canyon for days after slipping on losing rock. He tries to survive and free himself from the bottom of canyon with his experience as a climber and hiker.

(2) Analyzing and interpreting the data

In this step, *127 hours* is watched several times to observe the main character of the movie, Aron Ralston, who is trapped in isolated canyon when he is travelling to that place. The theory of motivation is used to interpret the detail motives of the main character in the movie. In this case, as mentioned by Edward (1968, p.54), theory of motivation which involves three criteria : survival (cyclical, episodic, pyschological) motives, social motives and self motives is applied. This theory is used to analyze the main character, Aron Ralston, because he tries to survive and

there are alot of motives which make him to struggle until he can free himself from the canyon.



CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

127 Hours is a movie that tells about a survivor named Aron Ralston who is trapped in Blue John Canyon. The title of the movie, *127 hours*, is amount of time spent by the main character has to survive in the bottom of the canyon until he decides to cut off his arm. He has tried to break the stones with a dull knife.

This condition has made him stressful, depressed and nearly give up with his life.

Aron gets difficult time to discover how to get away from the bottom of the canyon. It is for almost five days to survive. When he gets difficult time in the bottom of the canyon, he tries to do everything in order to get away from that place. This difficult condition drives him to keep survive in those days. He keeps trying to free himself from Blue John Canyon day by day. His great efforts sometimes make him want to give up since there is no significant result. On the other hand, he always keeps fighting to survive. Finally, driven by his survival, he is able to survive and free himself from the canyon.

3.1. Survival Motives

In *127 Hours*, there are many examples showing that someone's survival motives are caused by psychological necessity and a goal. Aron Ralston represents someone who encounters critical condition that he is forced to survive in order to stay alive. In doing so, he shows some survival motives for example: cyclical, episodic, and psychological survival motives.

3.1.1 Cyclical survival motives

Cyclical survival motives are one of Aron Ralston's motives which involve hunger, thirst, and sleep since he has trapped in remote area in Blue John

Canyon with lack of food, water and even the pattern of sleep. Lack of food makes him hungry. All he will do is to seek and get the food as his goal. This is

also emphasized in his monologue when he is stuck in the bottom of the canyon.

I'm low on food.
That's about 300-400 ml.
And that's it for water.
(127 Hours, 2010, min 33:05)

Not bad
Dinner.
(127 Hours, 2010, min 35:48)

Those two monologues show how he has to manage to eat food as he cannot go anywhere. It is because he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. His

right hand is between rock and wall of canyon. Hara (1997, para 3) states

“humans use an external clock in our daily routine, including when to sleep and when to eat. For instance, when clock says 12 p.m, lunch time, many people feel

hungry just because it is lunch time”. From the statement, it can be confirmed that physiologically, it can affect Aron's body to have dinner in order to remove his

hunger. As human being, Aron also uses to do a daily routine to manage what time he has to eat and sleep. It means that the time itself triggers Aron to be

hungry. In his monologue above describes “dinner”, when he says “dinner”, he feels hungry spontaneously and looks for his food supply in bag. This dinner time

drives him to feed his hungry body. Dinner time is one of his activities to keep

survive when he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. Below is the scene when he is eating bread for dinner.

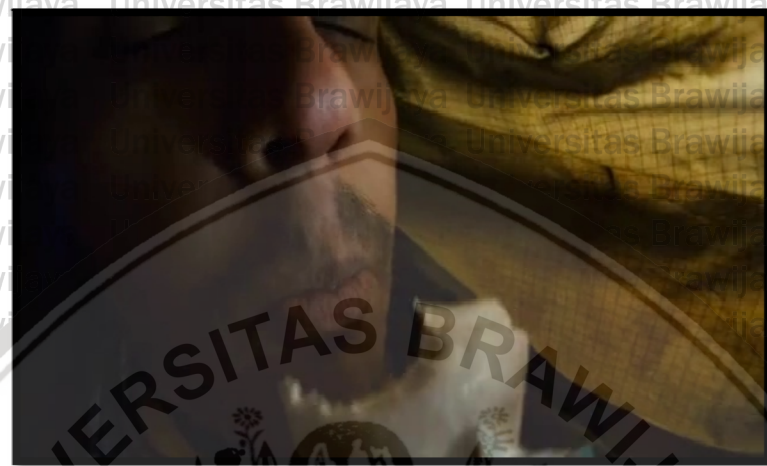


Figure 3.1 Aron has dinner with piece of bread (Source : 127 Hours, 2010, minute : 36)

This scene is also supported by element of cinematography. From the shot, the figure above uses close up. With a close-up shots, the figure will be seen most clearly and detailed. Close up is carefully chosen, perfectly recorded, and edited properly, so that, it creates a dramatic impression on the scene (Nungky, 2008, p.18). The figure shows how dramatic Aron condition is. He has only bread for his dinner while he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. The close up shot in Aron's action focuses on his face portion who has dinner with piece of bread to remove his hunger. According to Hara (1997, para 2) "the smell, taste, or texture of food also triggers hunger. For instance, if you like french fries, the smell of frying potatoes may trigger your hunger". Thus, when he opens his wrapped bread for his dinner, the smell, taste, or texture of the bread triggers him to be hungry.

He smells bread that he wants to eat for his dinner. Another thing that triggers him to feel hungry is his body temperature, when his body temperature is warm, it

drives him to feel in good condition. That is why he covers his body when he has dinner to keep his body temperature stable. “We feel hungry when our body temperature drops, and when it rises, the hunger decreases(Hara, 1997, para. 1)”.

It is shown in the figure below :



Figure 3.2 When Aron gets temperature drops in Canyon
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 35-36)

Those scenes are supported by element of cinematography. From the shot, the figures use extreme close up. According to Nungky (2008, p.18) the strength of extreme close up is in the proximity and the sharpen which only focuses on one object. From both of figures show when Aron gets temperature drop from 101^F to 44^F. This drop temperatures make him cold and hungry. This condition drives him to find food to satisfy his hunger. It is one of Aron's motives that drives him to free himself from the canyon.

Another cyclical survival motive which keeps Aron survive is thirst. When Aron realizes that he is trapped in the canyon with a boulder rock in his right arm, he starts thinking about his water supply. This motive affects him to manage water while he is in short supply of water. It is shown in his monologue below :

Aron : That's about 300-400 ml.

Aron : And that's it for water.

Aron : I'm in pretty deep down here.
(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 33:13)

Aron's monologue explains us that he realizes that he is trapped in deep down of the canyon. He also says that he has only about 300-400 ml water left to survive while he has to try many ways to free himself from the canyon. He takes out all of his stuff that he brings in his bag. He finds his dull knife and starts trying to break the rock. He has been trying in almost few hours while he also sees his water supply. He drinks water necessarily that he has brought to remove his dry mouth and throat. Edwards (1968, p.58) states that someone who is lack of water, is signed by the dry of the mouth and throat region. Regarding that statement, it is confirmed that when Aron is in lack of water supply, he needs to please his dry mouth and throat to keep his body fresh. Therefore, he can survive and think of the way out from the bottom of the canyon.

The next day, Aron recalls a memory about his two new friends. They are Kristi and Megan that he has just met before he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. They have invited Aron to join in their party for beer. He remembers the invitation from his new friends to come to the party as shown in his monologue below :

Kristi : Tomorrow we're throwing a party.

Kristi : If you want to come.

Megan : Have a beer. There will be a huge inflatable

Kristi : Scooby-Doo.

Aron : Scooby-Doo.

Aron : Cold cans.

Aron : Plastic cup.

Aron : Thank you.

Aron : Can I take a beer?

Aron : Won't mind if I do.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 36:52)

The previous monologue is the first time when Aron remembers the party invitation. It shows when he has finished dinner. He is about going to drink water in his blue bottle in his bag. He starts to imagine about his friends' invitation party. When Megan and Kristi say that there will be a huge inflatable and Scooby-Doo, he feels that he is in that party. He sees many kind of beer in plastic cup, cold can and even he asks for beer to the people in his imagination. He does this kind of imagination to please his dry mouth and throat. In fact, There is no ice in his bottle. He has only drinks water he brings but he imagines that he drinks many kinds of beers with cold ice in order to make him fresh while he is drinking water.

On Monday, the second day since he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon on Saturday. He starts working to pull the rock out with the rope. It is shown in his monologue below :

It's Monday. Bummer, all day. I tried to set up this pulley. All morning. But it did not work. It was worth a try, But there is too much friction, It's climbing rope, so theres too much stretch. What I could use is...20 meters of static rope ...9.8 millimeters. Three or four pulleys, rack of carabiners, a sling, powerdrill ...and a Pull Kit. and eight burley men to do the hawling. That should just about do it. Another 150 ml of water left. That should keep me alive till tomorrow night.
(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 43:05)

From the long statement of his monologue, he has been working to pull out the rock. He has been trying since early morning but there is no significant result. He thinks that the rock can be moved from his right arm if there are eight burley men to do the hawling. He also says that he cannot move the rock by himself. After a long working in that day, Aron feels dry in his mouth and throat.

He starts drinking his water which is only 150 ml left in his bottle. It keeps him alive for two days because there is no more food on his bag. Again, when he is

going to drink the water in his bottle, he remembers another orange juice in the bottle which he leaves in his car. He takes a breath so fast after working to pull the rock out. His mind starts directly again going to the fresh drink such as coca cola, ice beer, and another fresh water. He imagines that he is drinking those drinks with his fresh sensation and drinking in the beach, pool and so on. He also feels the wave of the sea sweeping his body and jump in the pool drinking those drinks. Then, he drinks the water left in the bottle to remove his throat and mouth dryness. He also saves his urine in Camel bag for water supply because he has not had water supply to survive in the Blue John Canyon. When tomorrow night comes, he has no more water to drink and he decides to drink his own urine to survive. He also does extreme thing, when he can not drink his own urine because it smells and tastes really bad. Then, he tries to drink his own blood to keep him survive for a while. Finally, he finds an idea to cut his arm off. He has no more choice to stay in the bottom of the canyon. There is no more food or even water to drink. It shows that the need for water becomes his motive to free himself from the canyon. In order to free himself from that place, he has to cut his hand off. After he has cut his arm off, he has to find a way home and also water supply to pleasure his dry mouth and throat. He has lost many blood after he cut it off. He realizes that he needs many water supply to remove his dry mouth and throat. In the middle of way searching home, he finds water supply. Even though the water is dirty, he wants to drink that water because he is in need of water. When he finds the dirty water, he feels like finding gold because he finds what he wants in order

to pleasure his mouth and throat. It is shown in the figure below when Aron drinks dirty water.



Figure 3.3 Aron drinks dirty water after he cuts his arm off
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 01. 22.00)

In Mise-en-scene, there are many kind of shots. The figure uses medium shot when Aron drinks dirty water after he cuts his arm off. Medium shot shows portion of someone from hands to the top of the head so the audience can see the clear expression and emotion of the object (Nungky, 2008, p. 21). This medium shot uses to give clear Aron's expression. The medium shot in Aron's action shows us clearly the emotion and expression of him who needs water. He does not care, if it is dirty water. All he cares is to keep his body going well after he has to cut his arm off. He drinks the dirty water like animals. He has been surviving for almost five days in lack of water when he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon.

He seeks the water as his goal to pleasure his throat and mouth dryness. He has lost many blood and in bad condition. After he drinks the dirty water, he keeps going to find a way home and find some helps. It is reflected in the monologue below :

Aron : I need help.

Aron : I need some water.

Aron : I was stuck in a crack.

Aron : Some water, please.

Aron : I cut my arm off.

Aron : Please, some water.

Aron : Thank you.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 01:25:26)

From Aron's monologue, it shows that Aron needs some water to keep him alive. He keeps walking to find a way home with his cut arm. He is in bad condition and half of unconscious about himself but he keeps walking until he sees few people walking in front of him. He tries to shout at them that he needs help. Finally, those people turn around and run at him after they see that Aron needs some helps. In his half of unconsciousness, Aron keeps talking to people and says that he needs water. He also explains that he has just cut his arm off. He begs them to give Aron water until helicopter comes to rescue him.

The last cyclical survival motive of Aron which is related to period of time is the need for sleep. This motive affects the pattern of Aron's sleep. He does not get enough sleep like before he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. He has to manage time and the way he sleeps with less hours of sleeping. As mentioned by Edwards (1968, p. 59) "After about 48 hours of sleep deprivation, there is no further increase in sleepiness feeling but the individual will fall asleep more rapidly and requires a greater amount of activity to keep from falling asleep".

Aron has lost many sleep time and he will sleep easily because he has to work hard and find way to free himself from the boulder rock. With his greater activities, Aron can sleep easily and sometimes cannot sleep because of

uncomfortable condition. Aron has to adapt with the new way he sleeps like the figure below :



Figure 3.4 Aron is sleeping in hanging condition
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 28)

This scene uses medium shot, it shows the upper part of Aron's body, arms, and head. Villarejo (2007, p.38) says that "the medium shot (MS), in which we move in slightly to frame the human from the waist up". The figure shows that Aron has to sleep in different way. He sleeps in hanging condition. With this medium shot, it gives the clear explanation that he does not feel comfortable with his arm trapped between boulder rock in the canyon. The first day, he cannot even sleep well. Before he sleeps, he is just looking at his watch. His watch shows 12.41 a.m and he wakes up at 12.46 a.m. In his short sleep, he also sees the backward time when he has not got trapped yet in the Blue John Canyon.

Suddenly, he wakes up and nothing happens. He is still trapped in the bottom of the canyon. Then, he cannot sleep, he starts to work and try to break the boulder rock with dull knife again all night. He has lost many hours to sleep like human being needs to sleep "Even after many days of sleep deprivation, individuals

require only about 11 or 12 hours sleep to regain the normal state of wakefulness”

(Edwards,1968, p. 59). It happens to Aron that he has lost many hours of his sleeping time because he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. Every day, for almost five days, he has to sleep in less time. It is also shown in the monologue below :

Aron : If I'm lucky.

Aron : I peed twice.

Aron : almost pissed my pants.

Aron : My body's acting really wierd.

Aron : The second time I did it in the CamelBak.

Aron : It smells really bad.

Aron : But I'm sure it'll settle.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 43:39)

Aron's monologue shows that he feels strange response of his body. As described by Edward (1968, p. 59) sleep can be identified by some factors. One of them is loss of consciousness in responsiveness. It means that Aron's body response does not like what he wants. It is because of his sleep pattern and deprivation of sleep. The deprivation of sleep affects his body act. He even almost urinates in his pants because of his bad condition while he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. He is in loss of consciousness in responsiveness. He works more than sleep. As human being, he needs sleep to make him in good condition. He should have normal sleep to make him going well. In fact, he cannot sleep in a comfort way since he is still trapped in the Blue John Canyon. The need of sleep also becomes Aron's motive to free himself from that place.

3.1.2 Episodic Survival Motives

Episodic survival motives are other motives of the main character to survive. Those motives are influenced by certain stimulation. Certain stimulation consists of pain, fatigue, and temperature. The first of Aron's stimulation is pain.

It is shown in the Aron's monologue below :

The title appears on the screen : 127 HOURS

Aron : This is insane.

Aron : Move this fucking rock.

Aron : Please.

Aron : Kristi! Megan!

Aron : Just think.

Aron : Shit.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 22:19)

Aron's monologue is when the title appears on the screen *127 Hours*, it shows how the problem of Aron begins. He is trapped in the bottom of the canyon and he thinks for a moment if it is real or not. When he realizes that his right arm is trapped on boulder rock, he starts responding to remove the pain from his right arm. Edwards (1968, p. 60) says "direct response to a pain stimulus, though intense and important at the time, is not the most frequent contribution of the pain motive towards determining behaviour". Aron shows a direct response to remove the pain in his right arm at that time. It drives him as his motive to free himself from the pain itself and determine how he has to behave. He tries to move the rock at that time because he thinks he can move boulder rock and try to pull out his right arm. After few times he tries to pull, kick, and even push the boulder rock with his body but his efforts are useless. He shouts to his two friends, Kristi and Megan that he has met before he is trapped in the bottom of the canyon. It is not helpful since he is in the bottom of the canyon. He feels pain in his right arm

while he starts thinking the way to free himself from Blue John Canyon and also removes the pain.

Aron : I was descending Blue John yesterday ...

Aron : when this chalkstone came loose ...

Aron : and rolled onto my arm.

Aron : Now it's stuck.

Aron : The arm has a blue-gray color.

Aron : It's been without circulation for 24 hours.

Aron : I think it's pretty well gone.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 32:52)

Aron's monologue tells about his traveling down to Blue John Canyon before the boulder rock comes loose and roll onto his arm. He is trapped for a day in the Blue John Canyon. He has tried to survive with the pain in his right arm. His right arm has turned into a blue-gray. It means that he does not even feel his right arm because it is half dead. He thinks that his right arm is gone. He cannot feel anything in his right arm. His right arm has been without good circulation for 24 hours since his right arm is stuck in the boulder rock. His blood stream cannot circulate in his right arm. The pain in his right arm motivates him to free himself with another way but he still thinks about what he should do next. After he knows and has been trying many ways to free himself from the bottom of canyon and the pain as well, he decides to cut his arm off because he does not want to feel more pain for more days.



**Figure 3.5 Aron cuts his arm off to remove the pain
(Source : 127 Hours, 2010, minute : 01.16)**

This scene uses medium close up. Medium close up is much deeper on images with showing the profile of recorded object. A background becomes number two, what matters are the profile, body language, and emotion of objects can be seen more clearly (Nungky, 2008, p.21). In the figure 3.5, the viewers can see how painful Aron's arm is when he decides to cut it off to remove another further pain. It can be seen from the medium shot showing Aron's body language and emotion. Edwards (1968, p.60) states that "we are motivated to avoid any further such pain. We need not even experience directly each particular variety of pain before we are able to take such action as is necessary to avoid that kind of pain". He takes an action which is really brave to cut his arm off. It is not common thing to do and risky. It is amazing and difficult choice for Aron to cut his arm off. He has to sacrifice his arm to free himself from the Blue John Canyon. At first, he tries to break the bone of his arm since he does not have any choice. After he breaks his arm with kind of pain, he experiences to do another thing. This pain drives him to do more extreme thing. He finally cuts his arm off

with dull knife to get away from the Blue John Canyon. Painful stimulation also motivates him to look for a way what he should do and lead him to avoid more pain.

Fatigue is another episodic survival motives of Aron, which drives him to free himself from Blue John Canyon since he is stuck in the Blue John Canyon for almost five days. This fatigue condition is caused by his efforts to pull out the boulder rock from his right arm. It is shown in the figure below :



Figure 3.6 Aron tries to pull out the boulder rock (Source : 127 Hours, 2010, minute : 40)

In cinematography, there are many kind of shots. The figure 3.6 uses close up. Close up is a very unique technique in film or video. Close-up gives the possibility of a detailed presentation and an event (Nungky, 2008, p.18). Close up in this scene focuses on Aron's left hand which tries to pull out the boulder rock from his trapped right arms. It is Sunday early morning in this scence. It is the second day since Aron is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. He has worked hard to pull out the boulder rock in order to free himself from the boulder rock. It has been many hours trying but there is no significant result. Nothing is moved from

any inch of the rock. According to Edwards (1968, p. 61) fatigue is caused by hard work. Hard work reduces endurance and stamina. Referring to Edwards's statement, it is revealed that Aron's activities for the whole day make him lose stamina and strength. Then, when Aron has lost many stamina and strength, physiologically, he needs long period to rest to remove his fatigue. It is caused by his all efforts which has no significant result. In his long period of rest time, he feels boredom. Then, he tries to set up show in order to entertain himself from being bored. It is shown in the monologue below :

TUESDAY

Good morning, everyone. It is seven o'clock. Here in Canyon Country USA. This morning, on the boulder, we have a very special guest: Self-proclaimed american superhero ...Aron Ralston. Lets hear it for Aron. It is a real pleasure to be here. Thank you. Thanks.Can I say hi to my mom and dad? Mom and Dad. Mustn't forget Mom and Dad. Right, Aron? Yeah, that's right. Hi mom, I'm really sorry. I didn't answer the phone the other night. If I had, I would have told you where I was going and then ...I probably wouldn't be here. That's for sure. But like I always say ...Your supreme selfishness, is our gain. Thank you, Aron. Anyone else you'd like to say hi to? Brian, at work. I probably won't be making it in to work today. Get a load of this guy.Wait. Mom, Dad ...I wanna take this time to tell you, the times we've spent together, were awesome... and I haven't appreciated you in my heart as I know that I could. Mom, I love you ... and I wish I had returned all your calls...Ever. I love you guys. And I'll always be with you.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 01:01:10)

The monologue shows that Aron is in the fourth day since he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. Tuesday early morning, he tries to reduce his fatigue by entertaining himself after for few days he has worked hard to break and pull the boulder rock. Edwards (1968, p. 61) states a person who works whole days needs a long rest because it can cause tiredness and someone will change the pattern of

the task. From Edwards's statement, it shows that Aron needs a long rest to reduce his fatigue. He also changes the pattern of the task in order to free his trapped arm.

He not only pulls the boulder rock but also uses the dull knife to cut his arm off. It can be seen in the figure 3.5. From the monologue, he tries to pretend to be host and also guests. He sets up morning show in the bottom of canyon in Utah. In this moment, he tells about his regret that he does not tell to anyone where he is going to spend his weekend and even he does not tell his plan to his parents. His fatigue is caused by disability in releasing his right arm from the boulder rock after long period and work hard. It also drives him into boredom. He has to make himself happy through his bad condition in the Blue John Canyon until he finds a way to get free from that place with extreme choice. This fatigue is also one of Aron's motives to free himself from the canyon.

Temperature is the last episodic survival motives of Aron, when he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. Aron does not get much sunlight since he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. Finally, he has to adapt with the cold temperature in the Blue John Canyon. When sunlight comes every morning, he does not want to miss it. It is done to keep his body temperature warm in the canyon. It is shown in the Aron monologue below :

There is this raven that comes every morning.

I clocked it at 08:17.

I'll film it for you tomorrow.

Every morning at 09:30

I get fifteen minutes sunlight.

Really nice.

I've been chipping away.

More to keep warm than anything.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 44:34)

The monologue describes how Aron gets sunlight in every morning at 09:30. When he has learned a situation around, he can see that there is a raven flying and passing through every morning. Later on, sunlight will come and pass through his place about fifteen minutes to keep his body warm. Edwards (1968, p. 62) says that “extreme temperature changes, not quite strong enough to produce pain, motivate an individual in manner not unlike pain. The avoidance of and the reaction to such situations motivates a good deal of man’s behaviour in most climates”. Even though he gets sunlight to warm his body every morning in the Blue John Canyon, he gets cold temperature at night in the bottom of Blue John canyon. In fact, Aron does not have thick jacket and long trouser to keep his body warm, whereas according to Edward (1968, p.62), “Many aspects of seeking housing and clothing are guided by the attraction of maintaining a moderate and comfortable body temperature in the face of anticipated temperature changes”. Thus, there is no comfortable stuff that he brings to maintain his body warm and also anticipate random temperature. It can be seen in the figure below :



Figure 3.7 Aron covers his body to keep warm
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 36)

The figure uses long shot. Long shot takes picture in whole human body and shows the setting of event take place (Nungky, 2008, p. 20). From the shot, it can be seen that he only uses stuff that he brings to cover himself in order to keep his body warm and avoid the cold climate at night in the bottom of Blue John Canyon. Before he has experienced cold climate every night, it changes randomly and so cold. This situation drives him to manage the warmth of his body. This is one of Aron's motives to get away from the bottom of canyon. When he is trapped in that place, he keeps trying to never miss every light coming in the morning in order to maintain his body temperature.

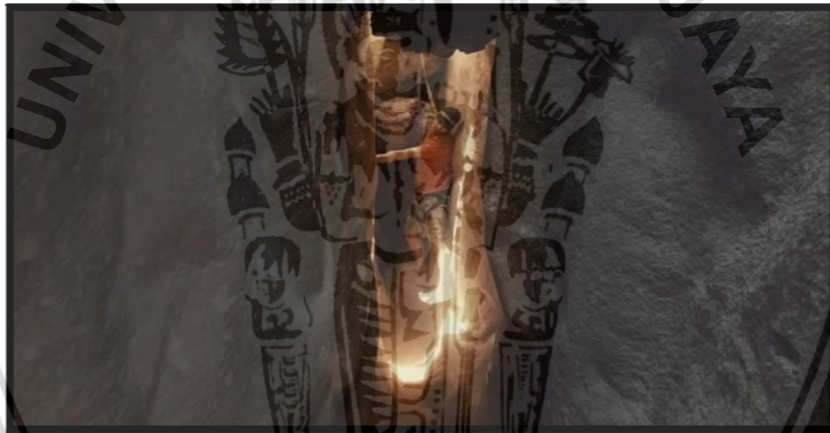


Figure 3.8 Aron gets sunlight every morning
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 45)

This scene is supported by technique of cinematography. From the shot, the figure uses long shot. Long shot takes picture of object from head to toe, whole human picture. It aims to introduce the main character or a setting complete with a host of background that describes when he is and the atmosphere (Nungky, 2008, p.20). The long shot in the figure shows the complete setting in which Aron is stuck. It also shows his whole body when he tries to get sunlight in order to warm his body. At that time, when sunlight passes through his place, he follows

the sunlight move. He gets sunlight to keep him warm from his legs to his hands and whole body. When he feels the sunlight burning his body, his mind goes directly to past experience which refers to his old memory. It is when his father takes him to this canyon for the first time. His father wakes him up in the car and lift him to the top of canyon while he is sleeping. He and his father are enjoying the sun going down when it turns to be dark. He realizes that sun is gone to keep warm his body. Temperature change is also one of Aron's motive to free himself from the botton of the Blue John Canyon.

3.1.3 Psychological Survival Motives

Psychological survival motive is another motive of Aron Ralston when he is stuck in the Blue John Canyon. It drives him to free himself from the bottom of the canyon. This motive is informative stimulation. Edwards (1968, p. 62) states "the informative value of stimulation has proved to be difficult to specify absolutely, since it may depend on subjective factors such as past experience with similar stimulation, the present activity and goals of the individual". The first information stimulation is Aron's past experience which drives him to free himself from the botton of Blue JohnCanyon. His past experience refers to his old memories about his family, his girlfriend, his friends, his work colleague, and two young girls whom he has met before he is trapped in the bottom of Blue John Canyon. He imagines about his past experience time which gives him new spirits to free himself from the bottom of the canyon. It is shown in the Aron monologue below :

I love you.
Rana, I've been thinking about you, girl.
I know how I am.
I've tried to do everything.
Whatever it was ...
I tried.
Found you Aron.
Sis, sorry I won't be at your wedding.
I know that I promised to play.
That we play.
(127Hours ,2010,Min : 01:09:27)

Aron's monologue describes his former experience with his girlfriend and his sister. When he is in the worst condition, suddenly his old memories about them come to his mind. The first is about his girlfriend. He says to his girlfriend that he loves her. He has some problem with her girlfriend which makes his relation broken up at the end. His girlfriend leaves him alone. On the other hand, he still loves her so much. He wants to apologize to her. He has tried to do everything to apologize. Beside he wants to apologize to his girlfriend, he also wants to apologize to his sister. It is because he cannot come to his sister wedding. He has already promised to his sister that he will play piano at her wedding ceremony. In fact, he cannot come to the wedding. Now he regrets to all things. He wants his girlfriend and sister to forgive him. This past experience memory is one of his motives which drives him to free himself from the canyon.



Figure 3.9 Aron recalls his family and work colleague.
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 01.09)

This scene is supported by cinematographic element. It uses close up cut away. Close up cut away is a shooting action presents two close up shots, both on going at the same time in a place that concerned in its narrative (Nungky, 2008, p.19). It uses to help the viewers understand the atmosphere of a story. A cut away which shows a crying figuran , fear, pity or in agony, will affect the feeling of the audience. By using the close up cut away shot in the figure, it shows that there are two actions which are on going at the same time. This shot is when Aron recalls his family and work colleague suddenly come together sitting in the couch. They are figurans who are feeling pity to Aron in which he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. Aron asks them that what they are doing here and also their news. When he sees them sitting in the couch, then he says to them that “You look like the Hole in the Wall Gang”. He misses all of them. His family and his friends seem coming in that place and looking at Aron. It gives him new spirit to get away from the Blue John Canyon as soon as possible. On the other hand, he regrets that he never tells them where he wants to go. Those old memories about his family and

colleague is one of his motives to free himself from the canyon with his own way.

The way to do so is he has to cut his arm off in order to free himself from that place.

The second is Aron's present activity. It is informative stimulation which drives him to free himself from the bottom of Blue John Canyon. Edwards (1968, p. 63) states that "the active behaviour of seeking informative stimulation is apparent in most individuals as soon as orientation behaviour are possible". His present activities reflects his all efforts to survive and wants to free himself from the bottom of Blue John Canyon. Aron's activity seeks information about his surrounding when he is trapped in the bottom of Blue John Canyon without anyone knows where he is. He tries to learn and start thinking about his new environment. He has to adapt with that place in order to keep surviving until he can free himself from that place. It is shown in the Aron monologue below :

Hello?
Please, there's somebody down here.
Help! I am in the Canyon.
Please, help!
Help!
Down here. Help!
Don't lose it.
Aron ...
do not lose it.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 34:45)

Aron monologue is said after 24 hours of being trapped in the canyon. It is the first day for him since he is trapped in the Blue John Canyon. He has survived for 24 hours. He has tried to chip away the rock but there is nothing moved. While he is still trying to break and chip the boulder rock with a dull knife, suddenly sand falls down on his head. He thinks that there are group of people somebody

up there who are also traveling in the Blue John Canyon. He starts shouting loudly so that they will hear him and help him from his trap. He keeps shouting at them. He knows that they cannot hear him because he is in the bottom of the canyon and those people are looking at the big size stone which stands up in the top of the canyon. Those people are curious about how the big size of the stone can get there. It is impossible thing for them. While those people keep talking about that huge stone, Aron keeps shouting to them and needs their help but later, after he thinks that they will not hear him. He starts to think that there is no one who will help him to get away from the Blue John Canyon. According to Edwards (1968, p. 63) "the greater the number of presses that an individual would make for visual stimulus, the greater, presumably, was the curiosity evoked by that stimulus". He starts to motivate himself not to lose his spirit and keep survive from the canyon in whatever condition. He motivates himself to keep survive and face the truth. In the deepest of his heart, he still does not believe that he is stuck in the Blue John Canyon. This condition presses him to survive with his arm in trapped condition from falling boulder rock. He has tried everything to keep survive. This condition makes him much stronger and stronger to keep fighting in order to free himself from the bottom of the canyon.

The next scene, Aron loses his spirit. It uses over shoulder shot in this scene. Over shoulder shot is shooting subject or object from shoulders of a person. This kind of shot helps us to determine the position of everyone in the frame, and get a feel when looked at from the perspective of someone else (Nungky, 2008, p.22). Over shoulder shot is shown in the following figure below :



Figure 3.10 Aron looks his childhood sitting in the couch
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 01.13)

Over shoulder shot in this scene describes the details about how Aron gets new spirit after he is black out and desperate with his all efforts. He hallucinates himself as a child sitting in the couch. His childhood gives Aron motivation to fight again after he has drawn RIP with his name in the wall of the canyon. He thinks that he cannot keep survive and will be dead that day. He has lost his spirit to live because he has tried to work out with his full strength to move and chip the boulder rock. There is no significant result from what he has worked. It refers to his present activity to keep trying and working to be free from Blue John Canyon since his efforts have no good result. He is under pressure with those efforts. He shows his desperate feeling, depressed, and stressed condition without food, water, and even support from his family with drawing his name on the wall. He thinks that if he cannot survive and finally dead, maybe there is someone travelling to Blue John Canyon who will find his body in that place. Even though he is on the worst condition, he still keeps trying and thinking how to get away from the bottom of Blue John Canyon. His childhood motivates him to back in to

track and get him to survive after his desperation for long time. Then, he tries to think another way to free himself after his desperation. It is shown in his monologue below :

8:15, there's no raven.8:20 ...My raven didn't come. I've been thinking. Everything just comes together. I chose this. Doug is in New York. So it'll be a quiet weekend. I chose all of this. Call me. This rock ...This rock has been waiting for me my entire life. I hate this rock! It's entire life. Ever since it was a bit of meteorite. A million billion years ago. There in space. It's been waiting ...to come here. Right, right here.
(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 01:10:41)

His monologue shows Aron's present activity. He always observes every day about the raven. It is the last day before he is going to break his arm and cut it off with his dull knife. He thinks that everything has changed and come together. He also says that he comes to this place with his own willingness and desire. He chooses this place to spend his weekend because he has considered this place as his second home. At this time, he has to face the worst condition and finds a way out from Blue John Canyon since he is trapped. He thinks that the boulder rock which falls down onto his arm has been waiting for him. He starts thinking again, he comes to Blue John Canyon is his own choice. After he says all those regretful things, his camera battery is running off as he is also black out. Then, the sound of laughing child wakes him up. He starts doing extreme thing to break his arm off and cut it, so that, he can go away from the Blue John Canyon. This present activity also drives him to get away from that place.

The last is Aron's goals toward his future. It is informative stimulation which drives him want to free himself from the botton of Blue John Canyon. As mentioned Edwards (1968, p. 63) "the motive produced by this "sensory

isolation” is directed toward the goal of receiving a moderate amount of informative stimulation”. This stimulation comes from Aron’s willingness and desire towards his goals in the future. This motive refers to his future plan, what he will get and do if he is free from the bottom of the canyon and still alive. It is shown in the narration below :

Aron’s premonition came true.

Aron continued to climb and canyoneering do.

He always leaves a note where he goes.

(127 Hours, 2010, Min : 01:28:34)

The narration shows that Aron hopes in the future plan. He has a plan after he is free from Blue John Canyon. He believes about his life that he can still survive and continue his life. Before realizing his believe, he has to take big decision about his own life. He has to cut his arm off or he stays in the Blue John Canyon for his entire life and die in the bottom of the canyon. He takes big risk to cut his arm off. As canyoneer, hiker, and climber, he is not to have any handicap in his body however he decides to cut his arm off and he finally can go away from that place. He can still survive and live until he still continues his willingness and desire to be canyoneer, climber, and hiker. But one thing that he never forgets, he always leaves a note wherever he wants to go climbing, and hiking. In the end, his goal about his hope comes true. His hope gives him another spirit to reach his future goal even though cutting off arm is not easy thing to do. It needs a bravery from himself to take this risky decision.



Figure 3.11 Aron meets his family, friends, and get married with Jessica
(Source : *127 Hours*, 2010, minute : 01.29)

The scenes when Aron meets his family, friend, and gets married with Jessica, apply over shoulder shot and long shot. Over shoulder shot is shooting subject or object from shoulders of a person. This kind of shot helps us to determine the position of everyone in the frame, and get a feel when looked at from the perspective of someone else (Nungky, 2008, p.22). This shot, it describes Aron's feeling that he is very happy and satisfied. He can reach his goals after he has to fight to get free from the bottom of the Blue John Canyon. Finally, he can meet his family and his friend. This is one of his direct goals about his future plan after he can free from Blue John Canyon in which he is trapped. The motive of meeting of his family, friends, and work colleague has driven Aron into positive thing. He can still survive until he meets them. Later on, his past experience towards his goals into his future plan and his premonition become true. His all future goals has built his spirits to keep him survive in almost five days in the bottom of the canyon. Another shot of the figure uses long shot. Long shot is taking picture of human whole body. It uses to introduce the main character or a setting complete with a host of background that describes where he is and the atmosphere (Nungky, 2008, p. 20). The long shot in the figure shows where the

setting and background of Aron is. It is after three years later after he was trapped in the bottom of the canyon. He gets married with Jessica. His goals in the future is one of his motives to free himself from the bottom of the canyon.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Aron Ralston, the main character of *127 Hours* the movie is trapped on the Blue John Canyon in the weekend. Being trapped in the canyon forces him to do efforts to survive. By using psychological theory, it is found that there are three motives driving Aron Ralston to survive. Aron's first motive is cyclical survival motives, this motive relates to his need in food, water, and sleep in the period of time when he was trapped in the bottom of Blue John Canyon. Aron's second motive is episodic survival motive, this motive relates to the stimulation, such as painful stimulation, fatigue, and body temperature. Aron's last motive is psychological survival motives, this motive relates to his informative stimulation, such as his past experience, present activity, and Aron's goal in the future.

The three motives affect him to behave like abnormal person. He has to do extreme actions get free from the bottom of Blue John Canyon. He does everything to get his life back. He has tried many ways to break the boulder rock but the limit of food, water, and his psychological condition force him to do the extreme thing. The climax is when he has to cut his arm off to free himself from the bottom of Blue John Canyon. He does not have any option to stay alive and meet the people he loves. Finally, when he can free himself from the bottom of the canyon, he will not do the same mistake. He will tell everyone and leave a note where he has gone.

4.2 Suggestion

For the next researchers who are interested and intended to analyze the movie, the writer suggests that they apply other perspectives, such as semiotic approach to analyze signs in the movie. It is because in few scenes of the movie, there are some significant signs that can be analyzed, such as the raven.



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APPENDIX





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1	29 Februari 2012	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2	29 Februari 2012	Persetujuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
3	7 Maret 2012	Konsultasi I	Pembimbing I	
4	21 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab I pertama	Pembimbing I	
5	27 Maret 2012	Revisi Bab I kedua	Pembimbing I	
6	10 April 2012	Menyerahkan Bab I kedua	Pembimbing I	
7	20 April 2012	Revisi Bab I kedua dan menyerahkan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
8	27 April 2012	Revisi Bab I dan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
9	4 Mei 2012	Menyerahkan Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
10	11 Mei 2012	ACC Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
11	25 Mei 2012	ACC Bab I dan II	Pembimbing II	
12	31 Mei 2012	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
13	31 Mei 2012	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
14	7 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	
15	11 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing II	
16	14 Juni 2012	Menyerahkan draft Bab III	Pembimbing I	
17	18 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
18	26 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
19	27 Juni 2012	Menyerahkan Bab III	Pembimbing II	

20	5 Juli 2012	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
21	5 Juli 2012	Menyerahkan Bab IV	Pembimbing I
22	6 Juli 2012	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I
23	12 Juli 2012	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II
24	13 Juli 2012	Menyerahkan Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing II
25	18 Juli 2012	Revisi Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing II
26	19 Juli 2012	ACC Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing I
27	19 Juli 2012	ACC Bab III dan IV	Pembimbing II
28	24 Juli 2012	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
29	24 Juli 2012	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
30	25 Juli 2012	Revisi Semhas	Pembimbing II
31	26 Juli 2012	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
32	26 Juli 2012	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II
33	9 Agustus 2012	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
34	9 Agustus 2012	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II

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