

HECTOR'S HEROIC GLORY AGAINST THE GREEKS IN DAVID BENIOFF'S *TROY* MOVIE

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Abstrak

Judul skripsi ini adalah "Heroic Glory against the Greeks in David Benioff's *Troy* Movie". skripsi ini tentang Mitologi Yunani, termasuk pada pahlawan dan pahlawan super terutama dalam Perang Trojan, salah satunya adalah Hector. Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana kemuliaan heroik dari Hector di film *Troy* oleh David Benioff. Kedua adalah menerangkan kebutuhan (needs) Hector untuk menunjukkan kemuliaan heroik melawan Yunani, penelitian ini menggunakan konsep kebutuhan hirarki oleh Abraham Maslow (kebutuhan dalam rasa aman, cinta dan kebutuhan milik, dan kebutuhan harga diri).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan penjelasan dalam karakter utama, kemuliaan heroik Hector dan kebutuhan hirarki pada Hector. Hal ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman tentang bagaimana kemuliaan heroik dijelaskan dalam karakter utama, dan menerangkan bagaimana kebutuhan (needs) pada Hector (kebutuhan rasa aman, cinta atau kebutuhan milik, dan kebutuhan harga diri) untuk menunjukkan kemuliaan heroik dalam melawan Yunani di karakter utama.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, data tersebut dianalisis, diklasifikasikan, dan data tersebut ditafsirkan untuk menggambarkan kemuliaan dan kebutuhan dalam kepahlawanan Hector untuk menjadi pahlawan. Akibatnya, Hector adalah seorang pejuang besar dari Troy, Hector memiliki kemuliaan heroik dan kekuatan kebutuhan karena beberapa sebab, terutama dari tindakan untuk mengamankan, melindungi, melawan, dan untuk mendapatkan kemenangan.

Kata Kunci: Kemuliaan Heroik, Kebutuhan Hirarki, Perang Trojan, Mitologi Yunani.

Abstract

The title of this thesis is "Hector's Heroic Glory against The Greeks In David Benioff's *Troy* Movie". This is about the Greek Mythology, includes of the hero and super hero especially in the Trojan War, one of them is a Hector. This thesis purpose to describe how is Hector's heroic glory in David Benioff's *Troy* movie. Secondly is the revealed of Hector's needs to indicate his heroic glory against the greek, this study used the concept Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow (safety needs, love and belonging needs, and self-esteem needs).

This study purpose to give an explanation with the main character, Hector's heroic glory and the revelation of Hector's needs. It is done to get the understanding about how heroic glory described in the main character, and how the revealed of Hector's needs (safety needs, love or belonging needs, and esteem needs) to indicate his heroic glory against the greek in the main character.

The study used the qualitative descriptive method, those data are analyzed, classified, and interpreted the data to describe the heroic glory and needs in Hector to become a hero. As a result, Hector is a great warrior from Troy, Hector has heroic glory and power of needs because of the several causes, especially from the act to secure, protect, fight, and to get a victory.

Keywords: Heroic Glory, Hierarchy of Needs, Trojan War, Greek Mythology.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction in this study is divided into seven sub chapters. The first sub chapter is about the background of the study. The second chapter is the statement of the problems. The purpose of the studies will be described in the next chapter. The fourth chapter is the significance of the study. The fifth chapter is about scope and limitation of the Study. The next chapter The next chapter is the research method of the study. The next chapter is about organization of the thesis. And the last chapter is the technique of presentation.

The study will gives the explanation about heroic glory that consist of the definition of a hero and the heroism concept itself. The author will also talk about the theory of Abraham Maslow, concept of hierarchy of needs which is divided into safety needs, belonging needs, and esteem needs. This theory will be related to character of personality in thus movie. One of basic purpose of the concept of hierarchy of needs that is used by psychologists is to suppose someone's behaviour. Sigmund Freud's belief that hidden motives explore much of behaviour has a deep effect on psychologists' study of motivation (Zimbardo, 1992: 425). Human needs or desires are organized into a hierarchy of propotency. It means when one of human needs is satisfied, he or she will have other needs or desires, and so on (Maslow, 1970:38). It means hat there is a possibility of changing human needs or desire. And motivation is also influenced by the presence of other people. Social psychologists have been active in discovering how the presence of other given situation influences motivation (The New Encyclopedia, 2001; Vol 24: 436). The model of needs like this had been experienced by Hector in David Benioff's *Troy* movie.

RESEARCH METHOD

Theoretical Approach

The thesis applies qualitative research is nor based on the statistic and mathematics, in this research, the research is focused on the depth or the quality of interaction between the concepts that is used in analyzing the topic. Since the research deals with literary work, in analyzing the topic, the thesis would like to use intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is an approach that emphasizes elements of literature itself. It covers plot, character, conflict, and so on. It can be concluded that intrinsic approach is the approach that emphasizes elements of the movie itself, such as plot, character, conflict and so on. Meanwhile, extrinsic approach is the approach that concerns other fields of study. It means that extrinsic approach is used to analyze the literary work by connecting the work with other field of study, such as anthropology, sociology, pyshology, religion, or other sciences. In analyzing this topic, the thesis applies psychological approach, because is asnwering the statement of the problem, the thesis neds psychological knowledge since the problem concerns with human psychology.

Source of Data

This study uses movie entitled *Troy* by David Benioff, directed by Wolfgang Petersen and loosely based on Homer *Illiad* as the main source of this thesis. The data are in the form of direct and indirect speech of the characters, dialogues, and epilogues which represent aspect of leadership and heroic glory of Hector in Trojan War.

Method of Data Collection

The writer used some data collection methods in writing the thesis, they were library research and literary research. First of all, the writer conducted a library research to collect the data. Library research is the research which was based on the theories and concepts related to the study which were described on the books,

journals, articles, either offline or online. The writer collected some other information and data related to the analysis; in this case the writer got sources from not only literatures but also books. Meanwhile, some literary books were used as the secondary data to help the writer analyzed the thesis.

Second, literary research was completed to collect the primary data, that was the movie, *Troy* by David Benioff. In the process of collecting the primary data, the writer watch the movie several times in order got full understanding about what the story was about and to find out the intrinsic elements in the movie. In watching the movie, the writer writing down the important things from the movie such as the information about the characteristics of the main character, the way of the main characters interacts with others, and the ideas that the main characters possess in facing an event in the movie which all of those matters are in sentences.

Methods of Data Analysis

After the writer had collected the data needed to support the analysis, then the writer analyzes the data. The method of analysis in this thesis was qualitative and descriptive methods. Qualitative research is any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of quantification (Miller *et al.*, 2011). Stern (in Miller *et al.*, 2011) also stated that qualitative approaches can be used at different stages of the applied research process, as is often used at the start of a programmatic investigation, for example where knowledge about an area is limited. While descriptive approach is to describe social life. Descriptive method is an analysis method used by describing and analyzing the data and then giving interpretation and explanation.

Therefore, in this analysis the writer compared between the data that were collected through literary research and library research then compared them to get

the conclusion between the theories and the psychological terms that were found in the movie. The data selected were analyzed as a proof to what had been mentioned in the objective of this thesis so the writer finally could make a conclusion for this thesis.

Technique of Presentation

The thesis is performed in four chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study that includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, research method and the technique of presentation. The second chapter is about review related literature. The third chapter contrasts on the analysis of the study. The last chapter is the conclusion as the result of the analysis. As an addition, appendixes are also given in this thesis, which is consist of the biography of the author and the synopsis of the novel will be attached as the closing of this study.

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

Movie as Drama or Play Nonfiction

As a drama, movie is a group art, involving a number of people directly and indirectly in the action, with a number of different functions, taking part simultaneously as individuals, as sub-groups clearly identified by function, and as a whole group within the dramatic event (O'Toole, 2005).

Movie as a drama nonfiction is multi-medial, the context in which drama presents itself are invariably complex and never exactly reproducible. By its nature it operates in at least two and up to four contextual frames simultaneously, each of which has its own sign systems and its own cultural and ideological referents (O'Toole, 2005).

By movie, key characters are fleshed out (not left stereotypes), plots are well developed and plausible, and the stories lend themselves to examination beyond the literal level. Movie is filmed effectively,

serving as examples for various film techniques. For this reason, it is important that the specific version of a movie listed here be the one viewed (Stout & Stout, 2002).

According to Sung ill (2012), in Korea, movie was divided into four genres. Thus genres are melodrama, horror, action, and comedies. In melodrama genre, there are three reasons for this. First, women were the first moviegoers in Korea. Even after modernization, most women, including those with jobs, did all the housework and men dominated society. Men were still under the Confucian belief that melodrama is a female genre and that shedding tears is not masculine. Therefore, most of these films were made for women. Entertainment was divided according to gender: sport was for men and film was for women. Second, most melodramas were based on popular novels whose readers were mostly women. Women audiences wanted to see the fantasy stories they read in books on screen. Youthful romances, domestic dramas and women's films depicting the ups and downs of women's lives became the most popular trends. Third, because melodrama focuses on the story and actors more than other genres, it did not require advanced filming techniques or expensive sets. In addition, Korean melodramas came close to the everyday life of Koreans, because the country's modern history was dramatic enough to be on screen. This enabled strong audience identification. This is how melodrama became the queen of all genres in Korea, and Korean movie star history the history of stars in popular melodramas.

Opposite with melodrama, action genre was addicted by men. This action Korean genre is the worship of the powerful regardless of any judicial judgment. Besides that, Korean action film is the display of male power in the face of crisis. Action films often consider physical strength built by intensive training as a form of spiritual elevation (Sung-ill, 2012). While, according

to Tanenbaum (2012), genres of movie can be divided into action, adventure, animation, biography, comedy, crime, drama, family, fantasy, film noir, history, horror, musical, mystery, romance, sci-fi, thriller, war, and western.

Heroic Concept

Definition of Hero

According to Turner (2001), hero is a person of distinguished courage or ability, admired for brave deeds. But there is much more than bravely and ability to being a hero. As many people fitting this definition have learned, much is expected of a hero. The Unabridged Webster's Third New International Dictionary in (Browne & Fishwick, 1983), stated that hero as man of courage and nobility, famed for his military achievements, a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities and considered a model or ideal.

According to Webster's Ninth Collegiate Dictionary, a hero is defined as a) Mythological or legendary figure often divined descent endowed with a great strength or ability, b) an illustrious warrior, c) a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities, d) one that shows great courage. These four definitions are inadequate for they predominantly emphasize physical characteristic that mind or intellectual or moral greatness. The definition might conclude the Arnold Schwarzenegger's in Terminator is a hero but that kartini is not. Unfortunately this is a common perception in common culture.

The Greek philosopher, Aristotle, defined heroism in his book entitled *Poetics*. Aristotle describe the tragic hero as protagonist who is otherwise perfect except for a tragic or total flaw that eventually leads to his demise. Aristotle's definition of a hero, a tragic hero is usually devised in literature. Antigone and Hamlet can be perfect example of this definition.

Different approach will result different definition of hero proposed. In his article and a discussion of heroism in literature and film, a hero or heroine is a person who perform a legal or ethical act that is of benefit to another entity without first considering any personal gain or harm

that may be received due to said act. This definition considers societal changes and benefits as major view in defining a hero.

The word “hero” project is a kind of spurious solidity, so it can be seen as if it actually referred to a single cognitive image. It can be said that hero is a particular incident, which means that he or she had intervened in some critical situation in an extraordinary fashion, acting outside, above, or in disregard to normal patterns of behavior, especially in putting his or her life at risk (Miller, 2000). While, according to John C. Maxwell in (Jackson, 2008), hero is a person who gets other unstuck from their predicament, but also a hero is a person who gets persons unstuck from limited thinking. Unstuck means both existential thinking and existential situations to get them moving again. From the definitions, it can be stated that hero as a brave person who saves someone's life and creates something useful for human. But, hero is a person who is not only strong physically or person who has smart brain to make great achievements, but also an ordinary person who shows their courage to help other people.

The Concept of Heroism

Within the national scope of honour, heroism distinguishes a social member upon the basis of exceptional courage, fortitude, nobility or even an exalted perception of superior qualities in any field. Social esteem and recognition are accordingly bestowed on the individual, whose exemplary actions emphasise the importance of the collective entity over the personal existence (Mylonas, 2003). Terence Real, a therapist, and Harvard professor in gender studies discusses the modern hero in modern culture, heroism has been stripped of virtually all of its spiritual significance. Removed from morality as well as from human community, heroism in our society has become a secular, individual achievement. Most often, it simply means winning big, whether on the baseball diamond or in the stock exchange. In the same way we used to speak of a man's valor, meaning both his worth and his bravery, we now speak of his value, meaning both his worth and the weight of his assets. We now celebrate corporate raiders, not buccaneers. But the old stirrings still speak to us, no

matter how degraded their form. Both in our own lives and in the spectacles around us, we still search for higher meaning in achievement. We still equate performance with virtue (Real, 2005). And also, A hero is an individual of elevated moral and superior ability who pursue his goal indefatigably in the face of powerful antagonist(s). Because of his unbreached devotion to the good, no matter the opposition, a hero attains spiritual greatness, even in he fails to achieve victory (Bernstein, 2002:98).

Heroism involves a moral character, and a moral character is not expressed in action, is not heroic- and would not even be considered to be a good character. While the intellect, or “intellectual heroism”, certainly is important, and certainly is underemphasized in the culture, it doesn't lend itself so easily to symbolical expression by itself. First, because it is possible to have a great intellect without having a moral character. Secondly, because it is difficult to portray a thought process itself as heroic and exciting: someone sitting and concentrating on a chair, someone sitting and looking into the air in an office – these are not powerful images. But the end result of the thought process – the action that it leads to – lends it self easily to symbolic expression of heroism. Just as creation is an integration of intellect and action, so must heroism be. Bernstein know this, he makes it one of his key points. But the actual degrees of intellect greatly. While the culture underemphasizes the intellectual aspect of heroism, Bernstein errs in the opposite direction, he demotes the physical aspect of the symbolic expression of heroism too much. Such a demotion will also cause and attenuation of the esthetical aspects of heroism. From the statement, this study can see that in modern world, heroes are not depicted as vanquishing the evil dragon, saving the princess, or restoring the good kingdom of law and order. Nowadays, heroism is identically more on someone's achievement and morality.

Heroism is something important remembering that the world where live is full of criminal things done by people. It's not easy to do heroic acts, that's why heroes deserve our admiration. People benefit by heroism. Every day, the legacy of heroic acts adds to our real and perceived security. We

know that people will come out of the woodwork to help us, and villains know it too. Most of us have been helped by acts of selflessness, and we've helped others when circumstances demanded. More than that, we reap the benefits of crusades to stop crime, to eliminate ignorance, to make life safer and more promising for all of us. (<http://www.rev.net/~aloe/heroism/>)

The statement above shows that although there are many bad people in this world, there are also many people who are willing to do some heroic acts. These people are precious and as a good person we have to continue their efforts. Actually, the concept of heroism is something abstract. There are many different opinions about heroism. Some people say that it is a moral concept, that heroism is related to high morality.

The concept of heroism is a high-level of abstraction—it is basically a moral concept—and it needs a rational thought, including the principle of mind-body integration, as its proper base. Without such basis, the concept can't be exactly defined or understood. Man's life requires the performance of values: he must build his house, get his food, get the medicines to cure the diseases, and discover the principles in logic, philosophy, and science to get the accomplishment. The achievement values is not guaranteed, automatic or effortless. Struggle i.e. the act of strong effort, the pursuit of goals that involving great exertion, although it's hard, is inherent in the nature of life. Man's nature provides his basic needs, and the ability to make them satisfy, but not with goods their satisfaction requires.

(<http://www.mikementzer.com/heroism.html>)

The quotation above clearly shows that the concept of heroism is basically a moral concept. Someone who done the heroism act must have a high morality. Many values are required as a human being, such as built a house, cure diseases, and many more. The heroism concept is related to strongly efforts that we do to pursuit our goals. Another opinion about heroism is related to courage. Courage is needed in order to attain our goals to be a hero.

What people think heroic depends crucially on what people think noble.

Strength is heroic if excellence of strength is noble. Self-sacrifice is heroic if service to a cause or to others is noble. Courage is the virtue of pursuing one's values consistently in the face of risk. It is not courageous to seek death and destruction: there is no value in death, just as there is no content to a zero. Nor is it courage if a foolhardy person acts in disregard of the risks. Indeed, it is essential to courage that one know the risk one faces, and accept it (http://www.objectivistcenter.org/articles/wthomas_american-heroism.asp). The statement shows that courage is something important to achieve the heroism concept. It's clearly said that courage means that someone knows the risk he/she faces and accept it.

For both the Greeks and Romans, heroism signified deeds of exceptional bravery, daring, and physical courage (Gargett, 2004). From all the definition above, the writer concludes heroism as a brave act done by a person for many purpose, either help other people or dedicate something useful for human being, where in achieving the goals they face many risk and problem.

Definition of Heroic Glory

To achieve immortal glory a warrior had to kill or die, heroically, often doing both. The paradox is that undying fame could only be gained by dying - or inflicting death on others (Rosmarin, 2010). According to professor Jones, the heroic glory is achieved when a warrior risks his life in order to achieve lasting fame in battle, regardless of whether he kills or is killed (Jones 2012).

Concept of Hierarchy of Needs by Abraham Maslow

According to Abraham Maslow in *motivation and personality*, the appearance of drive or desire in individual is influenced by needs that he or she wants that causes the actions arouses, and the satisfaction comes from attaining the goal object. All of them are the total complex of the motivational unit (Maslow, 1970:24). It means that there is a possibility of changing human needs or desire. Since motivation is influenced by human needs or desire, the changing of

human needs or desire will also follow by the changing of motivation.

Here, Maslow also explains that there are eight needs that individual has in his or her life, and they are organized into hierarchy of needs, at the bottom of this hierarchy are the basic biological needs, such as hunger and thirst. When biological needs are pressing, other needs are put on hold at the text level – *safety needs* – motivate his or her. When a person is no longer concerned about danger, he or she become motivated by *attachment needs* – needs to belong, to affiliate with others, to love, and to be loved. If he or she is well fed and safe and if he or she feels a sense of social belonging, he or she moves up to *esteem needs*. These include the needs to like oneself, to see oneself as competent and effective, and to do what is necessary to earn the esteem of others (Maslow, 1970: 35-45).

Human are thinking beings, with complex brains that demand the stimulation of thought. He or she is motivated by strong *cognitive needs* to know his or her past, to comprehend the puzzles of current existence, and to predict the future. At the next level of Maslow's hierarchy, comes the human desire for beauty and order, in the form of *aesthetic needs* that give rise to creative side of humanity. At the top of the hierarchy, are people who are nourished with safe, love, and loving, secure, thinking, and creating. These people have moved beyond basic human needs in the quest for fullest development of their potentials, or *self-actualization*. A self actualizing person is self-aware, self-accepting, social responsive, creative spontaneous, and open to novelty and challenge, among other positive attributes. Maslow's hierarchy includes a step beyond the total fulfillment of individual potential. *Needs for transcendence* may lead to higher states of consciousness and a cosmic vision of one's part in the universe. Very few people develop the desire to move beyond the self to achieve union with spiritual forces (Maslow, 1970: 46-51). And

that the needs for feeling safety, love, belongingness, and self-esteem are the basic need for individual who got traumatic events in order to enable for dealing with his or her life and it can be obtained only from other people (Maslow, 1970:242). Therefore, this study gives priority to explain the safety needs, the love and belongingness needs, and the self-esteem needs to support his analysis.

The Safety Needs

Safety and security needs are basically the need to be free of physical danger and deprivation of the basic physiological needs. Security needs are important for survival, but they are not as demanding as the physiological needs (Griffin & Moorhead, 2008). Security or safety needs are the needs to be free of physical danger and of the fear of losing a job, property, or shelter (Koontz & Weihrich, 2007).

The safety needs are the need for security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on. Everything looks less important than safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which being satisfied, are now underestimated) if a person needs a secure and protective feeling (Maslow, 1970: 39). The need for safety is seen as an active in real emergencies, e.g., war, disease, natural catastrophes, crimes waves, societal disorganization, brain injury, breakdown of authority, or chronically bad situation.

In this case is interested primarily in the needs of the adult, it can approach an understanding of his or her safety needs perhaps more efficiently by observation of infants and children, in whom these needs are much more simple and obvious (Maslow, 1970: 39). This following quotation can be stated by Goble (1971):

“Someone who doesn't
feel secure needs
orderliness and stability

copiously and will tries hard to avoid strange things which he is not expecting.” (Goble, 1971:73)

This study interpretation for the statement above is every person will automatically feels when they are in danger and will try to save himself in every possible way. He tends to avoid things that will endanger his life, by running, hiding, or even fighting back. This state can be conclude with the safety need, this is not about the courage, but faith and secure. When someone secure he automatically will be courage in everything. A man wants to protect everyone he love exactly for his family. Because that is the important thing in his world. When his family secure, then he feels save. He wants to protect what he should protect, even in the end, he had to lose or win. He only thought about the safety of the person he loves, especially the family. Every man wants his beloved family or loved ones are protected from something they do not expecting. However in the end they will be in trouble or something worst.

The Love/Belonging Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then human need is the love affection and belonging needs. The individual's ability to form and maintain emotionally significant relationships in general, such as friendship, intimacy, family. According to Maslow, humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance among their social groups, regardless if these groups are large or small (Griffin & Moorhead, 2008). It can be said that love/belonging needs or affiliation or acceptance needs is social beings, the human need to belong, to be accepted by others (Koontz & Weihrich, 2007). It can be seen in the Gobles' (1971) statement: “Next people.” Maslow said, “will long for love fully relationship with other people generally, especially the need to have a

place in a group where he belongs, and he will tries hard to attain this purpose. He is hoping to get the place more than anything in the world, even he may forgets that whenever he feels hungry he jeers at love at something unreal, unimportant” (Goble, 1971:74).

Here the person will feel absence of friends, or a sweetheart or a wife, or children, He or she hunger to affectionate relations with people in general for getting a place in his or her group or family and this person will struggle with great intensity to achieve this goal. Clearly, he or she will feel the pangs or loneliness, of isolation, of rejection, or of friendlessness (Maslow, 1970:43).

This study interprets the statement above as the love needs involve giving and receiving affection. Every person will hunger for relation with people in general, for a place in the group of family and will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. *Humans need to love and be loved – both sexually and non-sexually – by others. Abraham Maslow's state can be concluded that statement about what the man want to his love life. How* he wanted to secure his family man of war to destroy him and his family, and make them worse. He just wanted to love what he require to be protected first. He should keep what he had to guard. Love is one of the important thing in our life. Person need to be love by others. Love is about trusting and appreciating each other. Person cannot love someone whom don't trust to someone who used to trust but then he/she hurts or lies to us. In human life, everyone wanted to love, and needed to love.

The love of the family is different from that the love of sweetheart. The love of family is that something people needed in live, because families will protect from everything in this live. The family is like human body everyone needs another, and everyone helps another. This opinion is

supported by the Walt Disney, www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/w/waltdisney131654.html following statement: "A man should never neglect his family for business." Love is beautiful feeling that you make happy. Everyone has his meaning and feeling for the love, because everyone has different feeling for his family or his sweetheart. The love is something that you can challenge the condition for it.

Based on Charles Kuralt's statement and David Ogden Stiers's statement below about family, family is more important than anything, so that Hector wants to protect them first, actually.

"The love of family and the admiration of friends is much more important than wealth and privilege." (Charles Kuralt, <http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/c/charleskur364308.html>)

"Family means no one gets left behind or forgotten." (David Ogden Stiers, <http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/d/davidogden331251.html>)

The Esteem Needs

Most of people in the society have need or desire for a stable, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem from others. Therefore, these needs are classified into two versions of esteem. At first the need or the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, or for independence and freedom. And second, the desire for reputation or prestige (defined as respect or esteem from other people), status, recognition, attention, dignity, or appreciation.

The self-esteem needs are given by other people or the society. If the person is highly respected by his or her colleagues, or the society, he or she will have a feeling or

self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary to the world. On the other hand, people will feel inferior, weak, and helpless for lack of respect or esteem from other people (Maslow, 1970: 45). The position in the society or work place can be ways to get the self-esteem needs.

Maslow divides self-esteem into two: A lower one and a higher one. The lower one is the need for respect of other, the need for status, fame, glory, recognition, attention, reputation, appreciation, dignity, even dominance. The higher one involves the need for self-respect, including such feelings as confidence, competence, achievement, mastery, independence and freedom. All humans have a need to be respected, to have self-esteem, self-respect. Also known as the belonging need, esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Most people have a need for a stable self-respect and self-esteem (Griffin & Moorhead, 2008).

"Someone who has enough self-esteem will be more confident and more capable, so he also more productive. On the other way, if he lacks of self-esteem he will be covered by useless feeling, which then can cause a desperate feeling and neurotic behavior." (Goble, 1971:76)

This study interpretation of the statement above is a person who is lacking of self-esteem tends to be passive because he doesn't think that he is good enough to become 'someone'. He doesn't feel valued in his communities, at work, and at home. He can't fulfill his potential (especially the positive one) because he's not confident. But, if he already has self-confidence, he

will try to actualize himself to proof that he is valued.

From all the explanations above, it is describing that Maslow's hierarchy of needs can support the person's need to overcome his or her heroic glory, in whom it can through the safety needs, the belongingness and love needs, and the esteem needs by the other people.

Good Human Relation as the Power of Motivation in Changing Human Life

The basic analysis of human being, interpersonal relationships, e.g., friendship, marriage, etc, will show that the basic needs can be satisfied only interpersonal and that the satisfaction of these needs can be satisfied only interpersonally and the satisfaction of these needs are precisely as the basic healing, namely, the giving of safety, love, belongingness, feeling of worth, and self-esteem (Maslow, 1970: 248). It means that a relationship – friendship, marriage, and parent-child relation – would be defined as good psychologically if it is supported by belongingness, security, and self-esteem.

This cannot be satisfied by the trees, mountains, or even animals. Only from another human being, it can get fully satisfying respect and protection and love, and it is only to other human beings that it can give these in the fullest measure. These are can be found from good human relationships of anykind such as; sweetheart, parents, children, teacher, students, etc. It is because human beings have always gone for advice and help to others and the basic needs that care, love, and respect are forces almost always for good and not for harm (Maslow, 1970: 254). From this statement, it is clear that by protection, love, and respect from other person, a person who gets warrior experience can be stronger and move on his or her life. Here, Maslow also noted that there are many changing f behaviour and character toward a person who is motivated (Maslow, 1970: 74). He or she becomes more peacefulness, peace of mind, serenity, bigness, glory, feeling of safety, victory, friendliness, interest in, relaxation, confidence, trust in oneself, and still many

other character traits that show any heroic toward him or herself.

Paradigm of Analysis

The several concept and theories above are formulated to answer problem statement in this thesis. The first statement problem will be answered be applying the concept of Heroic glory by jones, rosmarin. The second problem statement will be answered by the hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow and several journals and books from scholar and library to complete the definition given. The definition from each scholar will be fitted by Hector hierarchy of needs as the hero and how herioc glory can be achieved on him. The explanation heroism can be added by how a person can be called a hero. Moreover, the concept of hierarchy of needs and heroic glory will guide the reader to know more about the classical myth especially in Greece. Because this movie is one of the epic film in a literature history.

ANALYSIS

The Description of Hector's Heroic Glory

The first stage of Hector's development is easily identified during a couple of his early interactions. The first introduction to Hector occurs as he chastises his brother, Paris, for backing away from Menelaus challenge. In these part, Hector refers numerous times to the disgrace that his brother has caused not only himself, but also to their family, and the entire city of Troy, by running away from the fight. The conversation between Paris and Hector, before Paris stolen Helen from King Menelaus. Hector didn't know what does Paris did at that time. Hector looks very angry and he told Paris that do not do anything wrong with King Menelaus and King Agamemnon. this can be seen as the following quotation of Hector: *"And you understand that Menelaus, the King of Sparta, is a very powerful man. And that his brother, Agamemnon, the King of Mycenae.. Commands all the greek forces."* Hector said that the king of sparta very powerfull and he is commands all the greek force, so if Paris did anything wrong the Trojan will be in war. This is the heroic of Hector to tell Paris not to do anything that can causes a war between Sparta and Greek. In the next day

while Hector and Paris in journey back to the Troy, suddenly Paris shows him if he stolen Helen from King Menelaus, Hector was very surprised and get mad to Paris.

Hector : "All my life I've lived by a code and the code is simple: honor the gods, love your woman and defend your country. Troy is mother to us all. Fight for her!"

(Troy, 00:51:29)

The Hector's quotation said that how Hector loves what he had. not only family he loved, but also God and Troy. Because Troy is everything for Hector, he had to fight for Troy, and to achieve a glory Hector fight with all the risks that he will received. This quotation can be described how Hector's heroic glory while he said for his soldier to honor the gods, love their woman and defend their country, because for him Troy is mother to them all. So they must fight for Troy. This following quotation is the part of Hector's heroism to defeat the Sparta Greek. Another quotation of Hector can be seen in below:

Hector : "[about his baby son] I want to see him grow tall. I want to see all the girls chasing after him."

(Troy, 00:58:33)

This quotation show that Hector wanted to see his son grows up, grows up to be like him. He wants beside his family, especially his son everytime. Hector's heroic glory can be describe in this quote because even if he knows he going to die, he still have a brave to live and see his son grows up. A hero needs courage and strenght to get the achievement of Heroic glory, this belonging can be a great act to reach the goal, and this is how this study learning about Hector's heroic glory.

Hector's character develops through three stages in relation to this conflict. In the beginning of the movie,

introduced to Hector's professed ideals of how a man should act, namely, Hector's goal of immortalizing himself through Heroic Glory. Then, Benioff reveals to the conflicting subliminal desires inherent in Hector's character, which is his fear of death. Finally, throughout the end of the story, Benioff shows the evolution of Hector as he becomes aware of his cognitive dissonance and struggles to overcome his problem.

Hector : I've seen this moment in my dreams. I'll make a pact with you. With the gods as our witnesses, let us pledge that the winner will allow the loser all the proper funeral.

Achilles : there are no pacts between lions and men. (stabs spear into ground, and takes off helmet, throwing it to the side)

Achilles : Now you know who you're fighting.

Hector : (takes off helmet and throws it aside) I thought it was you I was fighting yesterday. And I wish it had been, but I gave the dead boy the honor he deserved.

Achilles : you gave him the honor of your sword. You won't have eyes tonight; you won't have ears or tongue. You will wander the underworld blind, deaf, and dumb, and all the dead will know: This is Hector. The fool who thought he killed Achilles

(Troy, 01:52:58)

This coversation above described how was the courage of Hector to faced Achilles, and in this quotation Hector knew that he was wrong, killed the Achilles' brother. About this following quotation, Hector's heroic glory is clearly seen in his conversation between Achilles, because he still brave to faces Achilles and the Greek army for the war, and the brave to defend from enemies attacked (greek army), to save his family and the Trojan from the cruelty of King Menelaus. This quotation above taken after Hector killed Achilles' brother, so Achilles get mad because his brother suddenly death in the hands of Hector.

Agamemnon : *I see you're not hiding behind your high walls. Valiant of you. I'll advised, but valiant.*

Hector : *you come here uninvited. Go back to your ships and go home.*

Agamemnon : *we've come too far, Prince Hector.*

Menelaus : *prince? What prince? What son of a king would accept a man's hospitality, eat his food, drink his wine, embrace him in friendship, and then steal his wife in the middle of the night?*

(*Troy*, 01:07:21)

Learning the quotation above, how Hector's courage to face the Sparta Greek as seen in the conversation between Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon said that he not hiding behind the walls, that proof the courage of Hector. Hector is a strong character, because he never fear to defend his Troy from Greeks, and he and never afraid to die, because he was deeply in love with Troy, Hector willing to die to save his city from the Greeks. This opinion occurs in the following statement:

Hector : *Fight me!*
Achilles : *Why kill you now, Prince of Troy, with no-one here to see you fall?*

(*Troy*, 00:44:53)

The quotation above show that whenever Achilles wanted to kill Hector, Hector still had a courage inside him, then he wanted to fight Achilles even if he knew he never won from Achilles. But in this quotation states that Hector still wanted to try to be a heroic while fighting Achilles in that battle, to get a glory for himself from defeat Achilles.

Revelation of Hector's Needs to Indicate His Heroic Glory against the Sparta Greek

The evidence of Hector's needs can be seen by three items. They are safety needs, love/belonging needs, and esteem

needs. This needs can be clarify how Hector can gets the achievement of heroic glory to himself against the Sparta Greek army to save, to protect his family and his army from attacked of the Sparta Greek army, to respect, to get honor, to get a glory, and so on.

Hector's Safety Needs

The safety needs are the need for security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on. Everything looks less important that safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which being satisfied, are now underestimated) if a person needs a secure and protective feeling (Maslow, 1970: 39). The evidence that Hector have a safety for protection can be seen in the conversation between Achilles and Hector below:

Hector : *(takes off helmet and throws it aside) I thought it was you I was fighting yesterday. And I wish it had been, but I gave the dead boy the honor he deserved.*

Achilles : *you gave him the honor of your sword. You won't have eyes tonight; you won't have ears or tongue. You will wander the underworld blind, deaf, and dumb, and all the dead will know: This is Hector. The fool who thought he killed Achilles*

(*Troy*, 01:52:58)

For the quotation above, every person will automatically fells when they are in danger and will try to save himself in every possible way. Hector tends to avoid things that will endanger his life by fighting back. It's clearly stated that safety needs is absolutely must be exist in personal. It will be effect their performance, both physics and psychological. In that quotation Hector no longer save himself from Achilles, because in the battle he felt he never going to win, but he has a desire to win, and to get his own glory, so that as a man when Achilles takes off his helmet, Hector takes off his helmet

either. Hector felt guilty for killing Achilles' brother, and he tried to apologize to Achilles, but Achilles never understand and gets his anger to kill Hector no matter what Hector going to apologize for all the things that he done to Achilles' brother. The other quotation that leads Hector security can be seen in the quotation below:

*Hector : Make it sooner. And
Lysander, I want patrols to
scour the country side. I
want every home and
pasture checked.. every
Trojan to be brought
inside the city walls...*

(*Troy*, 00:49:51)

This quotation is confirm that Hector was ascent into the public eye, when he became a leader in Trojan War. And he did everything to protect all Trojan from the Sparta Greek to the last breath. He is the leader, the warior of Troy. It seems like the Troy is his heart, that he must protect it. According to Maslow's safety need, the fact is that people are good, if only their fundamental wishes are satisfied, their wish for affection and security. Give people affection and security, and they will give affection and be secure in their feelings and their behavior.

Hector's Love/Belonging Needs

All of human needs to be loved and belonging. The individual's ability to form and maintain emotionally significant relationships in general, such as friendship, intimacy, family. According to Maslow, humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance among their social groups, regardless if these groups are large or small (Griffin & Moorhead, 2008). In this theory, it can be showed that Hector has a desire from the love and belonging needs. It can be seen in Hector's statement below:

*Hector : What about
your father's love? You spat on
him when you brought her onto
this ship! What about the love
for your country? You'd let Troy
burn for this woman?! I won't
let you start a war for her".*

(*Troy*, 00:22:30)

This quotation tells that Hector who being a king must had love and belonging, both on father and his country. Without that belonging needs Hector could not be a king and he could not have a affection from his own country, that is why the belonging need is needed because the need to belong is what drives him to seek out stable, long lasting relationships with other people (in this case is his family and the Trojan). It also motivates him to participate in social activities such as groups, and community to protect and to fight the Greek army. By belonging to a group, he feel as if he is a part of something bigger and more important than himself.

Hector's Esteem Needs

Besides two aspects above, the third is esteem needs. All humans have a need to be respected, to have self-esteem, self-respect. Also known as the belonging need, esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Most people have a need for a stable self-respect and self-esteem (Griffin & Moorhead, 2008). In *Troy* movie, Hector has the esteem needs to support his heroic glory to respect for himself and other person in his life. It can be seen in Hector's statement that he has respect to other:

*King Menelaus : See that
one over there? I picked
hespecial for you. She's a
little lioness.*

*Hector :
Thank you. My wife waits
for me in Troy.*

(*Troy*, 00:13:11)

This quotation above tells that how Hector respect her wife and not to get an attention

for another woman. Like the King Menelaus said to him that women only for breeding, and he wants Hector to enjoy the present from him. But Hector doesn't recognize the King Menelaus's saying, and Hector tries to say the other topic. This action proof that Hector is respect to his wife.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis in chapter III, the conclusion can be drawn in line with state problem statement of the thesis. There are two conclusion can be taken. The first conclusion is about the Hector's heroism and the second conclusion is about the Hector's motivation to show his heroic glory.

The first conclusion is about Hector's heroic glory. Hector was the son of King Priam and Queen Hecuba, who was a Trojan prince and the greatest fighter for Troy in the Trojan War. He acted as leader of the Trojans and their allies in the defense of Troy, killing 31,000 Greek fighters in all. The price was expected to become king of Troy, after his father, but the city was attacked by the Greek army. He acts as leader of the Trojans and their allies in the defense of Troy. He becomes one of the Nine Worthies, for his courage and noble nature. In spite of his fighting skills and great power, Hector in the end is killed and the kingdom was destroyed. But the heroic of Hector never smear until now.

The second conclusion comes with the idea of the hierarchy of needs to indicate Hector's heroic glory. Hector needs can be seen to an honor that finally made him a hero. Hector experiences contrast life of a human warrior who protect his country especially his family and the trojans from the King Menelaus and King Agamemnon. Hector finally get a honor to be a heroic in battle to win from the Greek army.

The two topic is related to each other. Because someone who is called a hero, must have a power of needs to get an achievement of heroic glory. A hero must

have a needs to control or to protect something, someone, or even some people in order to achieved something. It can be seen how Hector fighting for himself, his family, country, soldier, and all the trojan. He fights to protect his family and Trojan from the King Menelaus and King Agamemnon's army, he fights for himself, his family and his country, and because of it the Trojan honored him as hero. Although he died in the end, but he helps many Trojan soldier to attack the Greek army in Trojan war. Maybe without Hector, Trojan will be burn and won't be able to fight the Greek army.

The Hector's hierarchy of needs in safety needs, love or belonging needs, and self-esteem needs, indicate in how Hector protect his country, how Hector really love his family and the trojan, and How hector gets respect and honor from other even if he died while fighting Achilles.

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