CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Psychology and Movie

According to the website from Exploring Your Mind (2020), psychology and movie have many things in common, but the explanation of these two disciplines have not been sufficient. The relation between psychology and movies is like happening with hypnosis. It is impossible for these two disciplines which can join their way to explain the connection between psychology and movie. At the end of the 19th-century, psychology and movie come simultaneously. It means the human being is as old as the history of the human being itself. In 1879 Wilhelm Wundt did his experiment on his first laboratory about psychology, in 1895 the Lumiere brother made their series of projected cinemas. At the beginning of the 20th-century, the connection between psychology and movie had its great relevance. The actresses or actors were the model of the psychological character. They showed the character's personality through actors and actresses.

There are some points about character psychology: moral standards, personal premise, ambition, frustrations, disappointment and temperament, attitude towards life, complexes, extroversion, and introversion. Introversion has four elements, which are ambivalence, abilities, character qualities, and IQ. The points above are the background of how characters behave at the beginning of the movie-raise the conflict-climax. At the beginning of the movie, the character's personality does not show yet. When the conflict comes up, the characters will show their personality until the climax.

The movie would be more interesting if it has a conflict. Conflict occurs when the protagonist needs problem-solving to achieve their goals. A story without conflicts would be uninteresting. There are two basics about the conflict consist of external and internal. External conflict is when the character go against what they look and feels in the world, mostly it happens out of their body. Meanwhile, the internal conflict is in the main character's mind or heart, like emotional pain. Below these are the types and examples of the external and internal conflicts which occur in the story (Edwards Gina, 2020):

External

Person vs. Person is also known as man vs. man or protagonist vs. antagonist. In the movie or story, this type clearly shows the good vs. the bad. This type involves two characters with opposing, opinions, or goals. An interesting story is when one character claimed themselves right and the other also claimed there were right. An example of this type can be found in the movie *The Wizard of Oz* when Dorothy faces the Wicked Witch.

Person vs. Nature, this type is to show a conflict between the character against nature like animals or weather. An example of this type can be found in the movie Life on Pi, in which the protagonist must face a trapped tiger in a boat.

Person vs. Society, this type shows the characters against tradition, an institution, a law, or some social structure. An example of this type in the movie To Kill a Mockingbird (1962) is about racism by Atticus Finch to the racist community in Harper Lee's.

For person vs. technology, the character has a conflict with technologies and how to cope with them. The examples are Apollo 13 (1995), 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968), and I, Robot (2004). And the last of internal is person vs. supernatural, this type is about the character who has the relationship between she or he with the ghost, aliens, vampire, and werewolf. An example of this type on The Exorcist (1973) tells about a 12 years old girl possessed by the devil inside herself (WarnerBross.com).

Internal

The first one is person vs. self, this kind of type is when the character battling with their demons and good inner, or in a simple way is the character is struggling to be a good person. An example of the movie from this type is The Hunger Games (2012) when the character needs to survive in the battle arena with her desire not to kill another person. Meanwhile person vs. destiny which relate to fate/luck/God. This type is ambiguous because besides the people understanding among the categories before. Fate is the individual v.s themselves, it means they have an inner struggle. Meanwhile, in the religious or communities, the character would face God, other people, and society.

2.1.1 Characterization

The character in the story is acting and speaking the dialogue. The character also has a conversation with the other characters in the story. According to Bennet and Royle (2004:60), they are the object of curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. There are two types of characters, which are major and minor (Pope, 2005). The key to a major character is in the story is the

main character or protagonist. Sometimes the protagonist faces the antagonist in the story that can occur the conflict. A minor character is consists of a supporting role that aims to illuminate the protagonist.

- Major Character

  According to Pope, major character is the protagonist or the main character who facing the conflict with the antagonist in the story. The antagonist is the character who against what the protagonist. Major character also dominating the story and always appear in the story.

- Minor Character

  Pope also stated that the function of the minor character is as a point view of the character and minor character's appearance is brief. Minor character also help to drive the story forward. The impact of the minor character is to helping or interfering the conflict.

Each character has different traits. The major character would be dynamic, changing, and growing through the story. On the other hand, a minor character is more static. According to Sutton (1971), characters in the story are dividing into four types which are Flat character, Round character, Static character, and Dynamic character

- Flat Characters

  A flat character is a minor character. The minors are relatively simple, have two traits that are positive and negative, and tend to be predictable. In the story, they using their flaw or strength.

- Round Character

  A round character is the opposite of a flat character. A round character is a major character. A round character mostly acts as a hero/heroine. Even they are heroic in the story but, they sometimes became a neutral protagonist. The protagonist is the center of the action to face up the antagonist, and they can adapt to some new circumstances (Sutton, 1971). The author describes these characters seems like in real such as physically, emotionally, and mentally.

- Static Character

  Static characters are do not change in the story. The static characters are not affecting their lives. Sutton also states that these characters almost essential comedy and essential to serious drama. Easily, static characters commonly unchanged in the story.

- Dynamic Character

  A dynamic character is the opposite of a static character. It means this character would change throughout the story. According to Sutton (1971), significant changes depending on the sight or understanding, commitment, and physical.

2.2 Psychoanalysis

According to American Psychological Association (2021) psychoanalysis is a therapy to release individual emotions and memories. The function is to lead the client to heal. The goals of psychoanalysis to bring what is on the unconscious to consciousness.

The founder of psychoanalysis itself is Sigmund Freud from Austria. His specialty is analyst unconscious conflict based on the client's dreams and fantasies (Cinema, 2020). According to what Freud believed, behavior and personality are getting from constant and interaction of psychological conflict. It is related to three levels of awareness are consist of the preconscious, conscious, and unconscious. Those parts are the key to influencing individual behavior (Bockarova, 2019)

2.2.1 The Aspect of Personality

According to Freud, he divides three parts of levels of an individual personality. Those parts are subconscious, conscious, and unconscious. According to Cherry (2020), those parts can describe as an iceberg. The top of the iceberg is conscious, the middle is subconscious, and the bulk is unconscious. Below these is the explanation of the three levels of people's mind.

Consciousness contains thoughts, memories, feelings, and wishes which show awareness of an individual's moments. This level is mental processing that clients will think and talk rationally (Buckley Letara, 2019). It means the conscious mind is the way of an individual to deliver what they thought and what they feel, sometimes it along with memories if they remember or remind some moments.

Preconscious is connecting to anything that can bring into the conscious mind. According to Julia Thomas (2020), preconscious refers to unconscious thoughts that individuals cannot think recently about what they remember, but sometimes it can give them a trigger.

Unconscious is contains feelings, thoughts, urges, and memories that are outside of conscious awareness. Unconsciousness is unacceptable or unpleasant, like pain, anxiety, and conflict (Bockarova, 2019)

Freud views (Sigmund Freud, 2017), human personality is complex and has components. According to Freud, there are three components of human personality. It consists of the id, the superego, and the ego. The elements have a role to work together to create complex human behavior. Each component has its contribution to the personality, and it's has a powerful influence on an individual (Ackerman, 2020)

The Id: Freud states that this element is the source of psychic energy, which means the id is to make primary components to the personality. This component is the only component that presents birth. This element is also the beginning of the unconscious includes instinctive and primitive behavior. The Id is controlling pleasure principle, which can trigger desires, wants, and needs. The key of the id is in human life because there would be expectations that should be occupying. For example, an individual in increase of hunger or thirst, so he or she needs to eat or drink.

The ego develops from the id, and the ego is the elements that have responsibility for dealing with real-life / reality. The ego is controlling the reality

principle. It means to satisfy the id's desire in realistic and socially in an appropriate way. The ego would think before deciding something.

Superego has the moral and high principle to encourage individuals to act socially and morally in an acceptable way (McLeod, 2013). Freud also states that the superego is providing to making some judgments. The function of the superego is trying to make individual behavior perfect and civilize, it is to prevent all unacceptable urges of the id and the ego to act by conditioning with realistic principles (American Psychological Association, 2021).

2.2.2 Defense Mechanisms

People use defense mechanisms to separate them from unpleasant events, actions, and thoughts (Buckley, 2019). Defense mechanisms also the way individuals coping with their problems of life like stress or feels hard (Holland & Healthline, 2020). Psychological behavior might take care of the individual to positioning the distance between them and unacceptable feelings (guilty and shame). According to Kimberly Holland, defense mechanisms are normal and natural to the individual. It is also a part of psychological development. The function is to get to know or help an individual's behavior.

Defense mechanisms themselves have methods that can show what individuals would feel when they experience some unpleasant moments. In 1936, Anna Freud wrote her book called "*The Ego and The Mechanisms of Defense*". She explains the kind of defense mechanism through the ego. There are ten methods to discover how far the types are effectively proving during the process of observing.

Regression is a method that works by returning to the previous event (Freud on Feist, 2008: 36). According to Anna, it is to suggest people's behavior to fixating them into an earlier event. For example, someone would cry when they hear a piece of sad news.

Repression acts to keep information, memories, feelings, thoughts from the conscious awareness. Repression aims to keep unacceptable desires or thought from the unconscious mind to avoid or minimize anxiety feelings (Cherry Kendra, 2019).

Reaction Formation is a method that aims to reduce anxiety by conducting the opposite action (Bockarova, 2019)

(Freud on Feist, 2008: 35). Anxiety feelings come from conscious behavior that can make individuals feel unacceptable unconscious thoughts or emotions in their society (McLeod Saul, 2020). According to Freud, people using this method to hide their true feelings by oppositely behaving in society.

Projection, according to Corey (2009), is a method that reveals human feelings and ascribing to other people. This method is the process of individuals pretending as someone else just because they did not like themselves and want to be another. The process of projection is allowing by the expression of the desire, but the ego is not recognized, therefore it reducing anxiety feeling.

According to Kendra Cherry (2019), denial frequently describes the situation of humans. This kind of situation is when they unable to cope the reality. Denial is the method of ignoring reality to protect themselves from moments or events that can make them into the problems (Cherry, 2019).

To relieve the frustration, the analyst uses this method to direct a dangerous impulse from effortless people (Bockarova, 2019).

A displacement is an act of dealing with a stressful situation that is unhealthy when individuals bring it into behavior.

Freud states that sublimation is a sign of maturity of people to act commonly in society in an acceptable way. Sublimation is a method that allows individuals to convert their unacceptable behavior into more acceptable behavior (Cherry, 2019).

Undoing is to avoid unconscious awareness of disturbing impulses by thinking or act to encourage the situation to get better in an inappropriate way (Costa Rui, 2017). The individual will do something which rude to fix the condition after hurting someone feels. In this method, someone uses to lie in front to get someone's heart or attention again.

Intellectualization is a method that allows individuals to avoid thinking about something that can make stressful and being emotional about the situation. Intellectualization is to reduce anxiety by thinking about the objects (Valliant, GE, 1992). An example of this method is when someone diagnoses some diseases. They would explore the kind of disease to avoid some distresses.

Rationalization is a method that individuals using to giving a plausible or logical reason to excuse their actions (Freud Schultz, 1009: 62). Not only avoiding anxiety feelings, but rationalization would be a protection of themselves.

2.4 Personality

Personality is a representation of the habits or traits a person has and is usually manifested in the way he responds to the environment, other humans, objects, problems, circumstances, etc**.**

- **Cheerful**

  According to Cambridge Dictionary, cheerfulness is the state of being happy and positive. Lindsay Holmes (2017) elaborate signs of someone being happy, signs of being happy are people share their happiness, proud of people's successes, enjoy every moments, having healthy relationship, know how to relieve stresses, having siblings, would appreciate little things, and easy to make new friends.

- **Introvert**

  According to Smith (2020) being introvert is to make someone comfortable and focusing their inner mind and ideas, rather they know what happen in the reality. They like to enjoy the time by not too much people like one or two people. Michael also elaborates some signs of an introvert person such as need quite to concentrate, reflective, taking time for the decision, comfortable being alone, does not like group or crowded, not talking too much, feel tired after in crowd, have several friends and they close with them, and daydreaming.

- **Problematic**

  Problematic is someone that annoying and unenjoyable while others can't seem to get enough of them (Padilla, 2017). According to Dan Brennan,

MD (2020) there are some signs of problematic person or toxic person such as being manipulated into something that they do not want to do, make strange behavior that make people confused, never apologize someone, make someone uncomfortable, they need an attention, and being dramatic.

2.3 Previous Study

Psychoanalysis of The Main Character As Seen in The Movie "Brightburn" by David Yoroversky by (Ahmadi Tresno, 2020) from English Literature Department Adab and Humaniora Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

The research is using the main character of the movie as the objective. The writer uses psychological theory. His analysis is about characterization, discover the conflict from the main character, and reaction from the character's conflict experience. Unfortunately, the writer did not write the name of the main character. The writer found the conflicts that the main characters experienced are bullying, rejection, threats, and betrayal by friends and family. According to his research, the main character solves the problem by using the Id.

The Analysis of Psychological Aspects of the Main Character in Walt Disney Movie "Maleficent" by (Lia Listiana, 2016) from English Education Program, Language and Art Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mataram.

The research is to identify the Id, Ego, and Superego surface the daily life of the main character, and describing the psychological aspects (Id, Ego, and

Superego) that affect the main character. The writer using Psychoanalysis in her research.

The writer found the psychological aspects of the main character in the movie. The id shows that Maleficent has ambitions for revenge on King Stefan, who betrayed her. The ego shows that Maleficent has a desire to curse King Stefan's daughter, Aurora. The superego of Maleficent is regretting and self-criticism about what she did to Aurora.