

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

4.1 FINDINGS

The Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion are the characters in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* who search for something that they believe can make each of them a meaningful creature. Their goal is to get a brain, a heart, and courage from the Wizard of Oz. Furthermore in the journey they find more than just a brain, a heart, and courage, indeed they find their truly self which they can never realize. In reaching their truly self, the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion have the needs which must be fulfilled in a hierarchy according to Maslow's theory. The fundamental concept of Maslow theory is that human is motivated by the same characteristic of basic needs for every species, it is unchangeable, and it derives from genetic or instinctive source. The Hierarchy of Needs theory is divided into five clusters of needs, the lowest are Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Love and Belongingness Needs, and Self-Esteem Needs, these basic needs however are weak needs, quiet biological urges that are often confused and easily overlooked in daily affairs. The last is the highest which will be revealed the truly self-realization is Self-Actualization, it means that people needs become the truth according to their potential. Some of the characters' behaviors, thoughts or feeling, and some descriptions about them that represent their needs were identified.

The analysis showed that the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion have mostly satisfied their basic needs before finally reached their self-actualization. Every character fulfilled their basic needs mostly in different way. The Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman who do not have physiological sense, just leave and deny the physiological needs because they cannot feel it for they are made of straw and tin. While the Cowardly Lion must fulfill its needs for food and sleep because he is made of flesh. The three characters who have different fear also fulfilled their security in different ways. The Scarecrow who is afraid of fire always keeps away every time there is fire near him. The Tin Woodman always brings oil to keep his joint from being rusted because he feels safe as long as his joint can move well. The Lion fulfilled his safety needs by giving terrible roar to every living thing that makes him scare. In fulfilling their needs of love and belongingness, the three characters simultaneously found their love, belongingness in the togetherness they have built as friends in the journey. Self-esteem needs in the Scarecrow found when Dorothy and Good Witch Glinda acknowledge him as a brilliant person. The Tin Woodman fulfill his self-esteem needs with the appreciation of Winkies people who ask him to be their ruler. The Cowardly Lion fulfilled his self-esteem need with trust that is given by the animals in the forest for him as their king.

After they fulfilled their basic needs, they finally reached their self-actualization. They met their true potentials by overcoming obstacles in the journey. The Scarecrow proves his potential to think clever ways to solve all the obstacles even though he thinks he has no brain. The Tin Woodman who feels he does not have a heart shows his affection toward every living creatures. The Cowardly Lion

who always sees himself as a coward finally meets his true courage by facing his fear every time he deals with dangers. The truth is all they need is a chance to prove themselves. The journey of searching what they want is finally become their way to meet their true potentials.

4.2 DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the process of fulfillment the Hierarchy of Needs theory which experience by the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and the Cowardly Lion as the tool to reach their self-actualization. The analysis is served in four sub-chapters; the first chapter talks generally about the theory that is going to be used in the three characters. The three sub-chapters will begin with the stories behind the three characters' problems and after that the theory will be applied orderly to the characters from the Physiological Needs until the characters reach the ultimate goal; Self-Actualization Needs.

4.3 The Scarecrow

In the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, a character named the Scarecrow wishes he has a brain which can make him to be more like "human" and to prove himself that he is not a fool. In this novel, Scarecrow is made by a farmer of Munchkin for keeping the cornfield from birds and crows. He is perched up on a pole as if he is a Munchkin people. Many birds and crows are afraid to go near the cornfield after seeing Scarecrow and it makes him so proud because he feels like an important person. But after one old crow come to him and tell him that he knows Scarecrow is just a thing stuffed with straw and then the crow starts to eat all the corn around

the Scarecrow. The act by the old crow makes other birds and crows feel no fear anymore toward the Scarecrow and they start to eat all corn they want. Scarecrow feels sad and disappointed at this because he is not such a good scarecrow anymore. The old crow then suggests him to get a brain like every creature has because if he had it he would be as good as a man and had a worth living. Scarecrow believes with what the old crow told to him and makes him think about it over and over again.

Scarecrow has built a wrong self-concept about who he was. He does not think himself has a good potential to be what he wants to be. The problem with no brain in his head become a burden for him and makes him feel useless to live. His days are passed by thinking over for what he should do to get the thing called brain, until Dorothy comes and gives him a hope to meet the Oz whom she considered can give him the brain. The journey took the Scarecrow into many challenges which shows him something about himself that he never realizes before.

4.3.1 Physiological Needs of the Scarecrow

The physiological needs is experienced by a subject when one feel hunger, thirst, discomfort for being too hot or cold, exhaustion, and so on. Someone will be motivated to satisfy these needs in order to continue his or her lives (Maslow, 1970, p. 37). The Scarecrow luckily is a unique character who does not have the sense of hunger or thirst because he is made of straw; *"I am never hungry," he said, "and it is a lucky thing I am not, for my mouth is only painted"* (Baum, 2012, p.35). He asserts that he does not need food to fill his body, so that he has no motivation to satisfy the needs of hungry or exhaustion. Moreover since he does not need food to

give him energy to do something, he never feel tired of doing anything; *“The Scarecrow, who was never tired, stood up in another corner and waited patiently until morning came”* (Baum, 2012, p.38). He cannot feel exhaustion and he never can feel it because he does not have the sense of it.

As Maslow (1970, p.38) stated that physiological needs dominates the organism to gratify the needs for food or sleep, and when people do not have their physiological needs satisfied, they live primarily for those needs and strive constantly to satisfy them. However in the Scarecrow, the physiological needs does not control his behavior and thought to gratify the needs because he cannot feel any sense of the physiological needs. Even though the Scarecrow does not have the sense of physiological needs but his body condition does not affect the way he lives and he enjoys it as he stated *"and I am thankful I am made of straw and cannot be easily damaged. There are worse things in the world than being a Scarecrow"* (Baum, 2012, p.145). It gives him good advantages for cannot feel hunger, exhaustion, or pain. Although the hierarchy of needs Maslow proposed applies to most of us, there can be exceptions. He gives an example about People who have been known to fast until death in the service of their beliefs, thus denying their physiological and safety needs (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, 387). This applies in the Scarecrow body who is made from straw and cannot feel any of physiological needs. Thus, the physiological needs no longer serves to motivate his behavior because he cannot feel anything of it.

4.3.2 Safety Needs of the Scarecrow

When all physiological needs are no longer control thoughts and behaviors, then, appear a new set of needs, namely, safety needs. Safety needs can defined as security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, strength in the protector, and so on (Maslow, 1970, p. 39). Even though the Scarecrow does not afraid of anything, but there is one thing that can end his life, which is fire; *‘I cannot get hurt. If anyone treads on my toes or sticks a pin into me, it doesn't matter, for I can't feel it. "There is only one thing in the world I am afraid of... it's a lighted match."* (Baum, 2012, p. 40, 42). This situation is likely to produce anxiety and insecurity because it threatens their security (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 313). The Scarecrow is afraid of fire because it can burn something like straw easily and his body is fully made of straw so it threatens his life.

Afterwards, adults have learned ways to inhibit their reactions to dangerous situations (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 313), so when Dorothy build a bonfire to warm herself, the Scarecrow try to avoid the fire by getting fruits for Dorothy so that he can feel safe without being disturbed by the splendid fire that might burn him. *‘But the Scarecrow did not mind how long it took him to fill the basket, for it enabled him to keep away from the fire, as he feared a spark might get into his straw and burn him up. So he kept a good distance away from the flames,’* (Baum, 2012, p. 70). Although the Scarecrow spend much times to get the fruits for Dorothy, he does not care as long as he is not anywhere near the fire. A man, in the state when he feel something is extreme enough and chronic enough for threatening

his life, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone (Maslow 1970, p. 39). In this case it shows that the Scarecrow gets the security by avoiding one thing that can terminate his life, the fire. Therefore the safety needs of the Scarecrow is fulfilled.

4.3.3 Love and Belongingness Needs of the Scarecrow

If both physiological needs and safety needs are fairly well fulfilled, there will appear the new needs, love and belongingness needs. The human being will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, such as for a place in his or her group or family (Maslow, 1970, p. 43). When the needs are not fulfilled, the human being will feel lonely because of the absence of friends, or family, or a lover; as when the Scarecrow lives alone in the cornfield before he meets Dorothy; *"I did not like to be deserted this way... I was forced to stay on that pole. It was a lonely life to lead, for I had nothing to think of..."* (Baum, 2012, p.36). The Scarecrow feels sad and lonesome because he is just stuck up on the stake to scare the crows and birds when the farmer made him set up on a tall stick and then leave him alone.

The need to give and receive love can be satisfied in an intimate relationship with another person (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 314). It appears when the Scarecrow accidentally meets Dorothy in the cornfield and then she helps him to escape from the pole, he feels free and very happy. The Scarecrow then joins Dorothy for the journey to the Wizard of Oz that makes him happy for having new friend and he gets more friends during the journey. Moreover there is an incident when the Scarecrow is left behind forcefully by sticking into a pole in the middle of the river. After that, his friends who are very sorry to leave him finally get a way

to save him with the help from the Stork who carry the Scarecrow back to the riverside where his friends wait him. He feels so ease when gather back with his friends as seen from the lines in the novel; *‘‘When the Scarecrow found himself among his friends again, he was so happy that he hugged them all, even the Lion and Toto;... he felt so gay’’* (Baum, 2012, p.61). The journey makes him more realize that he loves his friends and being together with them is precious. The intimate relationship with his friends makes the Scarecrow satisfied the needs to give and receive love.

The Scarecrow does not feel lonely anymore when he is among his friends who surround him with love and makes him feel belongs in the right place. The Scarecrow receive the love from his friends and he gives love to his friends, as the love needs involve both giving and receiving (Maslow, 1970, p. 44). This indicates that the Scarecrow has fulfilled love and belongingness needs and it makes another needs emerges.

4.3.4 Self-Esteem Needs of the Scarecrow

All people have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. Maslow classifies the self-esteem needs into two subsidiary sets:

Firstly is the desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, or competence (Maslow, 1970, p. 45). The lack of this needs can cause feelings like inferiority, helplessness, and weakness; as felt by the Scarecrow. The Scarecrow cannot see himself as a worth person when an old crow tells him that the Scarecrow is only a stuffed thing and not the real Munchkin people. *‘I wonder if that farmer*

thought to fool me in this clumsy manner. Any crow of sense could see that you are only stuffed with straw'' (Baum, 2012, p.37). The Scarecrow feels like he is not a good scarecrow after all and it makes him have a low self-esteem. When the old crow tell him that he has to find a brain so that he can be as good as a man, the Scarecrow fully believes it and it makes him cannot see himself as a worth person.

Secondly is the desire for reputation or prestige, status, recognition, attention, dignity, or appreciation from other people (Maslow, 1970, p. 45). Even though the Scarecrow has low self-esteem, but the appreciation from others could escalates his self-esteem. Dorothy who is one of the Scarecrow friends in the journey and the Good Witch Glinda who helps him get back to the Emerald City, see the Scarecrow in a good way that makes him feels pleasant. When the Scarecrow excited to get his brain from the Oz, he tells his friends that he is going to be like any other men are. But Dorothy comforts him with saying *"I have always liked you as you were," said Dorothy simply''* (Baum, 2012, p. 122). Similar to what Dorothy did to the Scarecrow, the Good Witch Glinda also appreciates and assures the Scarecrow that he is a special creature;

"By means of the Golden Cap I shall command the Winged Monkeys to carry you to the gates of the Emerald City," said Glinda, "for it would be a shame to deprive the people of so wonderful a ruler."

"Am I really wonderful?" asked the Scarecrow.

"You are unusual," replied Glinda. (Baum, 2012, p.155)

Satisfaction of the need for self-esteem allows someone to feel confident of their strength, worth, and adequacy, which will help them become more competent and productive in all aspects of their life (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 314). The appreciation by Dorothy and the Good Witch Glinda to the

Scarecrow allows him to be confident and feels like a meaningful person. Thus, the self-esteem needs of the Scarecrow is fulfilled.

4.3.5 Self-Actualization of the Scarecrow

The Scarecrow fully believes when the old crow tells him to find a brain so that the Scarecrow can be as good as a man. He feels himself is a useless person because he does not have the brain like other creatures have. Moreover the last level of hierarchy need is different from other needs called self-actualization. The need will appear when other needs have been mostly satisfied. Self-actualization needs once engaged they continue to be felt. Maslow stated that they are a matter of becoming the most complete, the fullest, "self", hence the term, self-actualization (Boeree, 2006, p.7). However what the Scarecrow does not understand is that it is actually does not matter of having the physical form of brain, the journey to the Oz reveals that he actually does not need to find it because he already has shown his potency by solving many obstacles that other characters cannot do. The journey gives him a chance to become the complete of himself.

Maslow finds although a person may satisfy mostly all the other needs in the hierarchy, if that person is not self-actualizing, he or she will be restless, frustrated, and discontent (Maslow cited in Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 289). The Scarecrow feels discontent about himself because he does not yet realize his truly potentials and just focus to search the brain that he believes can give him the knowledge to know everything *‘But I do not want people to call me a fool, and if my head stays stuffed with straw instead of with brains, as yours is, how am I ever to know anything?’* (Baum, 2012, p.32). He wants to actualize himself through the

thing called brain so that everyone will not ever sees him as a fool. The journey to the Wizard of Oz finally becomes his way to show his ability that he never have before while stays in the cornfield, but unfortunately he still cannot see his true potential.

The highest needs in Maslow's hierarchy, self-actualization, depends on the maximum realization and fulfillment of our potentials, talents, and abilities (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 288). The process of self-actualization in the Scarecrow is revealed through the journey. The Scarecrow actualizes his potential to overcome every obstacle that he and his friends have to be faced during the journey. He has already done it even before he gets the brain like he wants. Once when the Scarecrow and his friends walk through the forest, the hinges of the Tin Woodman's jaws rust because he is sorry for accidentally step an insect. While Dorothy and the Cowardly Lion does not understand what to do, the Scarecrow takes an action by oiling the Woodman's jaws so that he can move again *"but the Scarecrow seized the oil-can from Dorothy's basket and oiled the Woodman's jaws, so that after a few moments he could talk as well as before"* (Baum, 2012, p. 67). This is the beginning where the Scarecrow shows his brilliant thoughts although he believes he knows nothing.

One characteristic of self-actualizing people is that they fully use and exploitation of their talents, capacities, potentialities, etc (Maslow, 1970, p. 150). The Scarecrow unconsciously continue uses his potential through his brilliant ideas every time the group find an obstacle in the journey. There is a time when the group have to cross the first deep gulf that separate the forest and the road. The Scarecrow

finds that the Lion can carry them one by one but he offers himself to go first because it is too dangerous if the Tin Woodman or Dorothy try it first for they do not know yet if the Lion will succeed or not *"for, if you found that you could not jump over the gulf, Dorothy would be killed, or the Tin Woodman badly dented on the rocks below. But if I am on your back it will not matter so much, for the fall would not hurt me at all"* (Baum, 2012, p. 71). He knows his body is made of straw so that it does not take the risk for the Scarecrow to hurt if he falls. His thought reveals how he can perfectly uses his thoughts without having a brain.

Self-actualizing people are highly creative and exhibit inventiveness and originality in their work and other facets of life (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 290). In the Scarecrow's case, he always finds a good way to solve every problem he faces in the journey. He is creative in making plans to escape from any dangerous situations. The ability of the Scarecrow to think creatively under critical situation is proved when they are attacked by a swarm of black bees which are commanded by the Wicked Witch to sting them to death. Before the bees come near them, the Scarecrow has already decided what to do to save their lives *"take out my straw and scatter it over the little girl and the dog and the Lion," he said to the Woodman, "and the bees cannot sting them"* (Baum, 2012, p. 126). The Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman are the one who cannot be hurt physically, unlike Dorothy and the Lion who are made of flesh. Thus, to protect them, the Scarecrow asks the Woodman to use straw from the Scarecrow to cover them so that they will not struck by the sting of the bees. In contrast to what the Scarecrow always believes that he is a fool

because he does not have a brain, in fact he is the smartest one who always gets a way for every obstacle that comes to obstruct the group in the journey.

Maslow argues that the self-actualizing process may take many forms, but each person, regardless of occupation or interests, is capable of maximizing personal abilities and reaching the fullest personality development (Maslow cited in Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 290). Since self-actualization differs from one person to another, this actualization in the Scarecrow's case strengthens his sense of power and authority; *"I will return to the Emerald City," he replied, "for Oz has made me its ruler and the people like me"* (Baum, 2012, p. 210). It gives him such a sense of power and the power he feels in his soul is so much great and influential which helps him to reach whatever he wants. Through the journey he gets the chance to prove himself that he can use his potential of his thought to overcome all the problems. Everything he wants since long time ago is to become a meaningful person. The authority to rule the Emerald City is the realization of the accomplishment of the self-actualization in the Scarecrow.

4.4 The Tin Woodman

The Tin Woodman who is a human before realizes that he loses his heart after his whole body is replaced by tin. The story begins when Tin Woodman falling in love with a beautiful girl from Munchkin and his love is unrequited. So they have a plan to get married when Tin Woodman already has enough money to build a house for her. However the girl lives with an old woman who does not want the girl marry because the old woman is lazy to do housework. So the old woman asks help from the Wicked Witch of the East to prevent the marriage with two sheep and

a cow as the reward. Afterwards when the Tin Woodman is working in the forest, the Wicked Witch enchants the axe of him and cut off his left leg. The Tin Woodman try to get some help from a tinsmith for making him a new leg out of tin so he still can get to work. The Wicked Witch launch another attack to cut off the right leg of the Tin Woodman and one after the other his arms, head, and body that force him to replace his body with tin.

Nevertheless the Tin Woodman realizes that he has no heart again after the incident and it makes him feels nothing toward the Munchkin girl and does not care anymore whether he is married her or not. One day the Tin Woodman catch in the rainstorm and his joints are rusted because he forgets to oil his joint so that he stands in the woods during a year until Dorothy and the Scarecrow find him. During that year the Tin Woodman has time to think that the greatest loss he had known is the loss of his heart. While he was in love he feels like the happiest man on earth; but no one can love who has not a heart. So he believes if he has a heart and feel again the emotions, he will be the happiest man again. The journey to get what he wants with the Scarecrow and Dorothy will be the way which shows him the part of him and makes him the full of him.

4.4.1 Physiological Needs of the Tin Woodman

Physiological needs is the first level in the hierarchy of needs theory, if the needs such as hunger or sleep are not adequately met, the needs above them on the hierarchy are pushed into the background in terms of controlling behavior (Maslow, 1970, p. 37). Nevertheless, same with the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman is a unique character who does not have to fulfill this need because he is made of tin and does

not feel hunger or tired which can motivates his behavior. As the narration told *‘to be sure neither the Woodman nor the Scarecrow ever ate anything... made of tin and straw’* (Baum, 2012, p. 46). So the Tin Woodman does not have the motivation to fulfill the need of hunger because he cannot feel it. Although when he was still a man he surely will fulfill the needs, but after the tin has replaced all parts of his body, he has lost his sense of physiological needs.

The Tin Woodman also cannot feel tired after doing a long walking. It can be seen from the narration *‘Tin Woodman stood up in a corner and kept quiet all night, although of course they could not sleep.’* (Baum, 2012, p.75), when the group rest in the farmhouse near the Emerald City, the Tin Woodman does not sleep and just wait until the morning comes. Furthermore as the Scarecrow finds the advantage for does not have to fulfill the physiological needs, it also works on the Tin Woodman who uses his untiring body to help his friends build a raft in just one night so that they can across the river, as stated in the novel *‘So the Woodman took his axe and began to chop down small trees to make a raft...the next morning the raft was nearly done’* (Baum, 1970, p.38). The physiological needs finally no longer serves to motivate behavior in the Tin Woodman.

4.4.2 Safety Needs of the Tin Woodman

Maslow stated that when this need emerges, the organism become interested in finding safety circumstances, stability, and protection. They become concerned, not with needs like hunger and thirst, but their fear and anxiety (Maslow, 1970, p. 39). In this case the Tin Woodman feels safe wherever he brings the oil with him to avoid himself get rust; *‘but I am not afraid so long as I have my oilcan’* (Baum,

2012, p.48). He can take care of himself anywhere as long as he keep the oil with him. The safety needs appears in the Tin Woodman when his tin body is threaten by being rusted; *‘there was only one danger – that my joints would rust’* (Baum, 2012, p.44). He feels afraid when his body is rust because he cannot move his body.

In addition safety needs has been found in many societies who live in state of emergency such as war or natural disaster (Maslow, 1970, p. 39). The Tin Woodman does not experience such a war or natural disaster, but he also experiences fear when he finds some terrible things in the journey to the Oz. The fear comes when he meets beasts in the forest and being attacked by the wolves and black bees. However have a body which is made full of tin, give him protection because he cannot feel any physical pain, as cited in the novel *“But being only tin, the Woodman was not at all afraid”* (Baum, 2012, p.86). It shows that he can overcome his fear by realizing this and use his ability to fight the danger. As the safety needs of the Scarecrow is fulfilled, the next higher needs appears.

4.4.3 Love and Belongingness Needs of the Tin Woodman

After people partially satisfy their physiological and safety needs, they become motivated by love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, or a neighborhood (Maslow, 1970, p. 43). Human generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group or small social connections. They need to love and beloved by other. The Tin Woodman lives alone in the forest until he meets Dorothy and the Scarecrow, who bring him into the journey to seek the Oz. Having friends after for many years lives alone in the forest,

makes the Tin Woodman unconsciously feel the love in the group. Belongingness is the basic need that motivate a person toward affectionate relationship with others, gratification is found friend, family life and membership in group (Maslow, 1970, p. 43). As the time when the Tin Woodman is rescued after wrecked from falling a great distance to the rocks, Dorothy shows her love for him; *“at the same time her own tears fell thick and fast at the joy of meeting her old friend again”* (Baum, 2012, p. 102). Moreover the Tin Woodman feels sad when his friend, the Scarecrow is broken after dropped into the top branches of a tall tree by the monkeys, as cited in the novel *“if we only had the Scarecrow with us again, I should be quite happy”* (Baum, 2012, p.102). Even though the Tin Woodman thinks he has no heart, but his love and belongingness needs is fulfilled in his friends.

4.4.4 Self-Esteem Needs of the Tin Woodman

Self-esteem needs are basic needs that motivate a person to achieve recognition and esteem from others. Human being have a need to be respected, to have self-respect and to respect others (Maslow, 1970, p. 45). People need to engage themselves in order to gain recognition, esteem from others and have an activity that gives person a sense of contribution and self-value. After the Tin Woodman’s body is replaced by tin, he feels satisfied of his body; *“my body shone so brightly in the sun that I felt very proud of it”* (Baum, 2012, p. 44). He feels so confident about it because nothing can hurt him. The self-esteem in himself is found when he feels proud of his new body.

During the journey the Tin Woodman meets people who appreciates him for what he has done. When he rescue a queen mouse who is chased by yellow wildcat,

the queen praises him for being brave because he has killed the wild cat; *“therefore you have done a great deed, as well as a brave one, in saving my life,” added the Queen*” (Baum, 2012, p. 67). Reputation is the perception of the prestige, recognition, or fame a person has achieved in the eyes of others, whereas self-esteem is a person’s own feelings of worth and confidence (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 289). The Tin Woodman gains good reputation in the Winkies people for they want him to rule their country; *“The Winkies...had grown so fond of the Tin Woodman that they begged him to stay and rule over them and the Yellow Land of the West”* (Baum, 2012, p.104). This makes the Tin Woodman feels so worth and confidence because the appreciation of them. Furthermore he also get the acknowledgment of himself from the Good Witch Glinda which shows from the sentence *“Your brain may not be so large to look at as those of the Scarecrow, but you are really brighter than he is—when you are well polished—and I am sure you will rule the Winkies wisely and well”* (Baum, 2012, p.156). All the appreciations from the Tin Woodman himself and from people around him describe how the he fulfills the self-esteem needs. His deed makes people around him appreciate him and it makes him feel satisfied.

4.4.5 Self-Actualization of the Tin Woodman

The Tin Woodman mourns over the fact that he no longer has a heart after his flesh body is replaced with tin. He believes only people with a heart can feel love. That is why he wishes for a heart so that he can feel the love again. Maslow finds that the need for self-actualization is desire to become more what one is, to be everything that one is capable of becoming (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 283). They

involve the continuous desire to fulfill potentials, to be all that people can be. The Scarecrow's desire to have a heart is overwhelming since it is the only thing he believes can make him feel the love. However the Tin Woodman does not realize that he has already had the love that he unconsciously has given it to his friends and other living things during the journey. The escapade to the Wizard of Oz reveals how the Tin Woodman fulfills the potential in himself to be able feel the love and other emotions even though he claims that he has no heart.

The Tin Woodman travels along with the group and shows that having a heart does not mean someone can love. The Wicked Witch of the West is the proof that even though she has a heart, she was as evil as could be. Otherwise the Tin Woodman who has no heart always takes care of every living thing around him, including just a bug.

Once, indeed, the Tin Woodman stepped upon a beetle that was crawling along the road, and killed the poor little thing. This made the Tin Woodman very unhappy, for he was always careful not to hurt any living creature; and as he walked along he wept several tears of sorrow and regret. (Baum, 2012, p.67)

Since the Tin Woodman knows he has no heart, he assures himself to take good care never to be cruel or unkind to anything. Therefore, he is very sad when accidentally steps upon the beetle and kills it. He regrets his deed for not walking carefully and makes a living creature dead. His grief over the dead beetle proves the love that lives in him even if it is just for a small thing.

Moreover his tender feeling to little living creatures also appears when he meets a queen mouse who is almost dead by a wildcat. When the Tin Woodman and his fellow succeed pass through the river, they arrive at a field which inhabited

by a group of mice. Their arrival coincide with the queen mouse who is chased by a wild cat. The Tin Woodman who sees that happening feels pity over the little mouse ‘*although he had no heart he knew it was wrong for the Wildcat to try to kill such a pretty, harmless creature*’ (Baum, 2012, 87). The Tin Woodman be the one who save the little mice by killing the wild cat with his axe. He cannot bear to see such a harmless creature died improperly so he quickly kills the wild cat. Likewise when they get into the dainty china country which all people there are made of china. The Tin Woodman shows his gentle manner does not want the small people broke “*We must be very careful here,*” *said the kind-hearted Woodman, “or we may hurt these pretty little people so they will never get over it.”* (Baum, 2012, p. 193). He is the first one who warns his fellow to watch their step so that they will not destroy the people in there. His concern to not hurt other small living creatures shows his true self who devotes his love for other living creatures.

The Tin Woodman’s gentle heart to his friends also has fulfilled since the love and belongingness needs has fulfilled perfectly. Maslow says that self-actualized people have social interest and affection for all humanity (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 294). They will give more sympathy to others rather than egoism, this nurture attitude is evidenced by a feeling of compassion, sympathy, and affection for all humanity. This is what has proven by the Tin Woodman, even though he claims that he has no heart. However, his tenderness and attention toward his friends and other living creatures has revealed that he is a compassionate person. This one of the characteristics of self-actualized people. The fact that the Tin Woodman feels very sad when the Scarecrow ‘*left clinging to the pole in the middle of the river*’

(Baum, 2012, p. 78) and when he finally meets his old friend again after being repaired by the tinsmith of the Winkies, *“he was so pleased that he wept tears of joy”* (Baum, 2012, p. 102), shows how he has built special quality of interpersonal relations that involves deep and profound feelings for individuals (Feist and feist, 2008, p. 300). The Tin Woodman erects a close friendship with his fellow that he meets in the journey. According to the Tin Woodman, his problem is not having a heart, but the reality in the journey has proven otherwise.

Subsequently after the Tin Woodman and his fellow destroy the Wicked Witch, the Winkies are free from cruel slavery who has done by the Wicked Witch. However the Tin Woodman and his fellow have to go back to the Wizard of Oz for fulfill their wish and it makes the Winkies feels sorry to let them go, especially the Tin Woodman, *“The Winkies ... had grown so fond of the Tin Woodman that they begged him to stay and rule over them and the Yellow Land of the West”* (Baum, 2012, p. 104). The acceptance of the Tin Woodman by the Winkies to rule them and their land makes the Tin Woodman feels so confidence about himself *“The Winkies were very kind to me, and wanted me to rule over them ... I am fond of the Winkies, and if I could get back again to the Country of the West, I should like nothing better than to rule over them forever”* (Baum, 2012, p. 210). Maslow finds self-actualizing people are depend on themselves for growth even though in their past they had to have received love from others (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 292). The confidence that one is loved and accepted without conditions or qualifications can be a powerful force in contributing to feelings of self-worth.

In the end, the Wizard of Oz grants Tin Woodman's wish, a heart-shaped watch, but it is merely a symbol of how he feels '*When the Tin Woodman walked about he felt his heart rattling around in his breast; and he told Dorothy he had discovered it to be a kinder and more tender heart than the one he had owned when he was made of flesh*' (Baum, 2012, p. 126). This self-realization further shows that the person the Tin Woodman wants to be is always inside of him, he just need to find the right people to bring it out in him.

4.5 The Cowardly Lion

The king of Beasts is must be the one who has a great courage, this is what every animal believes in their mind. Otherwise in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is told that there is a Lion who is leaving with the fear in his mind although all the animals in the forest are afraid of him. There is no reason why he has that feeling so strong, all he knows is that every time he meets a man he gets awfully scared and whenever there is a danger, his heart begins to beat so fast. Even though he feels that way, all men and other animal are afraid of him because of his roar which is very loudly that can make every living thing get out of his way. That roar becomes his shield to protect himself although the fear inside him is roaring louder than his voice. He feels such a coward and called himself as the Cowardly Lion. This reality becomes his great sorrow and makes his life very unhappy. Every day his mind is filled with the problem how to get over the fear and be a truly brave lion. He feels his life is simply unbearable without a bit of courage. He wants to get a courage so that he can face any danger around without feeling any fear. The Cowardly Lion finally meets the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and Dorothy and decides to join

the journey to the Oz whom he believes can give him courage. Later the journey will reveal the other side of the Cowardly Lion which he thinks is not inside him.

4.5.1 Physiological Needs of the Cowardly Lion

The Cowardly Lion has to fulfill his physiological needs to eat, drink, or sleep because he can sense the feeling of hunger, thirst, or exhaustion, unlike the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman. When any of that needs are in short supply, someone will feel the distressing tension of hunger, thirst, or fatigue (Maslow, 1970, p. 32). This is what happens to the Lion when he is lacking one of physiological needs; ‘*the Lion went away into the forest and found his own supper*’ (Baum, 2012, p. 69). If someone is hungry, he or she will be motivated to find food and eat. They do not see beyond food, and as long as this need remains unsatisfied, their primary motivation is to obtain something to eat (Maslow, 1970, p. 32). The Lion is uncomfortable because he feels hungry, that is why he just go to the forest without tell his other friends and finds his own food. He uses his instinct for hunting an animal to become his food.

Not all the time the Lion can fulfill his hunger as he wants. People will do anything to fulfill the hunger need, even if the food must be replaced with another thing that is not suitable to what he wants (Maslow, 1970, p. 33). Hence, when he stays for the night in a farmhouse during the journey he forcefully eats porridge just for fulfill his hunger; ‘*the Lion ate some of the porridge, but did not care for it, saying it was made from oats and oats was food for horses, not for lions*’ (Baum, 2012, p. 75). Thus the Lion does not care about anything and just eat porridge although it is not suitable to his taste just for fulfill his hunger.

The physiological needs of sleep also become the important thing to be fulfilled by the Cowardly Lion after doing something that is tiresome. Maslow (1970, p. 33) argues that someone needs to recover his energy in order to be able to do his or her activity again. The Lion also can feel the exhaustion from doing heavy job or activity. Just like when he helps his friends to across the great ditch to reach the forest which makes him very tired; *'for his great leaps had made his breath short, and he panted like a big dog that has been running too long'* (Baum, 2012, p. 72). Therefore he needs to rest for recovering his strength; *'and then they all sat down for a few moments to give the beast a chance to rest'* (Baum, 2012, p. 72). All the physiological needs that appear in the Cowardly Lion can be fulfilled well and it makes him can continue his activity without feeling disturbed.

4.5.2 Safety Needs of the Cowardly Lion

The Cowardly Lion who is afraid of anything around him, has to fight to compromise with his feeling every time the fear emerges. Maslow finds that safety needs differ from physiological needs in that they cannot be overly satisfied; people can never be completely protected from meteorites, fires, floods, or the dangerous acts of others (1970, p. 39). Furthermore the Lion does not feel the threat of danger in physical form such as war or natural disaster, but it comes from himself. He always feels insecure every time he finds something that beyond his expectation. The Lion acknowledges his fear whenever he sees human or other big animals come near him; *'whenever I've met at man I've been awfully scared;'* (Baum, 2012, p. 65). He cannot keep his mind safe because in his heart and mind he is a coward who is afraid of everything.

The Cowardly Lion can never beat his weakness perfectly but he knows one thing that can protect him from other beasts that want to attack him, that is his roar *“I learned that if I roared very loudly every living thing was frightened and got out of my way”* (Baum, 2012, p. 65). Maslow believes adults have learned ways to inhibit their reactions to dangerous situations (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 313). The Lion hides behind his roar to face the danger. He helps his friends by using his great roar to frighten away the monstrous beasts called Kalidahs when they pass the forest, even though he is scared by them *“I’m terribly afraid of the Kalidahs”* (Baum, 2012, p. 72). His roar becomes his protection to makes him feel safe. Thus, the safety needs in the Cowardly Lion can be fulfilled through his roar which avoid him from getting attack by other beasts.

4.5.3 Love and Belongingness Needs of the Cowardly Lion

The Cowardly Lion who lives alone in the forest never has a friend before, but after meeting the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, and Dorothy, he becomes part of them and experiences the journey together. Staying together with his friends makes the Lion feels love which he cannot feel before when he is alone in the forest. Maslow (1970, p. 43) declares that belongingness is the basic need that motivates a person toward affectionate relationship with others, gratification is found friend, family life and membership in group. In this case, the Lion finds his belongingness among his friends after through all the kinds of situations in the journey. When he is disappointed because the Oz cannot fulfill his wish to get courage before he kills the Wicked Witch, he is happy to see his friends wait for him *“he was glad to find*

his friends waiting for him'' (Baum, 2012, p. 87). He feels relieved because he realizes he still have his friends to fight together with him to get what they want.

Maslow believes that human generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group or small social connections (1970, p. 44). They need to love and be loved by other. Moreover the Cowardly Lion loves his friends very much which he shows when the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman are destroyed by the Winged Monkeys. The Lion feels sad about them because only him and Dorothy can escape from the Wicked Witch; *'If our friends, the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, were only with us,' said the Lion, 'I should be quite happy'*'' (Baum, 2012, p. 101). He misses his friends who have accompanied him during the journey. After he finally can gather again with them, his feeling is moved by the happiness being around his friends again *'as for the Lion, he wiped his eyes so often with the tip of his tail that it became quite wet'*'' (Baum, 2012, p. 102). Therefore, love and belongingness needs which motivate the Cowardly Lion have been fulfilled by staying together with his friends.

4.5.4 Self-Esteem Needs of the Cowardly Lion

The Cowardly Lion has a low self-esteem because he feels he is a coward. He never confident about himself who is actually has a big body and frightened roar. Satisfaction of the need for self-esteem allows us to feel confident of our strength, worth, and adequacy, which will help us become more competent and productive in all aspects of our life (Maslow in Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 283). However the Lion cannot get the self-esteem in himself and need it from others. The kind of self-esteem from others is experienced by the Lion which leads him

find his confidence. In the beginning the Lion joins the group to find the Oz, Dorothy appreciates him for his body that can be used to protect the group during the journey; *'answered Dorothy, 'for you will help to keep away the other wild beasts. It seems to me they must be more cowardly than you are if they allow you to scare them so easily''* (Baum, 2012, p. 66). She assures the Lion that with his terrifying appearance will make others who see him run away.

Self-esteem reflects as a "desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom" (Maslow, 1970, p. 45). The Lion needs some kind of achievement to make him gain his self-esteem. The competence in himself is revealed when the Lion wants to help animals in a forest who are threatened by a fierce and great spider. The Lion asked them if there is any lion in the forest but they answer that all the lion has been eaten by the spider; *"No; there were some, but the monster has eaten them all. And, besides, they were none of them nearly so large and brave as you"* (Baum, 2012, 199). They trust the Lion to help them to defeat the spider because they see that the Lion has a big appearance and also brave that they do not find in other lions. Furthermore, when people lack self-esteem, they feel inferior, helpless, and discouraged with little confidence in their ability to cope (Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 314). In this case, although the Lion has a great appearance of himself, but he never realize it and makes him feel inferior. Thus, the Lion needs the appreciation from others to fulfill his self-esteem needs.

4.5.5 Self-Actualization of the Cowardly Lion

Self-actualization refers to the desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming (Maslow cited in Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 294). The Cowardly Lion is the King of Beasts which is really not king of anything. The Lion is lack of confidence which makes him does not realize the great potential in himself. After being chastised by Dorothy for almost bite his dog, he admits he is scared of everything in the forest and wishes the Wizard could “*give [him] courage*” (Baum, 2012, p. 50). The journey to the Wizard of Oz has opened his mind to see the truth about himself. He embodies the potential in him which lays behind his desire to get courage through every obstacle that comes to block him and his friends throughout the journey. He claims himself as a coward but the fact is he always can overcome his fear even before he accept the courage that he wishes from the Wizard of Oz. The power in him is beyond anything he could ever dream of. It is more than his understanding about courage.

One characteristic of self-actualizing people is they have good perception of reality (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 297). The Lion observe that every time he roars at every living creatures he meets, they become certainly afraid. The Lion has a strong roar that can make any living things frightened. He also has big and horrific appearance once living creatures see him. He uses it to intimidate everything that comes near him which actually to cover his feeling over fear. When he and his friends are threatened by the Kalidahs in the forest, the Lion; “... *although he was*

certainly afraid, turned to face the Kalidahs, and then he gave so loud and terrible a roar ... while even the fierce beasts stopped short and looked at him in surprise'' (Baum, 2012, p. 75). It also works when the Winkies who are ordered by the Wicked Witch to attack the Lion and his friends; *''Then the Lion gave a great roar and sprang towards them, and the poor Winkies were so frightened that they ran back as fast as they could''* (Baum, 2012, 127). Since he acknowledge the reality, he finally has something to defend himself from his fear over everything. Even though the fear is still entrenched inside him.

The Lion who sees himself as a coward but instead is the one who always trying to protect his friends from any dangers in the journey. The terrible roar that he gives to the Kalidahs only effects briefly. When he and his friends cross the bridge, the Kalidahs chase them by following them to the bridge. His friends has already feel threatened, when suddenly the Lion said; *"We are lost, for they will surely tear us to pieces with their sharp claws. But stand close behind me, and I will fight them as long as I am alive"* (Baum, 2012, p. 75). He is afraid but try to face the fear for protect himself and his friends. This is the true courage of the Cowardly Lion just like the Wizard of Oz says; *"... There is no living thing that is not afraid when it faces danger. The True courage is in facing danger when you are afraid, and that kind of courage you have in plenty"* (Baum, 2012, p. 163). He realize that actually is not the courage that is he needed, but the confidence that he has to build in himself so that he will overcome every fear he faces.

Maslow argues that self-actualization needs include self-fulfillment, the realization of all one's potential, and a desire to become capable of maximizing

personal abilities and reaching the fullest personality development (Feist and Feist, 2008, p. 283). People who have reached the level of self-actualization become fully human, satisfying needs that others merely glimpse or never view at all. Once the Cowardly Lion realizes he has friends and nothing to be scared of, he embraces his role as the King of Beasts and wears the medal given to him by the Wizard proudly. *"Over the hill of the Hammer-Heads," he answered, "lies a grand old forest, and all the beasts that live there have made me their King"* (Baum, 2012, p. 210). All animals that live in the forest have witness how the Lion fight the terrible spider who are threatened the animals there all that time. They recognize the power in the Lion without knowing before that he is a coward. All they know that they see the great terrible Lion who can rule over them peacefully. The self-actualizing process may take many forms, but each person is capable of maximizing personal abilities and reaching the fullest personality development (Maslow cited in Schultz and Schultz, 2005, p. 315). What is important is to fulfill one's own potentials at the highest level possible, whatever one's chosen endeavor. The Lion through experience any kinds of obstacles in the journey finally has reached his fully potential as a great Lion, he actualizes himself as the King of the forest.