

**SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE SEA BEAST*
MOVIE**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

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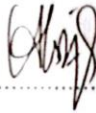

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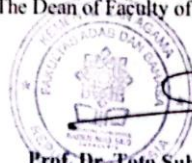
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents Amrizal and Winarti.
2. My beloved sister Rossy Dwiana Afifah.
3. All my beloved family that could not be mention one by one.
4. Everybody who helps and support me to finish the thesis.
5. English Letters Department
6. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

Start now. Start where you are. Start with fear. Start with pain. Start with doubt.
Start with hands shaking. Start with voice trembling but start. Start and don't stop.

Start where you are, with what you have. Just... start.

(Ijeoma Umebinyuo)

Because actually after that difficulty there is relief,

Actually after difficulty there is relief.

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-6)

PRONOUNCEMENT

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled "*SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE SEA BEAST MOVIE*" is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, June 21st 2023

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, master of the Day of Judgment, God Almighty, for all blessing and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled "*SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE SEA BEAST MOVIE*". Peace is upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of the world revolution.

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, any comments are gladly received for the betterment of this research. And hopefully this research could give positive impacts to the readers as well as those who want to carry out further research.

Surakarta, June 21st 2023

Stated by,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Husna Kharisma Salsabila', with a small smiley face drawn at the end of the signature.

Husna Kharisma Salsabila

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ABSTRACT

Husna Kharisma Salsabila. 2023. SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE SEA BEAST* MOVIE. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Dr. Nur Asiyah, M.A.

Keywords : Self-concept, Carl Rogers's theory, *The Sea Beast* Movie, Main Character, Characterization

In general, every human being wants to achieve a thing or success in his life. To achieve this, we need a good self-concept. Self-concept is an essential part in the development of personality. This research focuses on the analysis of self-concept portrayed in Maisie Brumble and Jacob Holland as the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie. The objectives of this research are to find out the dominant part of self-concepts and to describe how self-concepts are constructed in main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie.

To analyze the problem formulated above, the researcher uses Carl Rogers (1959) theory of self-concept and uses Robert Stanton (1965) theory of characterization. This study applied the psychological approach to analyze the development of Maisie and Jacob in phenomenological experience especially in fear and courage. This approach was chosen because the main discussion in this study was about the personality development.

The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method as the research design. The data were obtained from movie script along with dialogues, monologue, narrations, and picture from the scene of the movie. The following steps used to collect data were watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying data, classifying data, and reducing data. Also, the researcher an expert to validate the data to make sure the data is valid. In order to analyze, the research uses componential analysis to get conclusions from the data.

The analysis of this research results in some findings. The analysis shows that there are three parts of self-concept by Carl Roger; self-image, self-esteem, and ideal self that found in *The Sea Beast* movie. The dominant data from this movie is self-esteem with a positive response category. The analysis shows that there are four kind of self-concept construction in *The Sea Beast* movie. The dominant data from this movie is from conversation.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Self-concept is an important part in term of human personality development. The concept of self is something unique that can be used to distinguish humans from other creatures. In general, every human being wants to achieve a thing or success in his life. To achieve this, we need a good self-concept. Self-concept defines who we are in our minds, what we can do in our minds, and what we become in our minds (Burns, 1993, p. 87)

The self-concept is to do the imagery of oneself as someone else, which he calls the looking-glass self (self-glass) as if we put glass in front of our own. They are their composite beliefs about themselves, physical, psychological, social, and emotional characteristics, aspirations, and achievements (Hurlock, 1983). Self-concept is related to several other self-constructs, such as self-esteem, self-image, ideal self, self-regard, self-actualization, and self-awareness.

According to Carl Rogers (1958), the self is the aspect of phenomenological experience. Phenomenological experience is one aspect of our experience of the world, is the one that meets our conscious experience is the experience of ourselves or self. The reality of each individual will be different depending on his perceptual experiences. Phenomenological experiences significantly influence fear and courage; it is important to know about self-concept.

Self-concept plays a crucial role in how individuals experience and respond to fear and courage. Self-concept refers to individuals' beliefs, perceptions, and evaluations of themselves. A person's self-concept consists of beliefs or self-perception. It is not the fact about oneself but rather what one believes to be true about oneself (Mercer, 2011). Self-concept is an organized collection of beliefs about the self, including both strengths and weaknesses (Weiten, 2012).

In this research, the researcher uses movies as media to learn about self-concept. Self-concept is reflected in the form of self-image, such as how an individual looks at himself, which aims to get to know who he is, even though sometimes self-image is not following reality. In the form of self-esteem, such as building high self-esteem, which aim to be more confident in facing life's challenges, even though sometimes low self-esteem has a destructive impact. In the form of the ideal self, such as having the perception of being someone that individual wishes to be, even though another self-concept is needed to achieve this. No matter how small the self-concept is found in literary work, it still can be observed even in different transformations, such as in the form of movies. The Movie is *The Sea Beast* (2022), directed by Chris Williams, who co-wrote the screenplay with Nell Benjamin and produced with Jed Schluger.

The Sea Beast is an animated movie that takes place in a world where sea monsters terrorize ships and coastal towns, leading to the rise of maritime hunters that protect the defenseless populace. The movie engages with broader themes about heroism and history as Maisie, younger and more open-

minded than her hunter role models, starts questioning everything she has been told about the battle between man and monster. While there is no explicit mention of fear and courage in the search results, the movie's exploration of heroism and Maisie's questioning of her community's traditions suggest that these themes may be present in the film. Additionally, the fact that the movie is described as "anti-violence" suggests that it explores alternative ways of dealing with fear and danger.

There are several previous studies related to this research, the first by Maulidiya Noor Aini's (2022) undergraduate thesis entitled *An Analysis of Self Actualization Toward Remy As The Main Character in Ratatouille (2007)*. The writer uses Abraham Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology to analyze and describe the main character based on structural elements in the movie. The second research by Muhammad Ali Ibrahim (2017) with title *An Analysis of Main Characters Self-Esteem in Pain and Gain movie*. This study used the theory of the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham H. Maslow. The next-previous study is a thesis by Afifah Bayuning Istiqlal (2020) with the title *Self-Concept Portrayed in The Main Character of Winston Groom's Forrest Gump Novel: Humanistic Psychological Approach*. This study aims to analyze and describe the self-concept. The fourth previous study is journal published 2019 entitle *The Psychoanalytic Analysis of Low Self-Esteem in The Movie The Ron Clark Story* by Wuri Widiatiiti, Dian Maya Kurnia, and Sufil Lailiyah. This research used purposed to find the low self-esteem, the factor of low self-esteem and the problem solving which is found in the action, gesture and utterance of main character in the movie *The Ron Clark*

Story. The last previous study is journal published 2022 entitle *Types of Directive Speech Acts Found in The Sea Beast Movie Script* by Kristina Dewi Sutriani and I.B. Gde Nova Winarta. The research has the same object as this research using the film "The Sea Beast". The study has a different topic of discussion with this research. The research was finds out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. With those previous studies, it can be concluded that self-concept has effects on people and their environment. In this research, the researcher takes another point of view from the movies. The researcher gets new perspectives to examine about self-concept that was constructed by a young orphan girl and the man hunters to respond to their experiences significantly influencing fear and courage.

The researcher is interested in analyzing of self-concepts of the main character in *The Sea Beast* movie, which describes the deepest side of human beings. Most psychological aspects can be found in Maisie Brumble and Jacob Holland as the main character. Eventually, they strive to gain perfection, which leads her to self-destruction. This phenomenon reflects the self-concept process that is experienced by Maisie and Jacob. Self-concept is a concept given by Carl Rogers's theory of personality development that emphasizes the importance of self-concept.

As we know, the psychological theory is the study of human thoughts and behavior. This theory is used to analyze characters from literary works. There may be a total study interrelation between literature and psychology, each of which is directly interconnected with humans, inclusive of how

humans react, human perceptions of the realm, the misery they face, the desire they have, the fears they experience, the diverse conflicts that arise, adjustment to individual and social concerns, through diverse ideas, method, and approach (Aras, 2015). One psychological theory which will be discussed in this study is self-concept. Carl Rogers, who proposed the principle of self-concept, defines this as an important part in term of human personality. Self-concept is active, dynamic, and malleable. It can be influenced by social situations and even one's own motivation for seeking self-knowledge (Rogers, 1959). The examples of self-concept that are found in *The Sea Beast* movie are:

Captain Crow: Maisie Brumble, cut those lines, and I'll kill you for a coward!



Figure 1.1 Sample of Data

The data shows that Maisie applies self-concept, namely self-esteem, based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case, Maisie receives a negative response in the formation of pressure and threats from Captain Crow. It made Maisie doubt and fear. Knowing the situation was dangerous, through her action Maisie, assertively principle kept on cutting the ropes that bound the sea beasts so the ship would not sink. It shows that Maisie's actions and negative responses affect her self-esteem by Maisie. Even though Maisie

faced many obstacles, she did not give up easily and was assertive in her principles.

Captain Crow: I've always known what I was, Jacob. I'm the son of a captain, who was the son of a captain. And if we are born to fight, then by God, let's fight. That we may be tested and find our greatness. So I ask you, Jacob, my son, are you my enemy?

The data shows that Jacob applies self-concept, namely self-esteem, based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case, the conversations between Captain Crow and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative response from Captain Crow because he is annoyed with Jacob's story saying that he had been friends with sea beasts. Captain Crow said that Jacob's experience was incomparable to the war that had occurred for hundreds of years. This causes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob is humbled by Captain Crow, who says he is a descendant of a hunter whose grandfather and father were also captains.

There are several previous studies related to this research, the first by Maulidiya Noor Aini's (2022) undergraduate thesis entitled *An Analysis of Self Actualization Toward Remy As The Main Character in Ratatouille (2007)*. The writer uses Abraham Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology to analyze and describe the main character based on structural elements in the movie. The second research by Muhammad Ali Ibrahim (2017) with title *An Analysis of Main Characters Self-Esteem in Pain and Gain movie*. This study used the theory of the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham H. Maslow. With those previous studies, it can be concluded that self-concept has effects

on people and their environment. In this research, the researcher takes another point of view from the movies. The researcher gets new perspectives to examine about self-concept that was constructed by a young orphan girl and the man hunters to respond to their experiences significantly influencing fear and courage.

This research analysis makes more understanding of personality development, especially the self-concepts portrayed by Maisie Brumble and Jacob Holland as the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie, with regard to narration, conversation, and actions. In order to understand more about self-concept and how it is constructed by the main character in *The Sea Beast* movie. Using a psychological approach theory, the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled “Self-Concepts of The Main Characters in *The Sea Beast* Movie”. The method used is descriptive qualitative since the writer analyzed and described the data in the form of an essay.

B. Limitation of the Study

There are so many characters in this movie, so to make this research more specific, the researcher will limit the analysis only focus on the self-concept of the main characters named Maisie Brumble and Jacob Holland in *The Sea Beast* movie. In this research, the researcher will use Carl Rogers's (1959) theory to examine the part of self-concepts and how it is constructed in the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie. The data were obtained from the movie script, narration, conversation, and actions.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the research background above, the research problems are an analysis of the self-concept found in the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie. The researcher proposes the main problem as follows:

1. What are the parts of self-concepts presented by the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie?
2. How do the main characters construct the self-concept in *The Sea Beast* movie?

D. Objective of the Study

The purpose of this research focuses on the self-concept reflected in the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie in the two points below:

1. To describe the part of self-concepts in the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie.
2. To describe how self-concept is presented by the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie.

E. Benefits of the Study

The researcher expects this research will give some benefits to the readers. The researcher has two kinds of benefits from this research. The benefits consist of theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical Benefits

The prospects of creating this study are anticipated to support theories coping with self-concept and offer readers thrilling education from a literary work.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. To give information for readers about self-concept in the main character in *The Sea Beast* movie according to Carl Rogers (1959) Theory. Therefore, the research can help them understand self-concept.
- b. Through this study, the readers can apply self-concept theory appropriately to make themselves what they wish they could be.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

To provide a clear meaning of some term used in this study and to avoid confusions that might be aroused, there are some definitions that should be clarified. There are some terms which are used in this study. The terms are:

1. Psychological Approach

The psychological approach is a unique form of criticism in that it draws upon psychological theories in its interpretation of a text. Linking the psychological and literary worlds bring a kind of scientific aspect into literary criticism (George, 2011)

2. Self-concept

The self-concept is a general term for how someone thinks about, evaluates, or perceives themselves. To be aware of oneself is to have a concept of oneself. The individual's belief about himself or herself, including the person's attributes and who and what the self is (Baumeister, 1999).

3. Personality Development

According to Carl Rogers' humanistic theory of personality development, all humans exist in a world which is loaded with experiences. Their life experiences create their reactions involving external people and objects. Also, the internal emotions and thoughts. This is referred to as their phenomenal field. The phenomenal field indicates someone's thoughts, behaviour, objects, reality, as well as people.

4. *The Sea Beast* movie

The Sea Beast is an adventure animation movies directed by Chris Williams and produced by Netflix Animation that release on July 2022. The story tells about a sea monster hunter and a young orphan girl who joins his group of sea monster hunters on their search for the elusive Red Bluster in the 17th century.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains some theories and references which related to the research. The research about self-concept to carry out this research, psychological approach is taken as the way of analysis. In this part, the researcher describes about self-concept and characters. There will be further explanation about:

A. Theoretical Background

1. The Psychological Approach

The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When discussing about psychology and its place in literary works, the research will primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some sort of experience, and as all authors are human, the study will necessarily catch up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems, in which it caused by the author's experience. Psychoanalysis deals with human beings in conflict with themselves and each other, and literature portrays and is written and read by such people (Paris, 2011).

Individual Psychology is the science of living. It attempts to see individual lives as a whole, and regards each single reaction, each action, and impulse as an expression of individual's attitude towards life (Adler, 1991, p.1). The psychological approach is an approach to understanding human behavior and mental processes through the study of the mind and behavior. It is a broad field that encompasses many different theoretical

perspectives and research methods, and it seeks to answer questions about the nature of human thought, emotion, and behavior. According to Abigail Edem (2019), behavior refers to actions that others can directly observe such as walking speaking or facial expressions. While mental process refers to private thoughts, emotions, feeling that others cannot directly observe.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist strives to develop procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Lastly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of “shaping” or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior (Wijaya, 2015).

Boeree (2005) divides psychology into nine types of psychology, namely experimental psychology and physiology, psychoanalysis, behaviorism, gestalt, humanistic, existentialism, phenomenological, and cognitive. The first is experimental psychology and physiology. Psychologists use experimental methods to study how people react to sensory, perceive the world, learning and remembering, responding emotionally, moving either by hunger or desire to success.

The second is psychoanalysis; it is a model of personality development, philosophy about human and psychotherapy methods. According to psychologists, personality structure consists of three systems,

namely the id, ego and superego. They are the names for the process and not separated but they are the functions of the personality as a whole.

The third is behaviorism; psychologists focus in attention on something that can be research, namely environment and behavior, rather than focus on what is available in individuals such as perceptions, thoughts, images, feelings that can never be objective science (Boeree, 2005).

The fourth is gestalt: psychologist emphasizes the importance of mental process. The basis of this theory is that the subject reacts to the one that meaningful (Koffka, 1935). The gestalt view comes from the concept quality of form described by Christian Von Ehrenfels in 1890 (Murphy, 1949)

The next are humanistic, existentialism, and phenomenological. They are pioneered by Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers. Maslow emphasizes research results on healthy and creative people, and it different from Goldstein which focuses on research results on people with brain injuries and mental disorders. Because of this, Maslow denounced psychology which only focuses in pessimistic, negative, and limited conceptions about humans. Maslow (1943) stated that psychology is hierarchy of needs. The lower of needs in the hierarchy must be filled before individual progressing into the higher level of needs. From the bottom of hierarchy, the needs are: psychological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self- actualization. The second psychologist is Carl Rogers. Rogers (1954) identified the 'real self is initiated by the actualizing

tendency, follows organismic valuing, needs and receives positive regard and self-regard. It is described that you will become successful, if everything continues well for you. Rogers believed that we all own a real self. The real self of course is related to inner personality.

The last is cognitive; it is a general concept that includes all forms introduction such as observing, seeing and judging (Chaplin, 1990). The term of cognitive refers to attempts at understanding various forms of human systematic empiric observation instruments then constructed into theories (Richardson, 2000)

2. The Self-Concept Theory by Carl Rogers

The self-concept is generally thought about someone's individual perceptions of his behavior, abilities, and unique characteristic. It is essentially a mental picture of who you are as a person. According to Baumeister (1999), definition of self-concept is the individual's belief about himself or herself, including the person's attributes and who and what the self is. Self in term of psychology has two meanings that are attitude and feelings of a person's toward himself, and something the whole psychological process that controls behavior and self-adjustment. According to Burns, the self-concept is self-esteem, self-worth or self-acceptance that includes all beliefs and judgments about self. It will define who they are in their own minds, what they can do in their own minds and what they will become in their own minds.

An individual's self-perception is known as their self-concept. It is found inside a person. Self-concepts refer to images that people have of themselves. These images are sets of beliefs about their physical, psychological, social, and emotional characteristics, their aspirations, and their achievements (Hurlock, 1983). Hurlock explains that the self-concept composition develops through time from a variety of events, with childhood experiences serving as a foundational component.

According to Carl Rogers (1959) the self is the aspect of phenomenological experiences. He places great emphasis on realities that are important to individuals. The reality of each individual will be different depending on his perceptual experiences. Based on Carl Rogers's theory (1959), there were three different part of self-concept:

a. Self-image

Self-image is how someone sees himself. Some people might have an inflated self-image of themselves, while others may see the flaws and weakness that others do not see. Each individual's self-image is mixture of different attributes including our physical characteristic, personality traits and social roles.

Real-self (self-image). It includes the influence of our body image intrinsically. How we see ourselves, which is very important to good psychological health. In other words, we might perceive ourselves as a beautiful or ugly, good or bad person. Self-image has directly an effect on how a person feels, thinks and acts in the world. Rogers (1954) identified the 'real self' is initiated by the actualizing

tendency, follows organismic valuing, needs and receives positive regard and self-regard. It is described what you will become successful, if everything continues well for you. Rogers believed that we all own a real self. The real self of course is related to inner personality. It is the self that feels most true to what and who we really are. It may not be perfect, but it is the part of us that feels most real (Grice, 2007). Below the example of self-image:

1) Physically

Self-image in the physical aspect involves how an individual views their own body, facial features, body shape, size, and other physical characteristics. It includes both objective observations and subjective evaluations of one's physical appearance. This self-image is influenced by a combination of internal factors, such as genetics and personal experiences, as well as external factors like societal beauty standards and cultural norms. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named Sarah who has developed a self-image centered on her physical appearance. Sarah believes that her attractiveness and physical beauty are crucial aspects of her identity and self-worth. This self-image has been influenced by societal standards of beauty, cultural messages, personal experiences, and feedback received from others regarding her looks. She may invest time and effort in grooming, fashion choices, and maintaining a particular physique to align with her self-image.

Her thoughts and beliefs about herself may be deeply intertwined with her physical appearance.

2) Personality

Self-image in the personality aspect involves how individuals perceive themselves in terms of their traits, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. It encompasses their subjective understanding and evaluation of their own personality. This self-image is shaped by a combination of internal factors, such as self-reflection and self-awareness, as well as external factors like feedback from others and social comparisons. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, imagine a person named Mark who has developed a self-image centered on being intelligent and intellectually capable. Mark values his intelligence and believes that it defines a significant part of his identity and self-worth. This self-image has been influenced by his academic achievements, positive feedback from teachers and peers, and a strong emphasis on intellectual abilities within his family and cultural context. The self-image may also impact his self-esteem in social interactions, as he may seek validation and recognition for his intellectual abilities (Rogers, 1954). Mark might compare himself to other high achievers or face pressure to maintain his intellectual status, which may lead to incongruence between his self-image and his authentic experiences.

3) Social role

Self-image in the social role aspect involves how individuals perceive themselves in the roles they play within society, such as a student, parent, employee, or friend. It encompasses their subjective understanding and evaluation of their behavior, responsibilities, and expectations within these roles. This self-image is influenced by a combination of internal factors, such as self-reflection and self-awareness, as well as external factors like feedback from others and societal expectations. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named Emily who has developed a self-image centered on being a caring and nurturing mother. Emily values her role as a parent and believes that being a loving and responsible caregiver is a fundamental part of her identity and self-worth. This self-image has been influenced by societal expectations of motherhood, her personal experiences as a parent, and the importance placed on family within her cultural context. Emily's thoughts and beliefs about herself may revolve around being a dedicated and supportive mother. She may prioritize her children's well-being, make decisions based on their needs, and invest significant time and effort in parenting activities. Her self-image is deeply intertwined with her role as a mother. It is important to note that self-image related to social roles can be influenced ideal self in external factors, societal expectations, and comparisons with others (Rogers, 1954). Emily may compare herself to other mothers,

encounter pressure to conform to idealized images of motherhood, or experience judgment from others if her self-image and actual experiences do not align.

b. Self-esteem

Self-esteem is how someone's value himself. How we compare ourselves to other and how other respond to us. According to Roger (1959), self-esteem depends on the sense of value the individual receives from his/her social environment. For this reason, the healthy development of self-esteem among children is associated with the unconditional acceptance they receive from their environment for who they are. There are two responses from people, positive response and negative response. When people respond positively to our behavior, we are more to develop positive self-esteem. When we compare to ourselves to other and find ourselves is lacking, it may have negative impact on our self-esteem. Self-esteem includes the influence of our body image on inner personality. Self-esteem always involves a degree of evaluation, and we may have either a positive or a negative view of ourselves.

Self-esteem is defined as an individual's general sense of self-worth, as well as the individual's belief that he/she is a valuable person (Rosenberg, 1979). Factors that influence the development of self-esteem include a general feeling of wellness; the ability to demonstrate one's skills; personal achievements; being appreciated and admired within society, being accepted and liked by others; and

the acceptance of one's own physical characteristics and traits (Saygin & Arslan, 2009). Individuals with high self-esteem have higher self-respect; feel more valuable; do not consider themselves as being better or worse than others; are aware of the personal boundaries of others; and expect that they will experience personal development over time. On the other hand, individuals with low self-esteem are dissatisfied overall with themselves; have low self-respect; and generally hold a negative self-image (Mayhew & Lempers, 1998). Below the example of self-esteem:

1) Positive Response

Self-esteem in positive response refers to the positive regard or positive feedback that individuals receive from others or from themselves, which contributes to their self-worth and self-esteem. It involves the experience of being valued, accepted, and appreciated for one's qualities, accomplishments, or contributions. This positive response can come from various sources, including significant others, social interactions, achievements, or personal achievements. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named Lisa who has developed a positive self-esteem based on her academic achievements. Lisa values her intelligence and academic success, and she believes that it contributes to her overall worth as an individual. This positive self-esteem has been influenced by receiving positive feedback from teachers, consistently performing well academically, and

being praised for her intellectual abilities. This positive self-esteem influences Lisa's behavior and choices. She may actively seek out opportunities to engage in intellectually stimulating activities, participate in challenging academic projects, and pursue further education or career paths that align with her self-perception as an intelligent individual. She may also have confidence in her problem-solving abilities and be motivated to set high academic goals for herself. However, in Rogers' theory, a positive self-esteem is not solely dependent on external validation but is also rooted in an individual's ability to accept and value themselves unconditionally.

2) Negative Response

When individuals receive negative responses or face challenging circumstances, it can impact their perception of themselves and contribute to lowered self-esteem. They may internalize negative beliefs about their abilities, appearance, or worthiness. This can lead to feelings of self-doubt, insecurity, and a negative self-image. It is important to acknowledge that negative responses are a reality of life and can have a significant impact on an individual's self-esteem. Addressing and managing negative responses in a healthy and constructive way can be important for the overall well-being and development of self-esteem. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named John who has experienced repeated failures and setbacks in his professional life. Despite his efforts, he has been consistently passed over for promotions and has faced criticism from his colleagues and supervisors. These negative responses and experiences have taken a toll on his self-esteem. This negative self-esteem can influence John's behavior and choices. He may become hesitant to take on new challenges or pursue career advancements, as he doubts his capabilities. The fear of further failure and negative responses may lead him to settle for a job that does not align with his true aspirations. His negative self-esteem can become a barrier to personal growth and taking risks. In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, negative responses and experiences can hinder the development of a positive and healthy self-esteem. When individuals consistently receive criticism, rejection, or face setbacks without adequate support and encouragement, it can lead to a negative self-image and diminished self-worth.

c. Ideal Self

The way we see ourselves and how we wish could be. Ideal self is the individual's perception of how one should behave based on standard of aspirations, it formed through a process of identification of self and other people close. Each individual's ideal self is mixture of different attributes including our physical characteristic, personality traits and social roles. Ideal self, it briefly represents our strivings to

achieve in our goals or ideals. In other words, it is our dynamic ambitions and goals. This may not be valid for childhood is not the ideal self in our teens or late twenties and so forth (McLeod, 2007). To the extent that our society is divergent from the actualizing tendency, and we are forced to live with conditions of worth that are out of step with organismic valuing, and receive only conditional positive regard and self-regard, we develop instead an ideal self (Boeree, 2006)

By ideal, Rogers (1961) suggested there are some things situated beyond our reachable that might result from the gap between the real self and the ideal self (Boeree, 2006). In fact, this self is borne out of influences outside of us. It is the self that holds values absorbed from others; a culmination of all those things that we think we should be, and that we feel others think we should be. Holding the values of others is not a conscious decision, but rather, a process of osmosis, to the extent that Rogers highlighted free choice is dominant in his personality theory. It refers individuals are responsible for what happens to them and stop attributing their actions from outside forces (Derlega, et al, 2005; Singer, 1984). Below the example of ideal self:

1) Physically

According (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, the ideal self in the physical aspect refers to an individual's vision or perception of their desired physical attributes and appearance. It plays a role in shaping an individual's self-image, self-esteem, and body image,

and can influence their feelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their physical selves.

For example, a person named Alex who has developed an ideal self-image centered on physical fitness and athleticism. Alex admires individuals who have well-defined muscles, are agile, and excel in various sports activities. This ideal self-image has been influenced by societal ideals of physical attractiveness, media representations of fit individuals, and personal experiences or role models in the sports domain. Alex's ideal self-image related to physical attributes can significantly influence their behavior and choices. They may engage in regular exercise, follow a strict diet or training regimen, and participate in sports or fitness activities to align with their ideal self. Their thoughts and actions may be guided by their aspiration to match their idealized physical self. In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, the aim is to promote congruence between the ideal self and the actual self. This involves exploring and accepting oneself beyond the physical attributes and recognizing other aspects of identity, such as personal values, relationships, and inner qualities.

2) Personality

The ideal self in the personality aspect involves the specific qualities, characteristics, and traits that individuals desire or idealize for themselves. It encompasses the idealized vision of how they want to be as a person, including their values, beliefs,

attitudes, and behaviors. The ideal self in the personality aspect can be influenced by personal goals, societal expectations, cultural norms, and individual aspirations. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named Risma who has developed an ideal self-image centered around being compassionate, empathetic, and kind-hearted. Risma highly values qualities such as generosity, understanding, and being there for others. This ideal self-image has been influenced by personal experiences, cultural values that emphasize empathy, and positive role models who exhibit these traits. Risma's ideal self-image related to personality traits can significantly influence her behavior and choices. She may engage in acts of kindness, seek opportunities to help others, and prioritize creating a supportive and nurturing environment. Her thoughts and actions may be guided by her aspiration to match her idealized personal self. It is important to note that the ideal self can also create a sense of incongruence or self-criticism if the perceived gap between the ideal self and the actual self is significant. In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, the aim is to promote congruence between the ideal self and the actual self. This involves exploring and accepting oneself beyond specific personality traits and recognizing the complexity of one's identity. By cultivating self-acceptance and acknowledging other strengths and qualities, individuals can develop a more balanced and realistic self-concept.

3) Social role

The ideal self in social roles encompasses the specific qualities, behaviors, and attitudes that individuals desire or idealize for themselves within their social interactions and roles. It involves the idealized vision of how they want to be perceived by others and how they want to fulfill the expectations and responsibilities associated with their social positions. The ideal self in social roles can be influenced by societal norms, cultural expectations, personal values, and individual aspirations. (Rogers, 1954)

For example, a person named Michael whose ideal self-image revolves around being a powerful and successful leader in his line of work. Assertiveness, decisiveness, and strategic thinking are traits Michael values. Personal experiences, social expectations of leadership, and admirable role models who exhibit these qualities have all shaped this ideal self-image. Michael's ideal self-image related to his social role as a leader can significantly influence his behavior and choices. He may seek out opportunities for professional development, engage in networking activities, and take on challenging projects that allow him to demonstrate his leadership skills. His thoughts and actions may be guided by his aspiration to align with his idealized social self. This can lead to a constant striving for improvement or a negative self-perception if the ideal becomes unattainable or unrealistic. In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, the aim is to promote congruence between the

ideal self and the actual self. This involves exploring and accepting oneself beyond specific social roles and recognizing the multifaceted nature of one's identity. By cultivating self-acceptance and acknowledging other valuable qualities and roles, individuals can develop a more balanced and authentic self-concept.

3. The Characterization Theory by Robert Stanton

According to (Stanton, *An Introduction to Fiction*, 1925, p. 12), the characters, the plot, and the setting, these elements are sometimes called “the factual structure” or “factual level” of the story. The factual structure is so conspicuous and fills a story so completely. The story’s factual structure is simply one way in which its details are organized; these exact details are also arranged to form patterns that convey the theme.

A film cannot be form without story in it. It also happens in a story, story could not be called as a story without any characters in it. In literary works characters are important because they build the story. Characters are the persons who presented their personal qualities through dialog and action which can be understand by the audience about their feeling, intention or motives. According to Gill (1995), main character is figures that hold an important role, dominant and high intensity in each conflict that builds a story and they also usually are complex and full developed.

According to Perrine Lawrence (1984), there are three principles that need to be observed in characterization, the first is the characters are consistent in their behavior, the characters are clearly motivated in

whatever they do and the characters are plausible or life like. It means every character who presents the story always behaves as their real characteristic. The actor is indirectly tells to the audience what the characteristic in the story into their own characters. Another way to analyze the characters, it can be from many aspects though the words, action, narrator and description of another character.

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in every day conversation. Characters may be presented by means of description, through their action, speech or thoughts. The other way, character's appearance also describes the character's personality.

Based on explanation above, it means that it is important to know about the characters first to know about what part of self-concepts that found. Also, how it is be presented by the main characters. How the characters can be related to the self-concept.

The researcher will use Robert Stanton (1965) theory to analyze the characters. "The term character is commonly used in designates the individuals who appear in the story it fevers to the mixture of interest, desires, emotion, and moral principles that makes up each individuals" (Stanton, 1965, p.18).

This means that the character in literature is a manifestation of human behavior that determines the words, behavior, conversations, and actions of a character. To analyze the main characters, the researcher uses several sources taken from the Stanton's theory about how to analyze a character. Consists of:

a. Speech

Speech is when a character speaks or when a character expresses his/her opinion. The speech by the characters intended to describe the characteristic of the character. However what character says is begun from the thought or the feeling of character. Speech can be a valuable tool for analyzing a character, providing insights into their background, personality, and attitudes. In good fiction, every speech is not only a step in the plot, but also a manifestation of character (Stanton, 1965, p.18). The example from Robert (1965, p.85) several speeches by the characters generalize and allegorize the story. The speech that Lennie is always having George repeat about how it will be when they own their own farm is Steinbeck's theme:

"Guys like us, that work on ranches are the loneliest guys in the world. They got no family. They don't belong no place. They come to a ranch an' work up a stake and then they go into town and blow their stake, and the first thing you know they're poundin their tail on some other ranch. They ain't got nothing to look forward to".

George and Lennie tell one another that they've got each other and that it is going to be different for them-but, of course, it isn't. Crooks gives a speech like George's in chapter four, telling about the hundreds of wandering men he has seen: "every damn one of 'em's got a little piece of land in his head. An' never a God damn one of 'em ever gets it." When Candy tells Curley's wife that he, George, and Lennie are going to be independent farmers soon she, too, says,

"Baloney...I seen too many you guys. "If you had two bits in the world, why you'd be in getting two shots of corn with it and sucking the bottom of the glass". These speeches project the determinism that conveys Steinbeck's theme concerning migratory workers. His plot and characters are representations of a theme and the ultimate deaths of the tart and Lennie are parallel, if not intentionally allegorical, to the death of the laborers' dream of owning land. (Stanton, 1965, p.85)

b. Action

Action is when a character does something like a habit or something special. The character's action intended to describe the characteristic by knowing the action. So, it can show the reaction which refers to the characteristic of the character. Actions can be a valuable tool for analyzing a character, providing insights into their personality, motivations, and values. According to (Holman and Harmon, 1986) a dynamic character is the one modified by actions and experiences and one objective of the work in which the character appears to reveal the consequences of the actions. It is useful to go through at least a few major scenes in detail, action by action, to determine exactly what it meant or implied by each of these, remembering that the characters in fiction, like real people, often misunderstand or deceive one another. Through our knowledge of the characters, by understand their actions; through their actions, we understand the characters (Stanton, 1965, p.18). For example, most of William Faulkner's stories and novels are set in a single county in

Mississippi and peopled by Southern eccentrics, many of them given to violent and horrific behavior. Inwardly his world is harder to define, since his characters are preoccupied with a wide range of problems including honor, sex, and the relations between man and nature, whites and Negroes, and the present and the past. On the other hand, Franz Kafka's world varies outwardly much more than Faulkner's, but inwardly it is much more consistent, the world of a lonely mind struggling to carry out meaningless duties against incomprehensible pressures from family, society, or God. (Stanton, 1965, p.51)

c. Conversation

Conversation is when a character talks to other people and things they talk is about the character himself. It means, from the other characters give their opinion, comment, or action to the character about the characteristic of the character. Conversation can be a valuable tool for analyzing a character, providing insights into their communication style, personality, and beliefs. According to Stanton (1965), the most important thing to get facts from all the characters is the character's conversation and the action of the character also in the work of fiction, every action and conversation is not only a part of plot but is a manifestation of a character. Through conversation, the characters perceive each other's integrity, depth, sympathy, and intelligence- or hypocrisy, shallowness, callousness, and stupidity (Stanton, 1965, p.60). For examples, one of his notebooks records this

scrap of conversation between two actors at a rehearsal: the wife said, "How does that melody in Pagliacci go? Whistle it," and her husband replied, "One must not whistle on the stage; the stage is a temple." James Joyce would have called Chekhov's note an "epiphany"; he meant by the term an incident or spectacle or phrase containing "a sudden spiritual manifestation." Many of Chekhov's stories have evidently grown out of such a moment luminous with meaning, a microcosm, a little world revealing a great world (Stanton, 1965, p.41).

d. Behavior

Behavior is when a character reacts to certain situation and condition. The character's behavior intended the reaction of the character which shows the characteristic of the character. Behavior can be a valuable tool for analyzing a character, providing insights into their personality, motivations, and values. According to Robert Stanton (1965), the atmosphere reflects the characters' own emotions or whether it is part of the world outside them, we must be conscious of it if we are fully to understand their behavior. This may seem a poor example, since Crane wrote the novel before he had seen any war (he was born after the Civil War had ended), and many of the facts and incidents in his novel have been traced to literary and other sources. Nevertheless, *The Red Badge* is original emotionally original. Crane said in a letter, "Of course, I have never been in a battle, but I believe that I got my sense of the rage of conflict on the football field, or else

fighting is a hereditary instinct, and I wrote intuitively ...” That is to say, he drew the emotions and behavior of his characters from what he had seen and felt, not from books (Stanton, 1965, p.76).

4. *The Sea Beast* Movie

The Sea Beast is an animated adventure American 3D movie published by Sony Pictures Imageworks and directed by Chris Williams. *The Sea Beast* movie was made in the UK and released in Netflix Animation Movie on July 8, 2022. The genre of this movie is adventure or fantasy and has 119 minutes duration. This movie sets in a world where terrifying sea monsters terrorizing ships and coastal towns have led to the rise of maritime hunters that protect the defenseless populace, at the turn of the 17th century where there is a young orphan girl named Maisie Brumble. The story start when Maisie stows away on the ship of a legendary sea monster hunter, they launch an epic journey into uncharted waters and make history to boot.

In *The Sea Beast*, sea monsters have been nearly eradicated from the shores of the kingdom of Three Bridges, thanks to the help of the brave monster hunters. But there's one beast that continues to evade them: the Red Bluster. Captain Crow (voiced by Jared Harris) of the Inevitable is consumed by vengeance and wants to kill the beast that took his eye. Jacob, who has worked under Captain Crow for years and hopes to eventually become the captain of the Inevitable, is

far less willing than Maisie to question conventional wisdom and consider the possibility that the sea beasts don't mean them harm. He strikes a deal with the king and queen, who've built their own ship and threaten to fire the hunters if they aren't able to bring in the Red Bluster after one last try. When the hunters head back out to sea, they realize they have a stowaway: a young orphan named Maisie (Zaris-Angel Hator), whose parents died on a monster-hunting ship. She, too, wants to be a hunter and learn from the best aboard the Inevitable. But along the way, she and Jacob begins to discover that what she thought she always knew may not be as it seems. Central to the film is the relationship between young Maisie and Jacob Holland (Karl Urban), a decorated hunter whose adventures Maisie has read about in her books.

In Maisie's world, killing beasts to prevent them from attacking the coasts makes being a hunter the most honorable occupation possible. As Maisie gets to know both the sea creatures and the hunters, she begins to realize that what she had always been taught may be a lie. *The Sea Beast's* story deals with difficult themes of morality, revenge, and heroism as characters must reckon with the possibility that the hunters they have been taught since birth to idolize may in fact be misguidedly attacking innocent creatures. Maisie sums up the movie's themes when she says "You can be a hero and still be wrong."

B. Previous Studies

This research is not the only one study that analyzes about self-concept in a movie. This part deals with the review from the previous studies that have similar theories. This chapter knows the position of the research with some references. The researcher reviews about some previous before which are difference focus of research. There are some previous studies that explain below.

The first previous study is Maulidiya Noor Aini's (2022) undergraduate thesis entitled *An Analysis of Self Actualization Toward Remy As The Main Character in Ratatouille (2007)*. In this descriptive qualitative study, the writer using Abraham Maslow's theory of humanistic psychology to analyze and describe the main character based on structural element on the movie. Her research have relationship with this study, Carl Rogers described self-actualization the continuous lifelong process whereby an individual's self-concept is maintained and enhanced via reflection and the reinterpretation of various experiences which enable the individual to recover, change and develop (Rogers, 1951). The result of the study show that Remy as the main character illustrates the basic needs are fulfilled including psychological needs, safety/security needs, love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and the achievement of self-actualization.

The second research is conducted by Muhammad Ali Ibrahim (2017) with the title *An Analysis of Main Characters Self-Esteem in Pain and Gain Movie*. In this study, the researcher applies descriptive analysis and qualitative technique to discuss the problem of the main character in the

movie. This study used theory of hierarchy of human needs by Abraham H. Maslow. This study also covers the problem of signs of a lack of self-esteem; this study also illustrates how the main characters in fulfilling their needs to reach the stage of self-esteem. The results of the research found by the authors are that the main characters are not perfect in completing and fulfilling the need for self-esteem, especially when getting to know others in a financial and property situation, even if some self-esteem needs are fulfilled, but for the main characters of this movie they prefer money.

The next-previous study is a thesis by Afifah Bayuning Istiqlal (2020) with the title *Self-Concept Portrayed in The Main Character of Winston Groom's Forrest Gump Novel: Humanistic Psychological Approach*. This study aims to analyze and describe the self-concept. In this descriptive qualitative study, the writer used Carl Roger's theory of self-concept in humanistic psychological approach. The finding of this research show that in the main character of *Forrest Gump* novel, there are five characteristic Forrest possessed: incongruence, congruence, development of self, dynamic of personality, and fully-functioning person.

The fourth previous study is journal published 2019 entitle *The Psychoanalytic Analysis of Low Self-Esteem in The Movie The Ron Clark Story* by Wuri Widiatiiti, Dian Maya Kurnia, and Sufil Lailiyah. This research used purposed to find the low self-esteem, the factor of low self-esteem and the problem solving which is found in the action, gesture and utterance of main character in the movie *The Ron Clark Story*. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher analyzed the data by

using psychoanalytic analysis approach from Sigmund Freud. The results show that the dominant factor was the academic challenges without caregiver's support. The problem solving based on the movie *The Ron Clark Story* was classified into eight components. The most important component was implementing the class's rules, followed by giving an appreciation, attention, care, trust, motivation, and help when they get difficulties, making innovation teaching method (especially for the teacher).

The last previous study is journal published 2022 entitle *Types of Directive Speech Acts Found in The Sea Beast Movie Script* by Kristina Dewi Sutriani and I.B. Gde Nova Winarta. The research has the same object as this research using the film "The Sea Beast". The study has a different topic of discussion with this research. The research was finds out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The researcher analyzed the data by using pragmatics analysis approach from Searle (1976). The results show in this movie, the directive speech acts class that was used the most is command.

With those previous studies the writer therefore can prove that the research conducted does not have any similarity in term of subject being analyzed and/ or the structure, thus does not plagiarize, duplicated or replicate. With information gained from those previous studies, the writer hopes that in both ways academic and structural criteria, this research can be seen as a study that has fulfilled its roles.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains about the method that is applied by the researcher in this study. There are six points in this chapter which the researcher use, they are: research design, data and data sources, research instruments, data collection techniques, data validation techniques, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell (2014, p. 4) qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure.

Based on Denzin and Lincoln (2005, p. 3) descriptive qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make visible. Qualitative research serves into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, recordings, and memos to the self. The natural settings will be attempting to make sense or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings of qualitative research. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to be

connected the data practices to get a better understanding of the subject matter.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research in conducting this research because it is suitable for this type of research.. By using descriptive method, the researcher tries to describe the facts concerning the object of the researcher, namely the self-concept. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes and interprets them, and make conclusion about part of self-concept and how it constructed in the main characters on *The Sea Beast* movie.

B. Data and Data Sources

The researcher analyzes utterances that include self-concept word as the data. The object of the research is self-concept reflected in the main characters on *The Sea Beast* movie. The data are taken from the dialogues, utterances, sentences, words, phrase, and picture from the scene of the movie. Sources of data this research were divided into two types below:

1. Primary data referred to first-hand data collected by researchers based on the object of research. Primary data related to data that had been collected from direct experience known as primary data. Primary data was reliable, authentic, and objective. The data are presented in the form of written text about the script of the utterance that stated in whole movie by Maisie and Jacob as the main character of *The Sea Beast* movie and in the form of audio-visual by Maisie and Jacob appearance, gesture, visual, pictures of body movements. This data was helped by watching the film

studying the issues contained in the character in the movie and to support this study, the inclusion of the movie's script and picture of body movement by the main characters as the main data.

2. Secondary data meant data collected by other people previously related to basic needs and characteristics. Meanwhile the secondary source of this research was the publication from articles, journals, books, book reviews, previous studies and textbooks related to the research. The source should contain the same topic as the present study so the supplementary data could help the researcher to elaborate the research finding to the information or theory of the research.

C. Research Instruments

According to Sugiyono (2015) qualitative research is research that is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are as a key instrument. The instrument is a tool chosen and used by researchers in their activities to collect data so that the activity becomes systematic and facilitated by it (Arikunto, 2010).

Research instruments are measurement tools designed to obtain data on a topic of interest from research subject. Research instrument in qualitative is the researcher its self. To get the results of the research, the researchers develop supporting instruments. This qualitative research uses the researcher as the main instrument to get data about self-concept that is shown by the major character in *The Sea Beast* movie. It means the researcher does as the data collector, the analysis and the interpreter.

D. Data Collection Techniques

According to Creswell (2014, p. 189), the data collections steps include setting the boundaries for the study collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interview, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information Document is the technique of collecting data. The researcher involves a movie as the public document. The data collections are starting to transcript movie then analysis in some theories of self-concept.

In this research, a variety of collecting data technique is used by the researcher to answer the research questions. The researcher uses *The Sea Beast* movie and the screenshots of the movie to make a datum more detail. The necessary steps of collecting data are as follows:

1. Finding The Movie

The researcher found movie that will be used to the object of the research. In this research, the researcher uses *The Sea Beast* movie as the object research.

2. Understanding The Theory of Self-Concept

In this step, the researcher understands the theory of self-concept that used to analyze the movie *The Sea Beast*

3. Watching and Understanding The Movie

The movie entitled *The Sea Beast* was watched several times. It aimed to get the overall content of the film and to gain a fundamental understanding of the related topics.

4. Reading Script

The object of the study was a film, so besides watching the film, the next step was to read the film script intensely to understand the content of the story and match every detail of the film script with the related film. That was analyzed thoroughly in order to fully understand the whole story in *The Sea Beast* movie.

5. Identifying The Data

Identification referred to the underlying process and highlights the data that fits the problem formulation. It was necessary to identify the data because the specific and important data could be used in this study. After watching *The Sea Beast* movie and reading the script intensely, the next data collection procedure was to identify data related to the topic. Finding out and identifying all the conversation, action and behavior of the characters that containing self-concept

6. Classifying The Data

Classification was an important process needed to manage between the object of study and outcomes. Classifying was done to ensure between the problem formulation and the match answer. On the process in the data based on the questions raised cumulatively. The data must be categorized to get the writer's answer to the problem. There were two problems that arise to be solved in this study. The writer categorized the data regarding the formulation of the problem. In addition, the collected data is categorized based on the research topic. The researcher takes notes based on the classifying and analyzing of self-concept.

7. Giving Coding To The Data Interpretation


In order to make easier the classification and analysis of data in this research, each data is marked by a code. The coding in this data in this research can be seen through the following ways:

- a. The number of each data number
- b. The title of the film entitled *The Sea Beast* is abbreviated into TSB
- c. The part of self-concept consists of three parts. The abbreviations are as follows:
 - 1) (SI) Self-image
 - a) (PH) Physically
 - b) (P) Personality
 - c) (S) Social Role
 - 2) (SE) Self-esteem
 - a) (PR) Positive Response
 - b) (NR) Negative Response
 - 3) (IS) Ideal self
 - a) (PH) Physically
 - b) (P) Personality
 - c) (S) Social Role
- d. The way the characters construct the self-concept.
 - 1) (S) Speech
 - 2) (A) Action
 - 3) (C) Conversation
 - 4) (B) Behavior

- e. The time of self-concept appears in the movie.
- f. The name of characters that applied self-concept

To make clear the coding, an example will be presented:

Table 3.1 Sample of Data Coding

No	Coding	Data	Part of Self-concept			Self-concept construction			
1.	01/TSB /SE/C/0 0:02:17 /Maisie	Matron:” And, Miss Maisie, the king and queen care for you hunter orphans out of their kindness. When you disobey the house rules, you disrespect them. So we're not going to have any more attempts now, are we? Maisie:” Absolutely not.	Self-image	PH		S			
				P		A	✓		
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B	✓		
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
									

Data description:

Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, The Matron told Maisie that disobeying the rules of the orphanage meant disrespecting the king and queen who had been kind enough to raise an orphan of hunters. Therefore, Maisie is expected not to run away from the orphanage again. But after the matron left, Maisie immediately

prepared herself to escape from the orphanage. From the conversation showed the self-concept of the character Maisie is self-esteem with the category of positive response, which is shown by the attitude of confidence escaping the orphanage to realize her dreams. Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with strong principles.

It means the data is number 01. It is found in movie entitled *The Sea Beast*. The character employed self-concept namely self-esteem. The character constructs self-concept by conversation, action and behavior. The character that applied self-concept is Maisie.

E. Data Validation Techniques

Validation of the data is emphasized quality of the result. The research uses a triangulation technique to make more valid of the data Triangulation is similar to the modus operandi approach used by detectives, mechanics, and primary care physicians (Miles, et all, 2014, p. 262). According to Denzin's (2001) in (Miles, et all, 2014, p. 262) kinds of triangulation can there be triangulation by data source (which can include person, times, places, etc.), triangulation by method (observation, interview document), triangulation by researcher (investigator A, B, etc.) and triangulation by theory.

This research also includes triangulation by validator. It means that the data are processed between the researcher and the validator of the consultant. The researcher consults to the validator as main aspect to get a data result. This research will use the validator to check all the data then

compared toward the theories. The data submits to one of lectures of English Letters Department Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta as the validator. Lecturers who become validators are lecturers who are experts or competent in this research topic. The validator understands English well and has a background in literature or American studies.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis technique is the process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. The right data analysis method will make drawing conclusions simple. Analysis, according to Miles & Huberman (1994, p. 10), entails three simultaneous activities: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The three lines will be covered in more detail below:

1. Data Reduction/ Selection

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p. 10) Data reduction refer to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making cluster, making partitions, writing memos). Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reductions the researchers can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the final conclusions that can be drawn and verified. The researcher identified the data from *The Sea Beast* movies.

2. Data Presentation/ Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, 1994, p. 11). They believe that better data displays are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consist of: various types of matrices, graphics, networks and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful. The researcher classifies the data into the types of self-concept according theories and then, making the table of data and analyze them to find the self-concept

Table 3.2 Data of Coding Analysis

Data	Part of Self-concepts								Self-concept Construction			
	Self-image			Self-esteem		Ideal Self			S	A	C	B
	PH	P	S	PR	NR	PH	P	S				

In the horizontal column are part of self-concepts and self-concept construction. The parts of self-concept consist of Self-image, Self- esteem and Ideal Self. Self-image consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S); Self-esteem consists of Positive Response (PR), and Negative Response (NR); Ideal Self consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S). Self-Concept

construction consists of Speech (S), Action (A), Conversation (C), and Behavior (B). Next is from vertical column is data of this research.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994, p. 11) conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration. The conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. When in the midst of data collection, researchers had a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The final 20 conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process, but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable. The researcher makes the conclusion based on the finding.

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of the data. The data analysis is to answer the question as mentioned in the problem statement. This chapter divided into two parts. The first part of this chapter is research findings and the second is discussion. The discussion are discusses about self-concept, the classified of self-concept, self-concept construction that is used in this movie.

A. Research Findings

This research presents the content analysis of the data to answer the problem statements of the research. They are: 1.) What are the part of self-concepts that presented by the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie? 2.) How do the main characters construct the self-concept in *The Sea Beast* movie?, The research uses *The Sea Beast* movie as source of the data.

This research finding consists of self-concept construction of *The Sea Beast* movie. In the horizontal column are parts of self-concept and self-concept construction. The parts of self-concept consist of Self-image, Self-esteem and Ideal Self. Self-image consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S); Self-esteem consists of Positive Response (PR), and Negative Response (NR); Ideal Self consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S). Self-Concept construction consists of Speech (S), Action (A), Conversation (C), and Behavior (B). Next is from vertical column is data of this research.

Table 4.1 Research Findings

Data	Parts of Self-concept								Self-concept Construction			
	Self-image (13 data)			Self-esteem (60 data)		Ideal Self (8 data)			S	A	C	B
	PH	P	S	PR	NR	PH	P	S				
Maisie (43 data)	-	4	4	15	14	1	-	5	6	4	33	-
Jacob (38 data)	-	3	2	21	10	-	-	2	5	2	31	-

Based on the table above, it can be seen that *The Sea Beast* (2022) movie has 81 data from all part of self-concepts. Self-image has 13 data, self-esteem has 60 data, and ideal self has 8 data. From Maisie’s character, it has 8 data self-image, 29 data self-esteem, and 6 ideal self. Also, it has 6 data construction by speech, 4 data by action, and 33 data by conversation. And from Jacob’s character, it has 5 data self-image, 31 data self-esteem, and 2 ideal self. Also, it has 5 data construction by speech, 2 data by action, and 31 data by conversation. There are some data which has more than one kind of self-concepts, self-concept classification and self-concept construction from the movie.

1. The Part of Self-Concepts Conveyed by The Main Characters In *The Sea Beast* Movie

Self-concept is a thought of individual perception of behavior, abilities, and characteristics. In this part, the researcher presents the data findings of this research related to the part of self-concept in *The Sea Beast*

movie. After doing research, the researcher found the parts of classification self-concept in these movies based on Carl Roger's theory. They are self-image, self-esteem, and ideal self.

a. Self-image

1) Personality

a) 21/TSB/SI/C/00:31:42/Maisie

Jacob : You stowed away?

Maisie : I stowed away

Jacob : Uhh, you stowed away

Maisie : Uh, I...Yeah



Figure 4.1 Sample of Data

Datum 21 shows that Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case Maisie admit that she stowed away or infiltrate to the ship. The word "stow away" typically means to hide or conceal oneself or something else in a secret or inconspicuous manner, often with the intention of sneaking onto a vehicle, vessel, or into a place without permission. It shows from conversation and action which is where Maisie is hiding in the barrel. Maisie values his intelligence and believes that it defines a significant part of his identity and

self-esteem Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with the category is personality.

As a result of this self-image, Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with assertiveness By addressing the negative responses and experiences that have shaped their self-esteem, individuals can work towards developing a more positive and balanced self-concept. The therapeutic approach seeks to empower individuals, enhance their self-acceptance, and promote personal growth, ultimately leading to an improved self-esteem and overall psychological well-being (Rogers, 1954).

b) 44/TSB/SI/C/00:56:05/Maisie

Jacob : Just don't move.

Maisie : I'm sorry, but I've always wanted a pet.

Jacob : That's not a pet. It's a monster, and we're not keeping it.

Maisie : But I already named it.



Figure 4.2 Sample of Data

Datum 50 shows that Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case is from the conversation

between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie describes herself that she is an animal lover. It showed when Maisie said she always wanted pet and the action of hugging the baby blue monster tightly. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category personality.

As a result of this self-image, receives a negative response from Jacob. Maisie's thoughts and beliefs about herself may revolve around feelings of inadequacy, incompetence, and low self-esteem. In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, negative responses and experiences can hinder the development of a positive and healthy self-esteem. When individuals consistently receive criticism, rejection, or face setbacks without adequate support and encouragement, it can lead to a negative self-image and diminished self-esteem.

c) 50/TSB/SI/A/01:00:53/Maisie

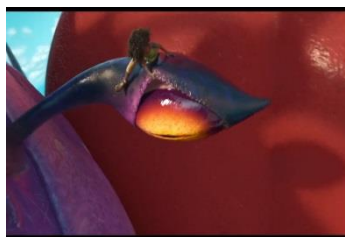


Figure 4.3 Sample of Data

Datum 50 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. This data tells from the action by Maisie. A fight is going on between the Red Bluster and the Crab Monster. The Red Bluster's horn is being pinched by the crab monster, leaving Red

Bluster overwhelmed against the crab monster. Seeing this, Maisie immediately ran towards the crab monster's eyes and pulled it. And finally the red bluster can beat the crab monster. Self-image happened because Maisie's action was brave enough to help the Red Bluster who was fighting against the Crab monster, by hitting the crab monster's eyes to disturb it so that the Red Bluster could escape from its claws. This shows that Maisie is a kind-hearted child who likes to help. Maisie highly values qualities such as generosity, understanding, and being there for others. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category is personality.

As a result of this self-image, Maisie's thoughts and beliefs about herself may revolve around being a caring and compassionate individual. She may prioritize building strong relationships, and strive to understand their perspectives. Her self-esteem may be tied to her ability to embody these desired personality traits.

Maisie's self-image related to personality traits can significantly influence her behavior and choices. She may engage in acts of kindness, seek opportunities to help others, and prioritize creating a supportive and nurturing environment. Her thoughts and actions may be guided by her aspiration to match her idealized personal self.

Emotionally, Maisie's self-image may lead to experiences of fulfillment, satisfaction, and a sense of purpose when she perceives herself as embodying her desired personality traits. Acts of kindness and receiving positive feedback from others about her compassionate nature may contribute to positive emotions and reinforce her self-esteem.

d) 16/TSB/SI/C/00:24:12/Jacob

Maisie : You're a weapon against nature's darkest design. It says so on page 92.

Jacob : Look, kid, I'm clever with a spear, but I've been lucky more than once.

Datum 16 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. Jacob describes himself that he is clever with a spear and lucky more than once. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-image with the category is personality. Jacob has a concept of himself that is always proud of himself.

As a result of this Jacob's self-image can influence his self-esteem. Jacob's thoughts and may have a strong belief in his ability. Emotionally, Jacob's positive self-esteem leads to experiences of confidence, satisfaction, and self-assurance. When he receives positive feedback, he feels a sense of pride and validation. His positive self-esteem provides a buffer against negative feedback or setbacks, as he has a strong

sense of self-worth that is not easily shaken by external factors. However, in (Rogers, 1954) theory, a positive self-esteem is not solely dependent on external validation but is also rooted in an individual's ability to accept and value themselves unconditionally.

e) 48/TSB/SI/C/00:57:02/Jacob

Jacob: Well, I seen some things, all right? Point is we don't know what he'd do. We don't know anything about this island, except we've got to get off it, by thunder!

Datum 48 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case is from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob tells Maisie that he seen some things all right. The purpose of Jacob's statement is that he knows a lot of things because of the experience he has gone through. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category personality.

As a result of this Jacob's self-image can influence his self-esteem. Jacob's thoughts and belief in his ability with his experience while to be a hunter. His self-esteem may be tied to his ability to embody these desired qualities within his social role as a hunter.

Emotionally, Jacob's self-image may lead to experiences of fulfillment, confidence, and a sense of purpose

when he perceives himself as embodying his desired leadership qualities. Positive feedback from Maisie may contribute to positive emotions and reinforce his self-esteem within his social role.

In (Rogers, 1954) self-concept theory, the aim is to promote congruence between the ideal self and the actual self. This involves exploring and accepting oneself beyond specific social roles and recognizing the multifaceted nature of one's identity. By cultivating self-acceptance and acknowledging other valuable qualities and roles, individuals can develop a more balanced and authentic self-concept.

f) 49/TSB/SI/C/00:58:42/Jacob

Jacob: The Dregmorr is thick with monsters, but don't worry. If there's one of them things within a mile of us, I'll sense it

Datum 49 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case is from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob told Maisie not to worry because he could sense monsters within a mile radius. Indirectly he describes himself as a person who is sensitive to the existence of the sea beasts. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category is personality.

As a result of this Jacob's self-image can influence his self-esteem. Jacob's thoughts and belief in his ability with his

experience while to be a hunter. His self-esteem may be tied to his ability to embody these desired qualities within his social role as a hunter. However, in (Rogers, 1954) theory, a positive self-esteem is not solely dependent on external validation but is also rooted in an individual's ability to accept and value themselves unconditionally.

g) 02/TSB/SE/C/00:05:13/Jacob

Captain Crow: It's Jim Nicklebones' ship.

Jacob : It looks like he's found a brickleback.

Sarah : I'd say it found him.

Jacob : We have to help him.

Datum 02 shows that Jacob applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. From the conversation between Captain Crow, Sarah and Jacob who saw Jim Nicklebones' ship be attacked by brickleback. Jacob knows that the hunter's principle is to help each other. Then Jacob intended to help them. Jacob referring to the personality of the well-hearted, it shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with the category is personality and social role.

Jacob shows his self-image as a man who has a kind hearted personality. Even a sea monster hunter basically has an ethics code or principles to help each other. Even though they are in different groups of ships, as fellow hunters they

have to help each other, because basically their goal is to catch the sea monster. So Jacob tried to remind Captain Crow about these rules. Jacob has a good personality which can also be seen when he helps Maisie pull out the spear on the Red Bluster's back. His self-esteem may be tied to her ability to embody these desired personality traits.

h) 58/TSB/SE/C/01:13:42/Jacob



Figure 4.4 Sample of Data

Datum 58 shows that Jacob applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. Jacob saw that Maisie was still pulling the spear from the Red Bluster's back. Touched by what Maisie was doing, Jacob also helped Maisie. Self-image happened because Jacob's actions help Maisie show that he is a good natured personality. It show self-image with the category is personality.

As a result of this self-image, Jacob's thoughts and beliefs about himself may revolve around being a caring and compassionate individual. Jacob's self-image related to personality traits can significantly influence his behavior and choices. He may engage in acts of kindness, seek

opportunities to help others, and prioritize creating a supportive and nurturing environment. His thoughts and actions may be guided by her aspiration to match his idealized personal self.

2) Social Role

a) 11/TSB/SI/C/00:23:11/Maisie

Maisie : There's not a nobler profession, I says. I come from a long line of hunters meself.

Jacob : Is that so?

Maisie : Aye. My parents were lancers. They served on the Monarch.

Datum 11 shows that Maisie applies self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. This data tells about the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. In this case, self-image happened because Maisie describe herself that she came from a long-line family of hunters. Maisie is very proud to describe herself as coming from a family of hunters because with hunters there are no sea beasts to disturb humans anymore. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role.

The social role in Maisie's environment assumes that being a hunter is a very noble job because catching the sea beasts will of course also save many lives. Her adventure with Jacob who met the Red Bluster made her realize that

what she was thinking all this time was a mistake. Humans are influenced to hate the sea beasts because of the setting by the previous King and Queen through reading books.

b) 23/TSB/IS/C/00:32:15/Maisie

Maisie : The right, proud commander of the second-greatest hunting ship whatever sailed.

Captain Crow: Second-greatest? Which then, may I ask, is the greatest?

Maisie : I'm partial to the Monarch, for it's the ship me parents served on.

Datum 23 shows that Maisie applies self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case the conversation between Maisie and Captain Crow. Maisie said that in her opinion Captain Crow is the second-greatest hunting, because she is partial to the monarch, for it's the ship her parents served on. Self-image happened because Maisie describe herself that she is partial to the monarch. After all, her parents serve as monarch ship hunters. Maisie is very proud to describe herself as coming from a family of hunters, and the hunter who died on the royal ship was called a hero. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role.

c) 78/TSB/SI/S/01:43:52/Maisie

Maisie : I come from a long line of hunters that died your great death! Your kingdom was paid for with their blood, and their blood!

Datum 78 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. Self-image happened because Maisie told and described that she came from a long line family of hunters who died with honor. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role.

d) 05/TSB/SI/S/00:07:34/Jacob

Jacob : All right, ya fish killers! We come all this way for a proper fight. And now, we'll get it!

The datum 05 shows that Jacob applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. The utterances explain that Jacob reminded the hunters that their arrival was to fight and it was time. From the statement of Jacob, he indicated that his goal was to be a fighter to fight and capture the seafarers. The social role in Jacob's environment greatly respects hunters because of his prowess in catching sea beasts. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role.

e) 07/TSB/SI/C/00:16:08/Jacob

The Hunter: Can we beat it, Jacob? They say the Bluster moves the very sea.

Jacob : Aye, and it shoots fireballs out of its eyes, they say. It's enough to make your knees wobble. But I ain't afraid, cause I'm on the Inevitable with you lot.

The datum 07 shows that Jacob applying self-concept namely self-image based on Carl Roger's theory. Self-image happened because Jacob told the hunters that he wasn't afraid of the sea monsters because he was there on the ship inevitable with all the hunters. Jacob describes himself as having a brave personality because he is not afraid to fight sea monsters. The social role in Jacob's environment considers that the inevitable ship is the most respected hunting ship. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-image with the category personality and social role.

b. Self-esteem

1) Positive Response

a) 74/TSB/SE/S/01:41:05/Maisie

Maisie : Stop! If you do this, it never ends.



Figure 4.5 Sample of Data

The datum 74 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-esteem based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case, Maisie saw Red chasing Captain Crow who was trying to take the spear that was on the statue. But Captain Crow falls, and Red wants to devour him. Seeing this, Maisie immediately tried to stop Red, by standing in front of Red Bluster. Maisie asks Red Bluster to stop his actions, because if Red keeps doing this, this war will never end. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because increasing Maisie's bravery stops Red from attacking Captain Crow.

b) 79/TSB/SE/S/01:44:10/Maisie

Maisie: This war was started by the kings and queens what come before. And with every lie, their empire grew. Now this lot stands on the same perch and tells the same lies. For their greed.

The King: General!

Maisie : Let it end! Let it end!

The datum 79 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-esteem based on Carl Roger's theory. Maisie announce her speech in front of the villagers that the King and Queen had lie for a long time by making up fake stories so that humans would hate sea beasts. It was all done because of the King and Queen's greed. This makes the

development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie assertive told the truth, she also conveyed it firmly and with high self-confidence. Maisie asked that the King and Queen could stop their lies.

Maisie has the courage and high self-confidence to tell the truth. After Maisie knowing the fact that along this time the people had been lied to by the King and Queen by making stories or story books where the sea beasts had disturbed humans. In the fact it was humans who first started a war with the Sea Beast.

From here, self-esteem plays a role because the physical dilatation of Maisie's young age, surely her courage developed a positive response in affecting her self-esteem. However through this personality concept, the message of the movie is conveyed even though Maisie was still a child and had a small body it did not prevent Maisie from telling the truth.

c) 09/TSB/SE/C/00:19:56/Jacob

Jacob : The day you found me, I swore I would do everything in my power to keep people safe from them demons. If you would grant me this ship, I would accept, and it would be my honor.

Captain Crow: My boy. You're gonna do great things.

Datum 09 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case is conversation between Jacob and Captain Crow. Captain Crow tells Jacob that he will hand over the leadership as captain of the monster hunter and the Inevitable ship to Jacob after he succeeds in killing Red Bluster. And Jacob accepted it with it would be his honor and swore to do everything in his power to keep people safe from them monster. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter and it can influence his self-esteem.

d) 20/TSB/SE/C/00:29:13/Jacob

Jacob: Now, I believe the world still needs the hunters, so prove me wrong. Give us one more try for the Bluster. If we take it, you keep your promise, and we continue our alliance

Datum 20 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob makes an offer to the king and queen, if he and captain crow can catch the bluster then the hunter era still continue. In this case, Jacob shows his confidence and positive respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his pride being a hunter and doesn't want to look weak.

2) Negative Response

a) 32/TSB/SE/A/00:40:05/Maisie

Captain Crow: Maisie Brumble, cut those lines, and
I'll kill you for a coward!



Figure 4.6 Sample of Data

Datum 32 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-esteem based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case, Captain Crow threatens Maisie. If she kept cutting the rope/lines, he would kill Maisie for a coward. Receiving this negative response made Maisie a little confused and scared. But Maisie still tried to cut the lines. It shows from Maisie's action and negative respond affect self-esteem by Maisie.

b) 70/TSB/SE/A/01:30:30/Maisie

Jacob : Maisie, stop!

Maisie : Let her go!

Captain Crow: She's all vinegar.

Datum 70 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely self-esteem based on Carl Roger's theory. Maisie overheard a conversation between Jacob and Captain Crow who blamed Jacob for being friendly with sea beasts. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. Hearing Captain Crow's statement that belittled Jacob made Maisie angry. Maisie, who was lying on

the bed, immediately grabbed a knife and ran to stab Captain Crow, but her weak body made her fall. This action shows self-esteem with a negative response by Maisie.

c) 68/TSB/SE/C/01:29:24/Jacob

Captain Crow: I see. That's quite a story, Jacob. The hunter what befriended a beast. Hmm. The beast what took me deadlight. What am I to make of ye, Jacob?

Jacob : That thing and I, we, uh, had, uh, an understanding.

Captain Crow: A truce. Hmm? But there cannot be a truce without war. Whatever happened out there is nothing against hundreds of years of war.

Datum 68 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative response from Captain Crow, because he was annoyed with Jacob's story saying that he had been friends with sea beasts. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he felt pressured by Captain Crow's words that blamed his actions.

d) 69/TSB/SE/C/01:30:18/Jacob

Captain Crow: I've always known what I was, Jacob. I'm the son of a captain, who was the son of a captain. And if we are born to fight, then by God, let's fight.

That we may be tested and find our greatness. So I ask you, Jacob, my son, are you my enemy?

Datum 70 shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative response from Captain Crow. Captain Crow said that Jacob's experience was incomparable to the war that had occurred for hundreds of years. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob is humbled by Captain Crow who says that he is a descendant of a hunter whose grandfather and father were also captains.

c. Ideal self

1) Physically

15/TSB/IS/C/00:24:01/Maisie

Jacob: Oh, no, you ain't. A hunting ship ain't no place for a kid.

Maisie: You joined the ship when you were me age, and look at you now.

Datum 15 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely ideal self, based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case Maisie said that Jacob had become a crew member when she was Maisie's age. So, Maisie hoped to become a crew member

even though she was still young like Jacob. From the conversation it shows that Maisie uses the self-concept of ideal self with the category is physically, because Maisie made age's Jacob as the standard that she could be a hunter.

2) Social Role

a) 77/TSB/SI/C/01:43:48/Maisie

King: Who are you to malign your king and queen with such falsehoods? You have no right to speak!

Maisie: I have every right!

Datum 77 shows that Maisie applying self-concept namely ideal self, based on Carl Roger's theory. In this case, the king said that Maisie had no right to speak and slandered the King and Queen with lies. Maisie firmly stated that she had the right to speak. According to Maisie, everyone has the right to express opinions, regardless of age, profession or position. Maisie's ideal self, play a role because Maisie dared to tell the king that she had the right to speak even though she was still a child and only an orphan girl.

b) 12/TSB/IS/C/00:23:26/Maisie

Jacob: So they're...

Maisie: Aye That's just the way for a hunter, ain't it? You live a great life and die a great death.

Datum 12 shows Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. Maisie cut off Jacob's conversation and

immediately resonated his words as if he knew what Jacob was going to say. Maisie's parents have died and that's just the way for a hunter said Maisie. Maisie has the concept that being a hunter meant living a great life and dying a great death.

c) 03/TSB/IS/C/00:05:30/Jacob

Sarah: What course, Captain?

Captain Crow: We pressed on

Jacob: What?

Captain Crow: If Jim Nicklebones were half the sea dog he says he is, he wouldn't be in this mess.

Jacob: Captain, you know the code. It binds us to all who come before and all who come after.

Datum 70 shows Jacob applied self-concept namely ideal self. Sarah asked Captain Crow what course to do. The captain responded to continue the journey. Then Jacob reminds Captain Crow of the principle of the hunter, which has bonds the hunters who come before and all who come after. Jacob knew that his good hunter was not violating his code of ethics. From the conversation show that Jacob applied the self-concept called ideal self with the category of social role. Jacob referred to a self-concept that obeyed the rules of the hunter and had a firm principle.

Maisie still didn't give up on saving the Red Bluster who was captured by Captain Crow. From here, self-esteem plays a role because it is adjusted to the condition where Maisie is located. This is called a condition of worth which determines an individual's assessment of positive self-regards. According to Carl Rogers, conditions of worth are caused by experienced of conditional regard. Rogers believed that someone needs to be regarded positively by other, to feel valued, respected, treated with affection and love. Even though Maisie faced many obstacles, she did not give up easily and assertive to her principles.

d) 08/TSB/IS/S/00:16:37/Jacob

Jacob: All hunters die of the same thing.

The Hunter: Aye, being a hunter.

Jacob: That's right. Being a hunter. But every hunter dies a great death. Because every hunter lives a great life!

Datum 08 shows Jacob applied self-concept namely ideal self. Jacob gave motivation to the hunters that being a hunter. Every hunter dies a great death. Because every hunter lives a great life. From the speech and conversation show that Jacob applied the self-concept called ideal self with the category of social role. Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter.

Jacob has the concept that being a hunter meant living a great life and dying a great death. Jacob, who has joined Captain Crow since childhood, certainly has the desire to become Captain the inevitable ship someday. The social role in Jacob's environment considers being a hunter a noble job. "Live a great life and die a great death," goes the mantra of the monster hunters in animation movie "The Sea Beast."

2. The Construction of Self-Concepts Conveyed by The Main Characters In *The Sea Beast* Movie

Table 4.2 Characterization of Self-concepts Construction

The Part of Self-concepts	Self-concept Constructions			
	Speech	Action	Conversation	Behavior
Self-image	The main characters tell about their feeling, physically or their personality.	The main characters do something that describes their feeling, physically or their personality.	The main characters tell about their feeling, physically or their personality to their interlocutors.	The main characters give reaction to something which shows about them self-image.
Self-esteem	The main characters tell about the comparison of	The main characters do something about the comparison		The main characters gives reaction to something

	themselves with others in term of physical or personality.	of themselves with others in term of physical or personality.		which shows about them self-esteem
		The other characters give their reaction to response the main characters	The other characters tell about their responses to the main characters	
Ideal self	The main character tells about what their wish to become a person their want to be in the future.	The main character does something that their wish to become s person they want to be in the future.	The main character tells about their hopes or desires in feeling, physically or personality.	The main character gives reaction to something which shows about them ideal self.

a. Speech

Speech is when the character speaks or when a character expresses her opinion. The self-concept construction through speech in the self-image is when the character tells about her/him feeling, physically or personality. In the self-esteem is when the character tells about the comparison of her/him-self with them own self or other in term of physical

or personality. In the ideal self is when the main character tells about what she/he wishes to become a person she/he wants to be in the future or in social role.

1) 79/TSB/SE/S/01:44:10/Maisie

Maisie : This war was started by the kings and queens what come before. And with every lie, their empire grew. Now this lot stands on the same perch and tells the same lies. For their greed.

The King: General!

Maisie : Let it end! Let it end!

Datum 79 show that Maisie tells in front all the villagers that the King and Queen had lied for a long time by making up fake stories so that humans would hate sea beasts. It was all done because of the King and Queen's greed. Maisie asked that the King and Queen could stop their lies. Maisie uses a high intonation with repeated sentence patterns to clarify the meaning she wants to convey.

2) 75/TSB/SE/S/01:42:00/Jacob

Jacob: No more monster hunting!



Figure 4.7 Sample of Data

Datum 75 shows that Jacob said to Red Bluster with a spear breaking gesture so that Red Bluster would understand what he was

saying. Jacob uses a high intonation with simple sentence to clarify the meaning that he promised not to hunt the sea monsters again.

b. Action

Action is when the character does something like a habit or something special. The self-concept construction through action in self-image is when the character does something that describes feeling, physically or personality. In the self-esteem is when the character does something about the comparison of her/him with other in term of physical or personality. Also, the other characters give their reaction to response the main character. In the ideal self is when the main character does something that they wish to become a person they want to be in the future or in social role.

1) 56/TSB/SI/A/01:06:42/Maisie



Figure 4.8 Sample of Data

Datum 56 show that Maisie saw the Red Bluster's back full of lins' spears. Unable to bear to see this, Maisie pulled out the spear that had been stabbed in the Red Bluster's back. Maisie's movement reveals that she is kind-hearted child who likes to help other.

2) 58/TSB/SE/A/01:13:42/Jacob



Figure 4.9 Sample of Data

Datum 58 show that Jacob saw that Maisie was still pulling the spear from the Red Bluster's back. Touched by what Maisie was doing, Jacob also helped Maisie. Jacob's movement reveals that he is a kind man because he pity and respect with Maisie's actions.

c. Conversation

Conversation is when the main characters talk to other people and things they talks is about the character him/her self. The self-concept construction through conversation in the self-image is when the main character tells about her/him feeling, physically or personality to other people you talk to. In the self-esteem is when the other character tells about their response to the main character. In the ideal self is when the main character tells about their hopes or desires in feeling, physically or personality.

1) 40/TSB/SE/C/00:50:55/Maisie

Jacob : Oh, you are lost, girl. Your parents died heroes.

Maisie : I want to believe that, but maybe you can be a hero and still be wrong.

Datum 40 shows that Maisie want to believe that her parent died as heroes, but Maisie thought that being a hero might be wrong. Maisie was doubtful but tried to convince herself.

2) 18/TSB/SE/C/00:24:35/Jacob

Maisie : You ain't captain, are ya?

Jacob : Uh, no, but I am captain material.

Maisie : Captain material? Sorry. It just sounds funny.

Jacob : I mean, I will be the captain. Someday

Datum 18 shows that Jacob receives a negative response from Maisie. Jacob said he is captain material and will be captain someday. Maisie laughed at him. Jacob uses high intonation with simple sentence to clarify the meaning to maintain her self-esteem for her future.

d. Behavior

Behavior is when a character reacts to certain situation and condition. The self-concept construction through behavior in the self-image is when the main character gives reaction to something which shows about her self-image. In the self-esteem is when the main character gives reaction to something which shows about self-esteem. In the ideal self is when the main character gives reaction to something which shows about her/his ideal self.

1) 13/TSB/SI/C/00:23:40/Maisie

Jacob : So, uh, who's looking after you then?

Maisie : I'm staying at a children's home in Guelston, up the way. Except

I ain't staying exactly. I'm on the run, you see. And I ain't going back.

Datum 13 shows that Maisie gives reaction to something which shows about her self-image. Maisie describes herself to Jacob, who is staying at a children's home in Guelston, and is currently on the run and not coming back. Maisie shows bad behavior that she often runs away from children's home. Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with strong principles.

2) 05/TSB/SI/S/00:07:34/Jacob

Jacob: All right, ya fish killers! We come all this way for a proper fight. And now, we'll get it!

Datum 05 shows that Jacob reminded the hunters that their arrival was to fight and it was time. From the statement of Jacob, he indicated that his goal was to be a fighter to fight and capture the seafarers. The datum shows that Jacob gives reaction to something which shows about his ideal self. Through Jacob's behavior of always giving encouragement, motivation and reminded to his hunter friends, it shows that Jacob has a concept that is conscious of his social role as a hunter to remind each other.

B. Discussion

This subchapter is a discussion. It is explanation of data analysis based on the problem statement of the study. Based on the data there are 80 data there are collected. Based on research results related to self-concept in *The Sea Beast* movie (2022), the conclusions stated as follows: the parts of self-concept that found is dominant self-esteem. There are 60 self-esteem data from *The Sea Beast* movie and construct from conversation.

Based on the research finding above, the first is Maisie shows her self-image who is proud to have a background from a long line family of hunters. This can be seen from several conversations in which Maisie often describes herself as a long line family hunter. Maisie is an orphaned girl because her parents died while hunting the sea beast. This inspired Maisie to become a hunter like her parents. Besides that, her desire to become a hunter was also influenced by the book made by the monarch, which she always read. The social role in Maisie's environment assumes that being a hunter is a very noble job because catching the sea beasts will of course also save many lives. After her adventure with Jacob who met the Red Bluster made her realize that what she was thinking all this time was a mistake. Humans are influenced to hate the sea beasts because of the setting by the previous King and Queen through reading books.

Also, she shows her self-image is kind hearted children and provides positive benefits for those around her. This is related to be beneficial for others. She constructs from her kindness through speech, action and behavior. She saved the Red Bluster when it was attacked by a crab monster. Because

of her kindness, she could be best friend with Red Bluster. In return for helping the Red Bluster, Maisie is brought back home by the Red Bluster.

The second is Maisie has the courage and high self-confidence to tell the truth. Maisie tries to tell the truth and stop the war between humans and the sea beasts. Through her actions, Maisie tried to stop the Red Bluster from attacking Captain Crow and telling the truth about the lies that the King and Queen had done in front of all the villagers. Maisie asked that the King and Queen could stop their lies. Maisie uses a high intonation with repeated sentence patterns to clarify the meaning she wants to convey.

Maisie has the concept that being a child who doesn't give up easily and has strong principles. Receives a negative respond in the form pressure and threats from Captain Crow it is made Maisie doubt and fear. Knowing the situation was dangerous, through her action Maisie assertively principle kept on cutting the ropes that bound the sea beasts so the ship would not sink. And when Maisie was sick, she still didn't give up on saving the Red Bluster who was captured by Captain Crow.

From here, self-esteem plays a role because it is adjusted to the condition where Maisie is located. This is called a condition of worth which determines an individual's assessment of positive self-regards. According to Carl Rogers, conditions of worth are caused by experienced of conditional regard. Rogers believed that someone needs to be regarded positively by other, to feel valued, respected, treated with affection and love. Even though Maisie faced many obstacles, she did not give up easily and assertive to her principles.

The last is Maisie has the concept that being a brave and smart child. Even though Maisie is just an orphan girl and still a child, it didn't make her afraid to tell the truth. That shows through her speech in front of villagers and told the king that she has the right to speak even though she was still a child and only an orphan girl. However through this personality concept, the message of the movie is conveyed even though Maisie was still a child and had a small body it did not prevent Maisie from telling the truth.

Next about Jacob as the second main character that researcher analysis. Jacob shows his self-concept as a hunter who correctly recognizes his identity. Jacob has been a crew member of a ship since he was a child, which was when he was found floating in the sea by Captain Crow. So that he has had a lot of experience while being a hunter. Show from her speech, Jacob often gives encouragement and motivation to his fellow hunters, so they don't worry and aren't afraid of the sea beasts. Being a sea beast hunter, they must be ready to fight and ready to accept the risks.

It can be concluded that from the self-concept shown by Maisie, that she has a change in self-concept transformation in the course of her life story. Starting from the self-image that comes from a long line family of hunters, and then formed Maisie's self-concept, namely the ideal self with the social role category, which made her also aspire to become a sea monster hunter like her parents. After her adventure with Jacob who met the Red Bluster made her realize that what she was thinking all this time was a mistake. Humans are influenced to hate the sea beasts because of the setting by the previous King and Queen through reading books. By addressing the negative responses,

many obstacle, pressure and experiences that has influence Maisie's self-esteem, individuals can work towards developing a more positive and balanced self-concept. The therapeutic approach seeks to empower individuals, enhance their self-acceptance, and promote personal growth, ultimately leading to an improved self-esteem and overall psychological well-being (Rogers, 1954).

Jacob also shows his self-image as a man who has a kind hearted personality. It is meant that Jacob beneficial for other and provide positive benefits for those around him. That is constructs with his action and behavior when he always helped Maisie when she was in danger. His concept as being kind hearted will develop a positive response on the people around him. However through this kind hearted concept, the message of the movie is conveyed that the action of being hero such kindness will provide positive benefits for those around him.

Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter and it can influence his self-esteem. Jacob is asked to be next in line to be Captain the inevitable ship after Captain Crow catches the Red Bluster. From here, self-esteem plays a role because it will be an honor and pride for Jacob if he can become Captain of the inevitable ship. The social role in Jacob's environment considers that the inevitable ship is the most respected hunting ship. Jacob also has the concept of being a man who is ready to take risks and brave against evil. His respect for Captain Crow makes his self-esteem decrease if he has different thoughts with Captain Crow. After the debate in his heart,

Jacob realized that he had to fight for the truth, so he dared to take risks even though he had to fight Captain Crow.

And the last, Maisie and Jacob have the concept that being a hunter meant living a great life and dying a great death. Maisie's background in wanting to become a hunter was inspired by her parents and the books she read about hunters. While Jacob, who has joined Captain Crow since childhood, certainly has the desire to become Captain the inevitable ship someday. The social role in Maisie and Jacob's environment considers being a hunter a noble job. "Live a great life and die a great death," goes the mantra of the monster hunters in animation movie *The Sea Beast*. It's a spirited battle cry, sure, but it's also a morbid one, made only more grisly by the fact that the first character to say it is a child.

It can be concluded that from the self-concept shown by Jacob, that he has a change in self-concept transformation in the course of his life story. Starting with Jacob's background, who has joined Captain Crow since childhood, and then formed Jacob's self-concept, namely the ideal self with the social role category, which made Jacob has the desire to become Captain the inevitable ship someday. The social role in Jacob's environment considers being a hunter a noble job. "Live a great life and die a great death," goes the mantra of the monster hunters in animation movie *The Sea Beast*. After his long adventure with Maisie and meeting the Red Bluster, Jacob realized that what he was thinking all this time was a mistake. The King and Queen made up a lie about the sea beast because of their greed. This affects Jacob's self-esteem. Emotionally, Jacob's positive self-esteem leads to experiences of

confidence, satisfaction, and self-assurance. When he receives positive feedback, he feels a sense of pride and validation. His positive self-esteem provides a buffer against negative feedback or setbacks, as he has a strong sense of self-worth that is not easily shaken by external factors.

Based on research results related to self-concept in *The Sea Beast* movie, the conclusions stated as follows: the parts of self-concept that found is dominant self-esteem, because the relationship between fear and courage psychological and self-esteem can help individuals recognize the impact their fears have on their self-perception and take steps to cultivate courage, face challenges, and build a positive self-image. However, in (Rogers, 1954) theory, a positive self-esteem is not solely dependent on external validation but is also rooted in an individual's ability to accept and value themselves unconditionally.

Maisie and Jacob construct their self-concept by conversation, it has the most data in this research because self-concept is formed through the interaction to other and their response to Maisie and Jacob as the main characters. Maisie and Jacob see themselves that reflected in other character's response and then they form their self-concepts based on how they believe other characters see them.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is conclusion about the analysis and discussion as the answer toward two problems as stated in the problem statement. The second part is suggestion.

A. Conclusions

This part will deliver the conclusion of the analysis based on the problem statement that stated in chapter 1. The conclusion presented as follows:

The first problem is meant to find out the part of self-concepts that found in Maisie Brumble and Jacob Holland as the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie. The data is taken from *The Sea Beast* movie as the object of the research. From the data collected it can be seen that three parts of self-concept based on Carl Roger's theory appear in this movie. The self-concept is transformation start in the form of self-image reflected in Maisie and Jacob as the main character. They show their self-image who is proud to have a background from a long line family of hunters. It is form Maisie and Jacob self-concept, namely the ideal self with the social role category, which made their desire being a good hunter. And the last after their long adventure with and meet the Red Bluster, made their realized that what their was thinking all this time was a mistake. The King and Queen made up a lie about the sea beast because of their greed. This affects Maisie and Jacob's self-esteem. By addressing the negative responses, many obstacle, pressure and experiences

that has influence their self-esteem, individuals can work towards developing a more positive and balanced self-concept.

The second problem is meant to know how the main characters construct self-concept in *The Sea Beast* movie. As the result in this research, Maisie and Jacob construct the self-concept through speech, action, behavior, and conversation with other characters. Conversation has the most data in this research because self-concept is formed through the interaction to other and their response to Maisie and Jacob as the main characters. Maisie and Jacob see themselves that reflected in other character's response and then they form their self-concepts based on how they believe other characters see them.

In addition, the researcher found that Maisie has the concept that everyone has the right to speak and express opinions, especially to tell the truth. This shows that Maisie is able to overcome her fear because she has firm principles. And Jacob dared to make a decision even though it could affect his pride. Jacob's self-esteem play a role because he had to fight Captain Crow who was a captain that many people were proud of and he had saved Jacob when he was a child. So it takes great courage to fight the ego in himself in order to save and reconcile between humans and the sea beast.

Lastly, Maisie and Jacob have a kind hearted personality and provide positive benefits for those around them. That is constructs with their action and behavior to help each other. Their concept as being kind hearted will develop a positive response on the people around them. However through this kind hearted concept, the message of the movie is conveyed that the action of

being hero such kindness will provide positive benefits for those around them.

B. Implications

In accordance to the findings of the research, some implications could be attained in some fields of the study such as literature studies and English education. This research focuses on discussing the broader significance and consequences of the self-concepts portrayed by the main characters in the film. By analyzing the implications, this research aims to shed light on the thematic depth and social relevance of the characters' self-perceptions in the context of the movie. This study explores the psychological implications of the main characters' self-concepts. It delves into how their self-perceptions shape their behavior, emotions, and relationships throughout the narrative. By examining the characters' motivations, conflicts, and personal growth, the study highlights the profound influence of self-concept on their psychological well-being. It analyzes how their self-perceptions influence their interactions with other characters and the larger society within the movie. This research explores themes such as self-acceptance, identity formation, and the impact of societal expectations on individual self-concept. By making these connections, the study provides a platform for broader discussions on self-perception in contemporary society.

C. Suggestions

This part will deliver the suggestion based on the conclusion above. This research uses the theory of Carl Ransom Rogers about self-concept that develop potential of humanity to become a fully-functioning person, which the researcher seen from the main characters in *The Sea Beast* movie. There are suggestions for the further researcher and for the readers. The researcher hopes this research can be useful.

For the further researchers, this research discussed about fear and courage in psychological approach, movie and self-concept. The researcher hopes that it can be studied for the future research. Fear and courage can be learned in other literature's perspectives. Another self-concept can be found in movies or novel which can be found with various cases of self-concept with many theories. And also, the researcher hope that this research can be a reference for the further researchers who wants to create similar research, which is useful for the development of learning literature, especially for all English Letters Department, Culture and Language Faculty of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

For the readers, this research can be learn as psychological study especially self-concept itself that will be useful for dealing with psychological problem such as conceptualizing something to achieve in different ways. With Carl Rogers's theory, the readers can be better understands the nature or personality of each characters and can explain it in more detail in term of a human desire.

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APPENDICES

VALIDATION

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled "SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE SEA BEAST* MOVIE (2022)" has been checked and validated by Muhammad

Rizal, M.A., in:

Day : Monday

Date : June 05th 2023

Surakarta, June 05th 2023

Validator



Muhammad Rizal, M.A.

VALIDATION TABLE

SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE SEA BEAST* MOVIE

Data	Part of Self-concepts								Self-concept Construction			
	Self-image			Self-esteem		Ideal Self			S	A	C	B
	PH	P	S	PR	NR	PH	P	S				

In the horizontal column are parts of self-concept and self-concept construction. The parts of self-concept consist of Self-image, Self-esteem and Ideal Self. Self-image consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S); Self-esteem consists of Positive Response (PR), and Negative Response (NR); Ideal Self consists of Physically (PH), Personality (P), and Social Role (S). Self-Concept construction consists of Speech (S), Action (A), Conversation (C), and Behavior (B). Next is from vertical column is data of this research.

DATA MATRIX SELF-CONCEPTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE SEA BEAST* MOVIE

HUSNA KHARISMA SALSABILA


SRN. 196111033

No	Coding	Data	Part of Self-Concepts			Self-Concept Construction		Explanation	Valid/Invalid
1.	01/TSB/SE/C/00:02:17/Maisie	Matron: And, Miss Maisie, the king and queen care for you hunter orphans out of their kindness. When you disobey the house rules, you disrespect them. So we're not going to have any more attempts now, are we? Maisie: Absolutely not.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, The Matron told Maisie that disobeying the rules of the orphanage meant disrespecting the king and queen who had been kind enough to raise an orphan of hunters. Therefore, Maisie is expected not to run away from the orphanage again. But after the matron left, Maisie immediately prepared herself to escape from the orphanage. From the conversation showed the self-concept of the character Maisie is self-esteem with the category of positive response, which is shown by the attitude of confidence escaping the orphanage to realize her dreams. Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break	Valid
				P		A	✓		
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B	✓		
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
S									



								the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with strong principles. Note from validator:	
2.	02/TSB/SE/C/00:05:13/Jacob	Captain Crow: It's Jim Nicklebones' ship. Jacob: It looks like he's found a brickleback. Sarah: I'd say it found him. Jacob: We have to help him.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. From a conversation between Captain Crow, Sarah and Jacob who saw Jim Nicklebones' ship be attacked by brickleback. Then Jacob intended to help them. It showed self-esteem with a positive response from Jacob. Also, Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. Jacob intended to help Jim Nicklebones' ship, because in the social role Jacob understands the ethical code of a hunter must help each other. It shows that Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with the category is personality. Jacob shows his self-image as a man who has a kind hearted personality.	Valid
				P	✓	A			
				S	✓	C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

								Note from validator:	
3.	03/TSB/IS/ C/00:05:30/ Jacob	<p>Sarah: What course, Captain?</p> <p>Captain Crow: We pressed on</p> <p>Jacob: What?</p> <p>Captain Crow: If Jim Nicklebones were half the sea dog he says he is, he wouldn't be in this mess.</p> <p>Jacob: Captain, you know the code. It binds us to all who come before and all who come after.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely ideal self. Sarah asked Captain Crow what course to do. The captain responded to continue the journey. Then Jacob reminds Captain Crow of the principle of the hunter, which has bonds the hunters who come before and all who come after. Jacob knew that his good hunter was not violating his code of ethics. From the conversation show that Jacob applied the self-concept called ideal self with the category of social role. Jacob referred to a self-concept that obeyed the rules of the hunter and had a firm principle</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
4.	04/TSB/SE/ C/00:06:07/	<p>Captain Crow: Thirty years I've waited. Thirty</p>	<p>Self-image</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p>	<p>PH</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-</p>	Valid

	Jacob	<p>years! Blast!</p> <p>Jacob: Don't worry. We'll be to the Bluster in no time, Captain.</p> 		S		C	✓	<p>esteem. The utterance by captain Crow show his disappointment having waited a long time, 30 years before capturing the bluster was delayed due to helping the Nicklebones' ship that was attacked by brickeback. Then Jacob tried to calm Captain Crow by knocking his shoulder and asking him not to worry because soon they would soon catch the bluster. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob refers to a passionate self-concept and always gives positive vibes to the people around him.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B	✓		
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
5.	05/TSB/SI/S/00:07:34/Jacob	Jacob: All right, ya fish killers! We come all this way for a proper fight. And now, we'll get it!	Self-image	PH		S	✓	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. The utterances explain that Jacob reminded the hunters that their arrival was to fight and it was time.</p>	Valid
				P		A			
				S	✓	C			
			Self-esteem	PR		B	✓		
				NR					

			Ideal self	PH				From the statement of Jacob, he indicated that his goal was to be a fighter to fight and capture the seafarers. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role. Jacob shows his self-concept as a hunter who correctly recognizes his identity. Note from validator:	
				P					
				S					
6.	06/TSB/SE/C/00:11:38/Jacob	Jacob: Don't worry, lad. We got it right where we want it. The Hunter: Jacob, look out!	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob confidently said and asked the hunter not to worry when he was attacked by a brickleback. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his price and doesn't want to look weak. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B	✓		
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

7.	07/TSB/SI/C/00:16:08/Jacob	<p>The Hunter: Can we beat it, Jacob? They say the Bluster moves the very sea.</p> <p>Jacob: Aye, and it shoots fireballs out of its eyes, they say. It's enough to make your knees wobble. But I ain't afraid, cause I'm on the Inevitable with you lot.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p></p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, self-image happened because Jacob told the hunters that he wasn't afraid of the sea monsters because he was there on the ship inevitable with all the hunters. Jacob describes himself as having a brave personality because he is not afraid to fight sea monsters. The social role in Jacob's environment considers that the inevitable ship is the most respected hunting ship. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-image with the category personality and social role. Jacob shows his self-concept as a hunter who correctly recognizes his identity.</p> <p>Also, Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Some hunters began to complain about their work and how cruel it was to sea monsters,</p>	Valid
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								and then Jacob confidently motivated them to say that he was not afraid because I was in the Inevitable with them all. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob refers to a passionate self-concept and gives positive vibes to the people around him. Note from validator:	
8.	08/TSB/IS/S/00:16:37/Jacob	Jacob: All hunters die of the same thing. The Hunter: Aye, being a hunter. Jacob: That's right. Being a hunter. But every hunter dies a great death. Because every hunter lives a great life!	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely ideal self. Jacob gave motivation to the hunters that being a hunter. Every hunter dies a great death. Because every hunter lives a great life. From the speech and conversation show that Jacob applied the self-concept called ideal self with the category of social role. Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter.	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B	✓		
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S	✓				

									Note from validator:	
9.	09/TSB/SE/ C/00:19:56/ Jacob	Jacob: The day you found me, I swore I would do everything in my power to keep people safe from them demons. If you would grant me this ship, I would accept, and it would be my honor. Captain Crow: My boy. You're gonna do great things.	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, conversation between Jacob and Captain Crow. Captain Crow tells Jacob that he will hand over the leadership as captain of the monster hunter and the Inevitable ship to Jacob after he succeeds in killing Red Bluster. And Jacob accepted it with it would be his honor and swore to do everything in his power to keep people safe from them monster. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter and it can influence his self-esteem. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A				
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B				
				NR						
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						

10.	10/TSB/SE/C/00:22:46/Jacob	<p>Maisie: And you're Jacob Holland, who once killed four of them beasts in a span of two days. Is it true you done that? Four in two days?</p> <p>Jacob: Don't believe everything you hear, lass. Four in two days? It was five.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, conversation between Jacob and Maisie. Maisie asked Jacob if he was right to have killed four monsters in two days. Then Jacob replied with a little pride he said that he actually killed five monsters in two days. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-esteem with the category of positive response. Jacob has the concept that he proud to being a hunter and it can influence his self-esteem.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
11.	11/TSB/SI/C/00:23:11/Maisie	<p>Maisie: There's not a nobler profession, I says. I come from a long line of hunters meself.</p> <p>Jacob: Is that so?</p> <p>Maisie: Aye. Me</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, Maisie told and described that she came from a long line family of hunters. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with</p>	Valid

		parents were lancers. They served on the Monarch.		S				category social role Also, Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case from the conversation, Maisie considered that being a hunter was the noblest profession, because they killed monsters that once often attacked humans. Also, Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem with category is positive response. Maisie proudly told to Jacob that her parents were hunters serving on the Monarch. Note from validator:	
12.	12/TSB/IS/C/00:23:26/Maisie	Jacob: So they're... Maisie: Aye That's just the way for a hunter, ain't it? You live a great life and die a great death.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. Maisie cut off Jacob's conversation and immediately resonated his words as if he knew what Jacob was going to say. Maisie's parents have died and that's just the way for a hunter said Maisie. Maisie has the concept that	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S	✓				

								being a hunter meant living a great life and dying a great death. Note from validator:	
13.	13/TSB/SI/C/00:23:40/Maisie	Jacob: So, uh, who's looking after you then? Maisie: I'm staying at a children's home in Guelston, up the way. Except I ain't staying exactly. I'm on the run, you see. And I ain't going back.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie describes herself to Jacob, who is staying at a children's home in Guelston, and is currently on the run and not coming back. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category is social role, because she is an orphan girl so she lives in the children's home. Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with strong principles. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S	✓	C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B	✓		
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
S									


14.	14/TSB/SE/ C/00:23:55/ Maisie	Maisie: 'Cause I'm joining your crew. Jacob: Oh, no, you ain't. A hunting ship ain't no place for a kid.	Self- image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. The conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie wants to become a crew member on the Jacob ship. But Jacob wouldn't let Maisie, because a hunting ship ain't no place for a kid. It show that Jacob disagree if Maisie join his crew ship. This negative respond affect self-esteem by Maisie. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self- esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
15.	15/TSB/IS/ C/00:24:01/ Maisie	Jacob: Oh, no, you ain't. A hunting ship ain't no place for a kid. Maisie: You joined the ship when you were me age, and look at you now.	Self- image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case Maisie said that Jacob had become a crew member when he was Maisie's age. So, Maisie hoped to become a crew member even though she was still young like Jacob. From the conversation it shows that Maisie uses the self-concept of ideal self with	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self- esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH	✓				
				P					
				S					


								the category is physically, because Maisie made age's Jacob as the standard that she could be a hunter. Note from validator:	
16.	16/TSB/SI/C/00:24:12/Jacob	Maisie: You're a weapon against nature's darkest design. It says so on page 92. Jacob: Look, kid, I'm clever with a spear, but I've been lucky more than once.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. Jacob describes himself that he is clever with a spear and lucky more than once. From the conversation it shows that Jacob uses the self-concept of self-image with the category is personality. Jacob has a concept of himself that is always proud of himself. Note from validator:	Valid
				P	✓	A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
17.	17/TSB/SE/C/00:24:33/Jacob	Jacob: Trust me, Now, you should run along. Maisie: Right, then. I'll talk to Captain Crow. That's a man with real	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie tells Jacob that she wants to talk with Captain Crow, who have the real authority to decide	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				

		<p>authority. Jacob: Hey! I... I have authority. All right? Maisie: You ain't captain, are ya? Jacob: Uh, no, but I am captain material.</p>	<p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH P S</p>				<p>whether Maisie can be a crew member or not. And then, Jacob said that he also have authority because he is captain material. The question contains is about Jacob's authority, which he is not a captain. This negative respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his price and doesn't want to look weak.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
18.	18/TSB/SE/C/00:24:35/Jacob	<p>Maisie: You ain't captain, are ya? Jacob: Uh, no, but I am captain material. Maisie: Captain material? Sorry. It just sounds funny. Jacob: I mean, I will be the captain. Someday</p>	<p>Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self</p>	<p>PH P S PR NR PH P S</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>S A C B</p>		<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob said he is captain material and will be captain someday. Maisie laughed at him. From the conversation, this negative respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his price and doesn't want to look weak.</p>	Valid

								Note from validator:	
19.	19/TSB/SE/ C/00:25:02 /Maisie	<p>Maisie: Hey! Put me down! Let me go! Monster hunters are supposed to be heroes.</p> <p>Jacob: And here's me saving you. Evening, Rosie. You go through Guelston?</p> <p>Rosie: Aye</p> <p>Jacob: Right. Let her out there and not before. If that's not too much trouble.</p> <p>Maisie: Hey, this is kidnapping!</p> <p>Jacob: No, love. It's the opposite of kidnapping.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>		<p>Note from validator:</p> <p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, receives a negative response from Jacob made Maisie feel sad and angry to Jacob. Jacob forces Maisie to return to Guelston. From the conversation and action, this negative respond affect self-esteem by Maisie.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid

20.	20/TSB/SE/C/00:29:13/Jacob	Jacob: Now, I believe the world still needs the hunters, so prove me wrong. Give us one more try for the Bluster. If we take it, you keep your promise, and we continue our alliance	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob makes an offer to the king and queen, if he and captain crow can catch the bluster then the hunter era still continue. In this case, Jacob shows his confidence and positive respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his pride being a hunter and doesn't want to look weak. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A				
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B				
				NR						
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						
21.	21/TSB/SI/C/00:31:42/Maisie	Jacob: You stowed away? Maisie: I stowed away Jacob: Uhh, you stowed	Self-image	PH	✓	S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case Maisie admit that she stowed away or infiltrate to the	Valid	
				P		A	✓			
				S		C	✓			
			Self-	PR	✓	B	✓			

		<p>away</p> <p>Maisie: Uh, I.. Yeah</p> 	<p>esteem</p> <p>NR</p>						
			<p>Ideal</p> <p>self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>					
									<p>ship. The word "stow away" typically means to hide or conceal oneself or something else in a secret or inconspicuous manner, often with the intention of sneaking onto a vehicle, vessel, or into a place without permission. It shows from conversation and action which is where Maisie is hiding in the barrel. Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with the category is personality. Although Maisie looks like a bad girl who likes to break the rules, but on the other hand Maisie has a self-concept that is to be a brave child with strong principles.</p> <p>Also, Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Even though he infiltrated the ship, she didn't show any fear at all and even looked very happy and confident. This positive respond affect self-esteem by Maisie.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>


22.	22/TSB/SE/ C/00:31:53/ Maisie	<p>Jacob: You stowed away.</p> <p>Maisie: Uhh, I... yeah</p> <p>Jacob: Well, we're dropping you off at the nearest port. We're going after the Bluster. We can't have a kid mucking about.</p> 	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob gives a negatively response to Maisie because she was stowed away in the ship. Jacob's statement may impact for Maisie's self-esteem. From the conversation show that Maisie feel sad and angry because Jacob said that he will drop Maisie in the nearest port. This negative respond affect self-esteem by Maisie.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
23.	23/TSB/IS/ C/00:32:15/ Maisie	<p>Maisie: The right, proud commander of the second-greatest hunting ship whatever sailed.</p> <p>Captain Crow: Second-greatest? Which then, may I ask, is the</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case, Maisie said that Captain Crow is the second-greatest hunting, because she considers that she prefer to ship Monarch. This is because Maisie's parents served on the ship</p>	Valid


		greatest? Maisie: I'm partial to the Monarch, for it's the ship me parents served on.		S	✓			Monarch. From the conversation, it shows that Maisie uses the self-concept of ideal self with the category is social role. Maisie shows her self-image who is proud to have a background from a long line family of hunters. Note from validator:	
24.	24/TSB/SE/C/00:32:33/Maisie	Captain Crow: Then they died heroes, didn't they? Maisie: Aye Captain Crow: I like this kid. She's all vinegar. Jacob: But, C-Captain... Captain Crow: Sarah, be good enough to take her in, would you? Sarah: Aye, Captain	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PH P S	 ✓ 	S A C B	 ✓ 	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Captain Crow gives a positive response to Maisie. This is shown by Captain Crow allows Maisie to join his ship, being impressed by Maisie's enthusiasm. This positive respond affect self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie has the concept that being a child who doesn't give up easily and has strong principles. Note from validator:	Valid

25.	25/TSB/SE/C/00:33:39/Maisie	<p>Maisie: You're... Sarah Sharpe. They say no first mate is more loyal than...</p> <p>Sarah: That's enough. I've heard your speeches, Miss.</p> <p>Maisie: My speeches kept me on this boat.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Sarah and Maisie. Maisie conveys her admiration for Sarah, but she gets a negative response from her. Sarah asked Maisie to stop her speeches, but Maisie proudly said that she could be on this ship because of her speech. This positive respond affect self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie has the concept of being a self-confident child and having a positive vibes within herself.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
26.	26/TSB/SE/C/00:34:29/Jacob	<p>Captain Crow: We passed Rum Pepper Island in the night. We've reached the Dregmorr.</p> <p>Jacob: Aye, and we'll</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>✓</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Captain Crow said that they have reached the Dregmorr. Jacob gives</p>	Valid

		find that thing soon enough.	self	P S				support to Captain Crow and said that they will find the Bluster soon enough. This positive respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob refers to a passionate self-concept and always gives positive vibes to the people around him. Note from validator:	
27.	27/TSB/SE/C/00:34:37/Maisie	Maisie: I wonder if I might need something a little... larger? Jacob: Hey, where'd you get that knife? Maisie: Sarah gave it to me, 'cause I'm a hunter now.	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S	✓	S A C B	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie feel very happy and excited get knife from Sarah, she even challenged saying maybe she needed a bigger knife. From the conversation show that positive respond affect self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie has a self-concept of being a passionate child and not wanting to look weak. Note from validator:	Valid

28.	28/TSB/SE/ C/00:35:16/ Jacob	Jacob: The monsters, I can handle. But that one, she'll be the death of me. Captain Crow: You'll recall the hunter's code binds us to all who come before and all who come after. I see a fire in her.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob complains about Maisie's whereabouts to Captain Crow. Even though it's easy to handle a monsters, but Maisie's presence can be death of him. In this case, Jacob was worried about Maisie's presence. This negative respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
			29.	29/TSB/SI/ S/00:36:44/ Jacob	Jacob: All right, ya fish killers! We come all this way for a proper fight and...	Self-image	PH		
P		A							
S	✓	C							
Self-esteem	PR					B			
	NR								
Ideal self	PH								
	P								
	S								

								self-concept as a hunter who correctly recognizes his identity. Note from validator:	
30.	30/TSB/SE/C/00:36:52/ Jacob	Maisie: Jacob! What's happening? Jacob: Maisie, get back to your room! Go, Stay away from the window. 	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob asked Maisie to come into his room, because at that time they were fighting monsters. Maisie looked terrified and didn't budge. Then Jacob immediately picked up Maisie and walked into her room. This negative respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob shows his self-concept as a man who has a kind hearted personality Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A	✓		
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
31.	31/TSB/SE/C/00:39:28/ Jacob	Jacob: The ship can't take it. We have to cut the lines. Captain Crow: I've	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, Jacob gives advises to Captain Crow to cut the	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-	PR		B			

		never run from a fight, and I won't start now. Jacob: We must! Even dead, it'll drag us to the bottom!	esteem	NR	✓			ropes holding the monsters, fearing it could cause the ship to sink. Captain Crow gives a negative response about Jacob's suggestion. From the conversation show that negative respond affect self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob has a self-concept of focusing on the safety of the entire crew despite failing to catch the red bluster, which shows that Jacob does not care about his personal ego and good heartedness. Note from validator:	
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
32.	32/TSB/SE/A/00:40:05/Maisie	Captain Crow: Maisie Brumble, cut those lines, and I'll kill you for a coward! 	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, Captain Crow threatens Maisie. If she kept cutting the rope/lines, he would kill Maisie for a coward. Receiving this negative response made Maisie a little confused and scared. But Maisie still tried to cut the lines. It shows from Maisie's action and negative respond affect	Valid
				P		A	✓		
				S		C			
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

								self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie has the concept that being a child who doesn't give up easily and has strong principles. Note from validator:	
33.	33/TSB/SE/C/00:40:36/Jacob	Captain Crow: Jacob! Bring her to me! Jacob: What are you gonna do? Captain Crow: I said bring her to me! Jacob: She's just a child. Captain Crow: I'm giving you an order! Jacob: Please, Captain. Captain Crow: Bring... her... to... me.	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S	✓	S A C B	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Captain Crow asked Jacob to bring Maisie to him. Jacob knows that captain crow is furious with Maisie for keeping him from catching the bluster. Jacob was certainly worried about Maisie's condition if he handed Maisie over to Captain Crow. Jacob tries to plead with Captain Crow not try to hurt Maisie, because she is just a child. Captain Crow looked even angrier and took out his gun. It affects negative respond Jacob's self-esteem. Jacob had a kind self-concept and high	Valid

								respect for Maisie because of the fear Maisie would be hurt by Captain Crow. Note from validator:	
34.	34/TSB/IS/C/00:42:41/Masie	Maisie: Is it gonna chew us, or will we get digested slowly with acids? Jacob: I don't know, Maisie. This is all new territory for me. Maisie: Haven't you hunted these things your whole life? Jacob: We kill 'em, lass. We don't study 'em.	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S			S A C B	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case, conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie asked Jacob if they were going to die with gonna chew by bluster or digested slowly with acids. Jacob said that he don't know about it. Maisie thought Jacob should have understood because he was used to hunting monsters. Maisie's thinking applies the ideal self with the category is social role. Maisie has a self-concept that always has a high curiosity and smart child. Note from validator:	Valid
35.	35/TSB/SE/	Maisie: What are you	Self-	PH			S	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob	Valid

	C/00:45:14/ Jacob	going to do? Jacob: I'm gonna kill it. Maisie: Kill it? How? Jacob: Well, I don't know. I just get pumped up and kind of wing it.	image	P S		A C		✓	applied self-concept namely self-esteem. It shows from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. In this case, Jacob confidently tells Maisie that he will kill the bluster. Jacob just prepared his heart and the rest was spontaneous. It affects Jacob's self-esteem. Note from validator:	
36.	36/TSB/SE/ C/00:45:25/ Maisie	Jacob: I don't want to overthink this, all right? I'm just gonna kill it Maisie: I don't know about this.	Self-image	PH P S		S A C		✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie doubts that Jacob will kill the Bluster. It affects Maisie's self-esteem, because of her doubtful and worried feelings about Jacob and The Bluster. Note from validator:	Valid
37.	37/TSB/SE/ C/00:45:27/	Maisie: I don't know about this.	Self-image	PH P		S A			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-	Valid


	Jacob	Jacob: I'm Jacob Holland, remember, who killed five of them beasts in the span of two days. And this is just another beast.		S		C	✓	<p>esteem. In this case the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative respond from Maisie, but don't doubt it. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob and will still kill the bluster. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his price and doesn't want to look weak. Also, Jacob applied self-concept namely ideal self. This is shown in Jacob's statement to reassure Maisie. He thought that it must be able to kill the bluster easily, since he once even killed five beasts in the span of two days. It shows that Jacob applied the ideal self with the category is social role.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S	✓				
38.	38/TSB/SE/C/00:50:22/Maisie	Jacob: It was before my time, but everyone knows it's true.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		

		Maisie: What if them things ain't as bad as they say? I mean, the sea is their home. We went after her, didn't we? What if we just left 'em alone?	Self-esteem	PR		B		conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie asked Jacob, is it true that monsters attacked humans for the first time? Jacob confirmed that is right and everyone know it's true. It affects negative respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because she started to have doubts and had different thoughts with Jacob about the monster.	
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
								Note from validator:	
39.	39/TSB/SE/C/00:50:34/Jacob	Jacob: We kill them because they kill us. Do I need to remind you that one of them things took your parents? Should they have just left the monsters alone? Maisie: I... don't know.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Receives a negative respond and doubt from Maisie. It affects positive respond to Jacob's self-esteem. That shows by Jacob's trying to convince Maisie that we kill monsters because they kill humans. And remind Maisie that her parents were also killed by them. Jacob's	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
					NR				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

								statement development a positive response of his self-esteem. Note from validator:	
40.	40/TSB/SE/C/00:50:55/Maisie	Jacob: Oh, you are lost, girl. Your parents died heroes. Maisie: I want to believe that, but maybe you can be a hero and still be wrong.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie want to believe that her parent died as heroes, but Maisie thought that being a hero might be wrong. Maisie's statement development a positive response of her self-esteem, because she was convincing herself. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
41.	41/TSB/SE/C/00:51:00/Maisie	Jacob: You're not making... You're not making any sense. Maisie: Why did Red swallow us?	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie receives a negative	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				


		Jacob: Oh, "Red," is it? Maisie: She, not it. I think it's a she, and I think she was protecting us from Crow.	Ideal self	PH					respond from Jacob because her thought. It affects positive respond to Maisie's self-esteem. This is shown through Maisie's thoughts trying to convince Jacob that The Bluster is not really like people's thoughts, Maisie even feels that the Red Bluster is trying to protect her from Captain Crow. Note from validator:	
42.	42/TSB/SE/C/00:51:24/ Jacob	Jacob: I don't wanna argue about it, all right? 'Cause I don't want to attract any of the multitude of monsters on this island, that, that I wouldn't be on if you hadn't cut them lines! Maisie: So we're not arguing? So what are we doing? Jacob: I'm going to	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob argues and blames Maisie for stopping him from killing the monsters. It affects positive respond to Maisie's self-esteem. This was proven by Jacob trying to calm himself and ignoring Maisie's words. Jacob said that he would go find provisions to go home and then return	Valid
				P		A				
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B				
				NR						
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						

		gather supplies. I'll take you to Guelston, and when I get back to the ship, we'll finish what we started.						Maisie to Guelston and continue his mission of hunting monsters. Jacob's statement development a positive response of her self-esteem. Note from validator:	
43.	43/TSB/SE/C/00:55:53/Maisie	Jacob: What are you doing? Maisie: I, uh... I'm afraid anything I say will upset you. Jacob: You're probably right.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob asked what Maisie was doing?. Maisie was reluctant to answer because she knew her answer would upset Jacob. It affects negative respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because she felt that Jacob was often angry with him so that whatever Maisie did would look wrong in Jacob's eyes. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
44	44/TSB/SI/	Jacob: Just don't move.	Self-	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie	Valid

	C/00:56:05/ Maisie	<p>Maisie: I'm sorry, but I've always wanted a pet.</p>  <p>Tapi aku sudah mehamainya.</p>	<p>image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie describes herself that she is an animal lover. It showed when Maisie said she always wanted pet and the action of hugging the baby blue monster tightly. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category personality.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
45.	45/TSB/SE/ C/00:56:07/ Maisie	<p>Jacob: That's not a pet. It's a monster, and we're not keeping it.</p> <p>Maisie: But I already named it.</p> <p>Jacob: Let me guess. Blue! You named that one Red. You named this one Blue.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie received a negative response from Jacob saying that the creature was a monster and we would not keep it. It affects negative respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because Jacob's statements made her upset and lose heart.</p>	Valid

									Note from validator:	
46.	46/TSB/SE/ C/00:56:21/ Maisie	Jacob: We stay much longer, and we'll have a rainbow of critters that wanna eat us. Maisie: But he's so cute! Look at this face. Jacob: You and I have a different idea of cute. Maisie: Nooo	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie received a negative response from Jacob about the monster. It affects negative respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because Jacob's statements and the action that threw the baby blue monster. It made Maisie upset and lost heart. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A				
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR		B				
				NR	✓					
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						
47.	47/TSB/IS/ C/00:56:49/ Maisie	Maisie: You're too young to be this mean. Jacob: And you're too old to be giving in to childish temptations. Maisie: It ain't childish to want a pet. Lots of	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie tells Jacob that he is too young to be evil. That means Maisie sets the age standard when it comes to doing mean	Valid
				P		A				
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR		B				
				NR						
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						


		people have pets.		S	✓			things. Also, Maisie disagreed with Jacob's opinion that wanting a pet was childish. According to Maisie everyone can have a pet regardless of age. It shows that Maisie applied the ideal self with the category is social role. Note from validator:	
48.	48/TSB/SI/C/00:57:02/Jacob	Jacob: Well, I seen some things, all right? Point is we don't know what he'd do. We don't know anything about this island, except we've got to get off it, by thunder!	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob tells Maisie that he seen some things all right. The purpose of Jacob's statement is that he knows a lot of things because of the experience he has gone through. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category personality. Note from validator:	Valid
				P	✓	A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									


49.	49/TSB/SI/C/00:58:42/Jacob	Jacob: The Dregmorr is thick with monsters, but don't worry. If there's one of them things within a mile of us, I'll sense it	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob told Maisie not to worry because he could sense monsters within a mile radius. Indirectly he describes himself as a person who is sensitive to the existence of the sea beasts. It shows Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image with category is personality. Note from validator:	Valid
				P	✓	A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
			50.	50/TSB/SI/A/01:00:53/Maisie		Self-image	PH		
P	✓	A					✓		
S		C							
Self-esteem	PR					B			
	NR								
Ideal self	PH								
	P								
	S								



								<p>immediately ran towards the crab monster's eyes and pulled it. And finally the red bluster can beat the crab monster. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category is personality. Maisie shows her self-image is kind hearted children and provides positive benefits for those around her.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>			
51.	51/TSB/SE/C/01:02:25/Maisie	<p>Maisie: Maybe Red can take us!</p> <p>Jacob: Back to the island?</p> <p>Maisie: No, back home!</p> <p>Jacob: You have really lost it.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>				<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie received a negative response from Jacob. According to Jacob, Maisie lost her mind, because red bluster won't help her. It affects negative respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because it makes her upset and unconfident.</p>	Valid

								Note from validator:	
52.	52/TSB/SE/ C/01:03:33/ Jacob	Maisie: Hey! Red! See this little guy? Jacob: You're wasting your time. Maisie: And this is me. And this is him. Jacob: Are you putting on a puppet show? We're sinking here. Maisie: We need to get way over there. And I wonder if you might be good enough to take us? Jacob: Well, if she does understand ya, she don't wanna help. Bright side? She didn't eat ya. Now, get bailing.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie tries to tell the Red Blusters that they need her help getting home, but Jacob feels that what Maisie's doing is a waste of time. It affects negative respond to Jacob's self-esteem, because he doubts Maisie asked Red Bluster for help and Jacob isn't sure if Red Bluster will help. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
				PH					
Ideal self	P								
	S								
53.	53/TSB/SE/ C/01:04:08/ Maisie	Maisie: I told you she was more than a beast! Woo! The world is wide, Jacob. And you	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case from the conversation between Maisie and	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-	PR	✓	B			

		don't know everything.	esteem	NR				Jacob. Jacob's guess that the red bluster won't help them turns out to be wrong. Maisie said that these are not ordinary monsters and there are many things in this world that we do not know. It affects positive respond to Maisie's self-esteem, because she was very sure that the red bluster would understand what he was saying and help them get home.		
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						
54.	54/TSB/SE/C/01:05:02/Jacob	Jacob: All right, beast. I need you to turn. Okay? Can you turn? Can you turn to starboard, yeah? To the right. Right, ya dumb beast. Right. Can you turn to the right? That way! Maisie: You can scream all day. She don't understand ya.	Self-image	PH		S			Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob tried to ask and tell the Red Bluster to turn right to get to Rum Pepper island, he also explained in sign language hoping that the Red Bluster could understand it. But the Red Bluster didn't understand Jacob's request so he didn't comply with Jacob's request. It affects negative respond to Jacob's self-	Valid
				P		A	✓			
				S		C	✓			
			Self-esteem	PR		B				
				NR	✓					
			Ideal self	PH						
				P						
				S						

		<p>Jacob: Oh, she understands, all right. She's just being monstrous.</p> 						<p>esteem.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
55.	55/TSB/SE/C/01:05:45/Maisie	<p>Maisie: He's wondering if you might turn a smidge. Like this, see? That's it! Thanks, girl! Not so hard.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>		<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Maisie saw Jacob unsuccessfully asking the Red Bluster to turn right. Then, Maisie tried to tell Red Bluster by giving examples of directions to turn right, and that succeeded in making Red Bluster understand and follow Maisie's directions. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because Maisie felt both proud and happy to be able to direct Red Bluster</p>	Valid

								so easily.	
								Note from validator:	
56	56/TSB/SI/A/01:06:42/Maisie		Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case from the action by Maisie. Maisie saw the Red Bluster's back full of lins' spears. Unable to bear to see this, Maisie pulled out the spear that had been stabbed in the Red Bluster's back. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category is personality. Maisie shows her self-image is kind hearted children and provides positive benefits for those around her.	Valid
				P	✓	A	✓		
				S		C			
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
57.	57/TSB/SE/S/01:11:05/Jacob	Jacob: Yeah, well, you know, I'm, uh... I'm used to a bigger target, all right?	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob ran out of food supplies so he tried to catch fish	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C			
			Self-	PR	✓	B	✓		


			esteem	NR						with his spear. But after so many attempts, he still can't catch fish. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob maintained his pride by saying that he used to catch bigger target. Jacob has a self-concept that takes great care of his price and doesn't want to look weak.	
			Ideal self	PH						Note from validator:	
				P							
				S							
58	58/TSB/SE/C/01:13:42/Jacob		Self-image	PH		S				Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Jacob saw that Maisie was still pulling the spear from the Red Bluster's back. Touched by what Maisie was doing, Jacob also helped Maisie. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob begins to care and respect the Red Bluster.	Valid
				P	✓	A	✓				
				S		C					
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B				Also, Jacob applied self-concept namely self-image. Jacob's actions	
				NR							
			Ideal self	PH							
				P							
				S							

								<p>help Maisie show that he is a good natured personality. It show self-image with the category is personality. Jacob shows his self-image as a man who has a kind hearted personality.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
59.	59/TSB/SE/C/01:13:57/Maisie	<p>Maisie: But if that ain't true, then how are you supposed to know what is? And how do we know the sea beasts ever plucked ladies out of their veggie patches? That there really were the dark times? Maybe they didn't start this war.</p> <p>Jacob: Maybe, but, why would we?</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob read a book about monster hunters, and he felt that the contents in the book had a lot of problems. It made him and Maisie wonder about the authenticity of the story. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because it made her even more convinced that all the stories were fake made by the kingdom to influence people to hate and kill the sea beast.</p>	Valid

								Note from validator:	
60.	60/TSB/SE/C/01:18:12/ Jacob	Maisie: That ain't you no more. You're not Jacob Holland who killed four of them beasts in a span of two days. Jacob: It was five. Maisie: You're Jacob Holland who befriended a beast, saved me life, and led us all the way to Rum Pepper Island. Jacob: We made it.	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie give a positive response to Jacob, Maisie said that the current Jacob is not the Jacob who killed four monsters in two days. Jacob is now a friend of the beast and the savior. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob because Maisie's statement increased her confidence. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
61.	61/TSB/SE/C/01:19:06/ Maisie	Jacob: Well, then I'll, uh, take you to Guelston, won't I? Maisie: Guelston is a place. It ain't a family. I ain't going back there,	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Jacob says that he will send Maisie back to Guelston. This makes the development	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
				Ideal	PH				

		and you ain't going back on that ship. So all you have is me. And all I have is you. And that don't sound so bad. So, what do you say? Should we give it a go?	self	P S				of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because Jacob's statement made Maisie sad, because she didn't want to return to Guelston, where she had no family. Currently only Jacob has Maisie and so does Jacob. Note from validator:	
62.	62/TSB/IS/C/01:19:33/Maisie	Maisie: Should we give it a go? Jacob: You mean, uh...You mean, like a family? Maisie: Sure, I-I don't know. Maybe if we pretend long enough, it could feel real?	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S		S A C B		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. They can't go back to where they came from. Maisie hopes to become family with Jacob and live in peace between humans and the sea beasts. Even if you have to pretend, maybe after a while it will feel real. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely ideal self with category is social role. Note from validator:	Valid


63.	63/TSB/SE/C/01:19:56/Maisie	<p>Jacob: What, are you picturing us on a farm or something?</p> <p>Maisie: I said "never mind," ya donkey. So never mind.</p> <p>Jacob: It's just I-I don't think I'm...</p> <p>Maisie: You got something in your ears?</p> <p>Jacob: All right, all right.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie regretted telling Jacob what she wanted, and she asked Jacob not to bring it up again. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because she was a little annoyed with Jacob and she thought Jacob wouldn't agree with her either.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
64.	64/TSB/SE/C/01:20:38/Jacob	<p>Jacob: Well, girl, this has been an improbable adventure. And I thank you for all you've done, but, uh, it's time to go home now.</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <p>Self-esteem</p> <p>Ideal self</p>	<p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p> <p>PR</p> <p>NR</p> <p>PH</p> <p>P</p> <p>S</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>S</p> <p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, Jacob thanks to the Red Bluster for helping and driving him and Maisie home. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he was happy to be back</p>	Valid

								safely and happy to be friends with sea beasts. Note from validator:	
65.	65/TSB/SE/A/01:20:58/ Jacob	Jacob: And I promise I'll never hunt sea monsters again. No more monster hunting! Hang about. Okay, No more! No more! Ow! Jeez! Look, you understand the point I'm trying to make here, right? It's a... It's a symbolic gesture. Maisie: I think she understands. 	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S	✓ ✓	S A C B		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob said to Red Bluster with a spear breaking gesture so that Red Bluster would understand what he was saying. Jacob said that he promised not to hunt sea monsters again. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he was happy to be back safely and happy to be friends with sea beasts. Note from validator:	Valid
66.	66/TSB/SE/	Jacob: Red, listen to	Self-	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob	Valid


	C/01:23:00/ Jacob	me. Just leave. This doesn't have to be a fight. No, Red. Go. Go on, Red. Just leave them be. Maisie: Red, we have to go. Please! Jacob: No, Red! No! Maisie: Red! Come back!	image	P		A		applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Red Bluster sees the royal ship preparing equipment to catch him. Seeing this, Red Bluster walked towards the ship and wanted to destroy it. But Jacob and Maisie try to keep the Red Bluster from responding to the hunters from the royal ship. But the Red Bluster continued to approach the Royal Ship, and made the hunters aware of the Red Bluster and finally a fight ensued. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he was scared and worried about the Red Bluster's safety. Note from validator:	
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
67.	67/TSB/SE/ C/01:25:48/ Maisie	Jacob: No, lass There's nothing to be done. Maisie: She doesn't have to do this. Jacob: Yes, she does	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie was sprawled as a result of falling while	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				


			Ideal self	PH				running after the Red Bluster. Maisie is worried about Red Bluster's safety, because Red Bluster shouldn't have to fight poachers. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because she was scared and worried about the Red Bluster's safety.	
				P					
				S					
								Note from validator:	
68.	68/TSB/SE/C/01:29:24/Jacob	Captain Crow: I see. That's quite a story, Jacob. The hunter what befriended a beast. Hmm. The beast what took me deadlight. What am I to make of ye, Jacob? Jacob: That thing and I, we, uh, had, uh, an understanding. Captain Crow: A truce. Hmm? But there cannot	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative response from Captain Crow, because he was annoyed with Jacob's story saying that he had been friends with sea beasts. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he felt pressured by Captain Crow's words that blamed his actions.	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					


		be a truce without war. Whatever happened out there is nothing against hundreds of years of war.						Note from validator:	
69.	69/TSB/SE/C/01:30:18/Jacob	Captain Crow: I've always known what I was, Jacob. I'm the son of a captain, who was the son of a captain. And if we are born to fight, then by God, let's fight. That we may be tested and find our greatness. So I ask you, Jacob, my son, are you my enemy?	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Captain Crow and Jacob. Jacob receives a negative response from Captain Crow. Captain Crow said that Jacob's experience was incomparable to the war that had occurred for hundreds of years. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. Jacob is humbled by Captain Crow who says that he is a descendant of a hunter whose grandfather and father were also captains. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR	✓				
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
70.	70/TSB/SE/	Jacob: Maisie, stop!	Self-	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie	Valid

	A/01:30:30/ Maisie	<p>Maisie: Let her go! Captain Crow: She's all vinegar.</p> 	<p>image</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td></td> <td>A</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Self-esteem</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PR</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Ideal self</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PH</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	P		A	✓	S		C		PR		B		NR	✓			PH				P				S				<p>applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie overheard a conversation between Jacob and Captain Crow who blamed Jacob for being friendly with sea beasts. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. Hearing Captain Crow's statement that belittled Jacob made Maisie angry. Maisie, who was lying on the bed, immediately grabbed a knife and ran to stab Captain Crow, but her weak body made her fall. This action shows self-esteem with a negative response by Maisie.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	
P		A	✓																														
S		C																															
PR		B																															
NR	✓																																
PH																																	
P																																	
S																																	
71.	71/TSB/SE/ C/01:30:56/ Jacob	<p>Maisie: You need to help Red. She's our friend. Jacob: I'm sorry. I'll get you back to Guelston. You'll be safe. You'll</p>	<p>Self-image</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PH</td> <td></td> <td>S</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td></td> <td>A</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </table> <p>Self-esteem</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PR</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Ideal</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PH</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	PH		S		P		A		S		C	✓	PR		B		NR	✓			PH				<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Jacob. Maisie asks Jacob to save the Red Bluster. This makes the development of a</p>	Valid				
PH		S																															
P		A																															
S		C	✓																														
PR		B																															
NR	✓																																
PH																																	

		have a good, long life.	self	P				negative response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because Jacob feels he won't be able to save Red. Jacob tells Maisie that he will return Maisie to Guelston, because it is a safe place. Jacob showed mistrust/ negative thinking and surrendered to circumstances.	
				S					
								Note from validator:	
72.	72/TSB/SE/C/01:32:27/Maisie	Maisie: It's not right what they're doing to Red. She saved us. You have to believe me, please. Sarah: I believe you. Maisie: Then help me stop them. Sarah: I've been fighting them beasts all me life, and I've seen things that will never go away. This ship is all I	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Maisie and Sarah. Maisie asks Sarah to trust her that Red has saved Maisie and Jacob. Sarah believes it, but she can't help Maisie save Red. This makes the development of a negative response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. Because she's disappointed and saddened at Sarah's refusal to help her save Red.	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

		know. Maisie: No first mate more loyal than Sarah Sharpe.						Note from validator:	
73.	73/TSB/SE/C/01:37:22/Jacob	Jacob: Captain! Captain Crow: Jacob, get back on the ship. Jacob: I can't let you do it. Captain Crow: You dishonor me, boy. As you dishonor all them hunters what come before. All them what died heroes. Jacob: Aye, they were heroes. But you can be a hero and still be wrong.	Self-image Self-esteem Ideal self	PH P S PR NR PH P S	✓ ✓	S A C B		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, the conversation between Jacob and Captain Crow. Jacob stopped Captain Crow who was about to plunge his spear into the Red Bluster. This makes Captain Crow angry and leads to a fight between Jacob and Captain Crow. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob. This is shows from the courage and enthusiasm that arose from Jacob, even though Captain Crown continued to humiliate him. Note from validator:	Valid
									

74.	74/TSB/SE/S/01:41:05/Maisie	<p>Maisie: Stop! If you do this, it never ends.</p> 	Self-image	PH		S	✓	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Maisie saw Red chasing Captain Crow who was trying to take the spear that was on the statue. But Captain Crow falls, and Red wants to devour him. Seeing this, Maisie immediately tried to stop Red, by standing in front of Red. Maisie asks Red to stop his actions, because if Red keeps doing this, this war will never end. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because increasing Maisie's bravery stops Red from attacking Captain Crow. Maisie has the courage and high self-confidence to tell the truth.</p> <p>Note from validator:</p>	Valid
				P		A	✓		
				S		C			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
75.	75/TSB/SE/S/01:42:00/Jacob	Jacob: No more monster hunting!	Self-image	PH		S	✓	<p>Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Jacob applied self-concept namely self-esteem. In this case, Jacob said to Red</p>	Valid
				P		A	✓		
				S		C			

			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B		Bluster with a spear breaking gesture so that Red Bluster would understand what he was saying. Jacob said that he promised not to hunt sea monsters again. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Jacob, because he was happy to be back safely and happy to be friends with sea beasts. Note from validator:
			Ideal self	NR				
				PH				
				P				
				S				
76.	76/TSB/SE/S/01:43:03/Maisie	Maisie: Our books, our history, is a lie. I don't believe the beasts ever threatened our shores. It was just a story. A story told by them! For generations, they've taught us to hate the beasts and sent the hunters out to destroy them. And the beasts learned to fear us and	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie conveyed her speech to the people that the books, the history that existed is a lie, it was all made by the kingdom by the previous kings and queens. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. With high enthusiasm and self-confidence, Maisie tells the lie that the King and Queen have done.
			Self-esteem	P		A		
				S		C		
				PR	✓	B		
			Ideal self	NR				
				PH				
				P				
				S				

		hate us, and they fought back!						Note from validator:	
77.	77/TSB/SI/C/01:43:48/Maisie	King: Who are you to malign your king and queen with such falsehoods? You have no right to speak! Maisie: I have every right!	Self-image	PH		S		Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. The king said that Maisie had no right to speak and slandered the King and Queen with lies. Maisie firmly stated that she had the right to speak. It shows Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role, it is because all humans have the right to speak and express opinions. Maisie boldly told the truth, she also conveyed it firmly and with high self-confidence Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S	✓	C	✓		
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					
78.	78/TSB/SI/S/01:43:52/Maisie	Maisie: I come from a long line of hunters that died your great death! Your kingdom was paid for with their blood,	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-image. In this case, Maisie told and described that she came from a long line family of hunters. It shows Maisie	Valid
				P		A			
				S	✓	C			
			Self-esteem	PR		B			
				NR					

		and their blood!	Ideal self	PH				applied self-concept namely self-image with category social role. Maisie shows her self-image who is proud to have a background from a long line family of hunters.	
				P					
				S					
								Note from validator:	
79.	79/TSB/SE/S/01:44:10/Maisie	Maisie: This war was started by the kings and queens what come before. And with every lie, their empire grew. Now this lot stands on the same perch and tells the same lies. For their greed. King: General! Maisie: Let it end! Let it end!	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie delivered her speech in front of the villagers that the King and Queen had lied for a long time by making up fake stories so that humans would hate sea beasts. It was all done because of the King and Queen's greed. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie. Maisie boldly told the truth, she also conveyed it firmly and with high self-confidence. Maisie asked that the King and Queen could stop their lies. Maisie has the courage and high self-confidence to tell the	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
			Ideal self	PH					
				P					
				S					

								truth. Note from validator:	
80.	80/TSB/SE/S/01:44:41/Maisie	Child: Listen to her! Villagers 1: Let the beast go! Villagers 2: Listen to the child! Maisie: Now I'm done.	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Maisie got a positive response from the villagers, they all believed what Maisie said. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because increase Maisie's self-confidence. Maisie has a self-concept that always spreads spirit and positive vibes to the people around her. Note from validator:	Valid
				P		A			
				S		C			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
				Ideal self	PH				
P									
S									
81.	81/TSB/SE/S/01:46:25/Maisie	Maisie: Two lives were saved that day. One man and one beast. And with that, the world began to change. No ship would ever sail the	Self-image	PH		S	✓	Based on Carl Rogers (1959), Maisie applied self-concept namely self-esteem. Finally there is peace between humans and beasts. There will be no more monster hunting. No ship would ever sail the Dregmorr again. And the	Valid
				P		A			
				S	✓	C			
			Self-esteem	PR	✓	B			
				NR					
				Ideal	PH				

		Dregmorr again. And the mysteries beyond would remain undisturbed. I don't think about it much though. Red is safe, and I have everything I need right here. I'm going to live a great life	self	P				mysteries beyond would remain undisturbed. This makes the development of a positive response affecting self-esteem by Maisie, because he felt very happy and going to live a great life.	
				S				Note from validator:	