

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter of this thesis presents the conclusion of the analysis about the fulfillment of human basic needs as seen in *Adrift* (2018) movie by Baltasar Kormákur. This study uses Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory since *Adrift* movie portrays the main character's struggle to fulfill basic needs during a critical situation of being stranded in the ocean. For addition, this chapter also gives suggestion for the further writers who want to conduct a similar research with this study.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

*Adrift* movie presents a survival story. The movie shows that during a critical situation, human tends to prioritize what matters the most for them. Since *Adrift* movie portrays Tami who has to survive a yacht accident in the sea, not getting killed by drowning comes first for her before she looks for water and food, which implies that safety needs are more urgent to be fulfilled than physiological needs.

*Adrift* movie shows clearly how critical the safety needs for Tami to be fulfilled first during the critical situation. It is said critical because Tami is actually in a live-or-die situation. She is stranded completely alone in the open sea water also the yacht condition is portrayed in ruined and may lead sinking, thus they imply a threat for Tami's life. Based on the study findings, all of her decisions and performances are actually happen because she learns some sailing skills and she believes in her abilities to cope with that critical situation. Tami can manage herself

to fulfill the safety needs during the critical situation although she has to encounter some struggles and fears until the rescue teams come to rescue her.

After feeling a quite safe, Tami continues to seek the fulfillment of the physiological needs; food and water. Based on the findings, to overcome the limited food and water supplies, Tami decided to act wisely and searched for other source of food and water. Tami who once committed as a vegetarian suddenly stop being a vegetarian because she was aware that she cannot depend only on the food canned she salvaged from the cabin. She did not have any other option to eat except seafood, therefore, she stopped being a vegetarian and eat seafood instead.

Tami also has to face up to some struggles with water supplies. At first, she still has enough amount of fresh water to satisfy her thirst. As the time passed by, she run into water crisis. It is a difficult for her to find fresh water to drink while it is impossible for her to drink the sea water, thus she experiences dehydration. Then, the pouring rain comes through her and she quickly collects the rain water by using any compartments she has. All of these performances show that despite the limited food and water supplies, Tami gave her best efforts to fulfill her physiological needs to stay alive until the rescue parties came to rescue her.

Based on the study findings, I conclude that the fulfillment of basic needs by Tami Oldham in this movie does not follow a precise sequence of the hierarchy of needs proposed by Maslow. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the fulfillment of food and water is the basic needs to fulfill first before a person meets other needs. *Adrift* movie shows both safety needs and physiological needs are critical for Tami's survival in the accident. The whole of 41 days is about survival. However,

during those days, Tami must pay attention toward the safety needs first rather than the physiological needs since Tami encounters the immediate danger. The first critical situation that she has to encounter is how to survive from the danger of being drowned. There is a sense of urgency in the fulfillment of safety needs before the physiological needs at that critical moment. After she passes that critical moment, she encounters another danger which is the danger of hunger and thirst. She also struggles in fulfilling her physiological needs. So, the process of survival in *Adrift* movie is not only about how to survive from not being drowned but also how to stay alive from not being dead from hunger and dehydration because she cannot predict the time and also she is not sure whether the rescue parties will come to rescue her.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

Baltasar Kormákur's *Adrift* is basically concerned with basic needs since it clearly describes how the main character struggles to fulfill the basic needs. It also has deep meaning in some aspects of life especially optimistic value. People can learn the values through the main character's performance in fulfilling the basic needs while being stranded in the ocean. Through this study, hopefully the readers can get new information and better understanding about the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow. For further study, the writer thinks that the next researchers can analysis the comparison between *Adrift* movie and *Red Sky in Mourning: A true story of love, loss, and survival at sea* novel version. It would be interesting to find out the differences on how the stories are being presented through these two literature forms. Furthermore, the writer suggests that the next researchers

conduct a deeper research which explores the application of Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs in other literary works. Different material objects of research are expected to reveal more insights to Maslow's theory of needs.