

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Previous Studies

Previous studies used to provide examples of how to analyze and conduct a research with a good result and they have function to regard a new research finding. Hence, in order to do the proper analysis, the writer has review five previous studies which become the writer's consideration to conduct the study. However, there are differences and similarities from the previous studies and the recent research.

The first previous study from Muwana (2017) entitled *De Clerambault Syndrome that reflected in Major Character in Steve Shill's Movie "Obsessed"* has objectives to analyze ego defense mechanism and the symptoms of De Clerambault Syndrome. In doing the analysis, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method and conducted psychological approach to find out the ego defense mechanism and symptoms of De Clerambault syndrome from the main character of "*Obsessed*" movie. Moreover, the researcher also used Freud's theory of psychology. As the result of the findings, it shows that there are four ego defense mechanisms that are shown by the main character, they are: displacement, regression, rationalization and projection. Meanwhile the symptoms of De Clerambault syndrome of the main character are: delusion, hallucination, harassing behavior, stalking and lie. Here, the writer needs to review this previous study because it also analyzed the similar topic of erotomania (De Clerambault's syndrome) that suffered by the main character.

Hence, it gives information for the writer of how analyze erotomania in literary work by using psychological theory.

The research from Putri, Nugroho and Asikin (2020) entitled *Psychological Analysis on Arthur Fleck in "Joker" Movie* investigated the psychological disorders of Arthur Fleck, as the main character in the movie of "Joker". In doing the analysis, the researchers applied descriptive qualitative method and conducted Cherry's Theory (2019) of psychological disorders. Further, the result of the research indicated that the character of Arthur Fleck has psychological disorders such as schizophrenia, dissociative and trauma. Moreover, the researchers also noticed that the psychological disorders of Arthur Fleck are appear since he was a kid and they are getting worse when he stops his medicines. In this case, the writer needs to review this previous study since it shows other psychological disorders that suffered by the character of Arthur Fleck in the movie of *Joker* (2019) and it gives information to the writer about psychological disorders and how it can be analyzed by using psychoanalysis study.

Another previous study is a thesis from Adillah (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Delusion on Leading Character Portrayed in Beth Revis' Novel A World Without You* examined the types and cause of delusion that are portrayed in the leading character from the novel of *A World Without You*. in order to do the analysis, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method and applies psychological approach. Moreover, in investigating the delusion suffered by the leading character of Bo, the researcher conducts a theory from Leeser and O'Donohue (1999). The result of the findings show that the researcher finds that there are three types of delusion suffered by the leading character of Bo, they are: delusion, grandiose delusion, somatic

delusion and delusion of control. In addition, the cause of the delusion of Bo is categorized as environmental cause. Here, the writer reviews this previous study since it discussed delusion that suffered by the main character. In this case, erotomania or De Clerambault's syndrome is highly correlated with delusion because erotomania itself is called as delusional love. Hence, from this research, the writer is able to understand about the difference of delusion and erotomania.

The next previous study is from Razak (2014) in a form of thesis entitled *Edward Daniels Delusion in The Martin Scorsese's Movie "Shutter Island"*. In this research, it has objective to describe the types of delusional disorder on the major character Edward Daniel from the movie of "Shutter Island" and describe the treatments which used to cure the delusion. In doing the analysis, the researcher applied psychological approach and descriptive qualitative method. Moreover, the research also conducted by using Jasper (1993) and Munro (1999) theories that are discussing about symptoms and types of delusional disorder. Further, as the result of the findings, it shows that the types of delusional disorder experienced by the major character, Edward Daniels are: grandiose, jealous, persecutory and somatic types. In addition, the researcher also found that the treatment to cure delusional disorder that depicted in the movie are: individual therapy and using drug such as anti-psychotic. In this case, the writer also reviewed this previous study since it contains with another information related to the delusion. Based on Munro (1999) in this research, erotomania is one of many various of delusional types. Thus, this research really helps the writer to add the information related to erotomania.

Lastly, the previous study from Rizki (2015) entitled *The Characteristics of Postmodern Film in Gondry's Eternal Sunshine of The Spotless Mind: A Film Study*

has objectives to analyze the characteristics of postmodernism and postmodern film in *Gondry's Eternal Sunshine of The Spotless Mind* and to explain how the characteristics of postmodern film are presented in the film. In this research, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative method and conducted cinematography aspects to analyze the characteristics of postmodernism in the film. Thus, the result of the research shows that there are five characteristics found in the film of *Eternal Sunshine of The Spotless Mind*, they are: the boundaries between past and present, terrorizing the nostalgia for the past, present the unrepresentable, femme fatale as female character and the using of violence and wild sexuality. Further, the research also found that the characteristics of postmodern film are presented by using mis-en-scene, including setting of place, time and lighting. Moreover, the uses of cinematography including the editing technique, lens, motion and sound. In this case, the writer needs to review this previous study since it gives information for the writer about cinematography aspects and how it can be applied to analyze film/movie.

## **2.2 Psychological Approach**

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior (Stangor in Amelia and Dintasi, 2019; Asia and Samanik, 2018) and psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of literary work's meaning (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a; Suprayogi and Novanti, 2021). In this case, when discussing about psychology in the term of literary work, it also means that studying about author's imagination and mind (Yunara & Kardiansyah, 2017).

The psychological theories and approach are pioneered by Sigmund Freud, he stated that in the psychological approach, the author's perceptions, dreams, conscious or unconscious mind, the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text are also taken into consideration (Freud in Aras, 2015: 5). In addition, Freud in Aras (2015) also stated that most themes that are represented by the authors might be the signs of their own personality traits and the study of psychological aspects in literary work is known as psychoanalytical study. In that case, in order to do the analysis of psychology in literary work, psychological approach is needed to be applied.

Thus, it makes literature and psychology are related to each other. Literature reflects human life, moreover, psychology is regarded as an inseparable part of literature. "A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality" (Emir, 2016: 1). "Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul and there exists a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work" (Freud et al in Aras, 2015). Based on the explanation, it can be said that psychology and literature is related one into another. In the literary works, the writer believes that the author will always put a psychological aspect.

In summary, the key element in both psychology and literature might be described as the total pattern of characteristics ways of behaving and thinking that regarding to the author's unique and distinctive method of adjusting to his/her environment.

Therefore, since psychological approach is the study about psychological condition of characters in a literary work and erotomania is highly related to the mental disorder, the writer needs to apply this approach to analyze erotomania or De Clerambault's syndrome on the characters from the movie of *Joker* (2019) by Todd Phillips.

### **2.3 Erotomania (De Clerambault's Syndrome)**

Erotomania or De Clerambault's syndrome is originally coined by Gaetan Gatian de Clerambault, a French psychiatrist who known in Anglo-American literature for the syndrome of "pure" erotomania (Rey in Berrios and Kennedy, 2002). On the original work of Clerambault, his last student is the one who put it into presentation with title "les psychoses passionelles" (passional psychoses) in 1942 after Clerambault died in 1934 (De Clerambault in Capriani et al, 2012). As time passed, the work of Clerambault has been referred to such exotic terms such as phantom lover syndrome, delusional loving, erotomania, melancholie erotique, amor insanus, old maid's insanity and paranoia erotica (Cipriani et al, 2012).

The syndrome characteristically involves a young woman with the delusion that a man whom she considers to be of higher social or professional standing is in love with her. Hence, she develops an elaborate delusional process about this man, his love for her and he is pursuing her and total commitment to her (De Clerambault in Jordan et al, 2006). In this case, De Clerambault stated that the syndrome itself may persist for a period of few weeks in the recurrent form and it can be replaced by a similar delusion of another man, but the longest reported case is 37 years without any improvement. Unfortunately, this syndrome is not only occurred to woman, but

also to man. However, men are often stalkers and may become violent (De Clerambault in Jordan et al, 2006).

Berrios and Kennedy (2002) identified the concept of erotomania into four historical definitions, they are: unrequited love leading to general disease, the practice of excessive physical love, unrequited love as a form of mental disease and the belief of being loved by someone else. As it seen, Erotomania once was considered as a general disease or some kind of practice that was showing an exaggerated physical love. However, as time passes, the experts then finally concludes that Erotomania or De Clerambault's syndrome is highly correlated to the condition where someone (the sufferer) beliefs that he/she is being loved by someone else (that he/she likes).

Thus, Erotomania (De Clerambault's syndrome) is known as a rare disorder in which an individual has a delusional belief that a person of a socially higher standing fall in love with her/him (De Clerambault in Seeman, 2015). As it supported by Enoch and Trethowan in Berrios and Kennedy (2002), Erotomania is defined as a delusion that another person, usually with higher social status is in love with the patient (sufferer). In addition, Jordan et al (2006) mentioned that erotomania is a relatively uncommon and misunderstood disorder that characterized by the presence of a persistent erotic delusion. Hence, based on the explanations, it can be said that erotomania is a kind of mental disorder where the sufferer has delusional belief that a person with high social status is falling in love to him/her.

## **2.4 Causes of Erotomania**

In the case of Erotomania or De Clerambault's Syndrome, Kelly (2005) stated that there are two main aspects that are considered as the causes, they are:

### **2.4.1 Brain Anomalies**

Kelly (2005) finds out that in the patient with erotomania (delusional love) had a significantly greater degree of temporal lobe asymmetry and also greater volumes of lateral ventricle than normal people or even those patients with schizophrenia. In other word, people with erotomania mostly have different size in the certain parts of their brain (which so far that is noticed by the experts are the temporal lobe and lateral ventricle).

### **2.4.2 Brain Injury**

In some reports written by Kelly (2005), they are shown that patients with erotomaniac delusion are having brain injury (especially the traumatic one) as a child had residual right hemiparesis and complex partial. Another case shows that a man with a history of multiple head injuries (and bipolar disorder) also developed an erotomaniac delusion as well. Hence, it can be said that the injuries that are accidentally harm humans' brain are highly possible involved in the development of erotomania (delusional love). In addition, Hurley and Moore (1999) also mentioned that an imbalance of certain chemicals in brain (neurotransmitters) has been linked to the formation of delusional symptoms and it causing developmental disabilities as well. Thus, because of the developmental disabilities, the sufferer of erotomania tends to live alone or live with his/her parent since the sufferer feels an emotional abandonment or being neglected by the society.



## **2.5 Characteristics of The Sufferers of Erotomania (De Clerambault's Syndrome)**

Kelly (2005) explained that there are seven points that are showing the characteristics/criteria of the sufferer of Erotomania or De Clerambault's syndrome:

### **2.5.1 A Delusional Conviction of being in Amorous Communication with Another Person**

One of the essential elements of erotomania are the conviction of being loved despite the loved person having done nothing to encourage that belief. The patient has an intense preoccupation with the loved person, and interprets/distorts any actions of the loved person to fit, they may act on the delusion by approaching or communicating with the loved person, which can include stalking, threatening or menacing behavior. In some cases, erotomania has led to assault and potentially fatal outcome for the victim.

### **2.5.2 The Delusion from The Sufferer is of Sudden Onset and Chronic**

The onset of delusions (such as communicating with a person that he/she loved) that are experienced by the sufferers of erotomania mostly sudden and may be gradual (worse) in the future.

### **2.5.3 The Object (the One that He/She Loves) is of Higher Rank**

The "loved person" of the erotomania sufferers is typically a person of higher social status who may even be unknown to the patient but is a public figure. However, another case also shows that the "object of the loved one" in the mind of the erotomania sufferers are those who have higher social rank than themselves (it does not have to be as famous as public figure).

#### **2.5.4 The Sufferers of The Erotomania Believes that The Object is The First to Fall in Love (with him/her) and The First to Make Advances**

All of erotomania cases show that the sufferers are keep mentioning that the one that they loved are the one who make the move (such as the one who talks to them in the first place or the one who comes to them, etc).

#### **2.5.5 The Object of The Amorous Delusions Remains Unchanged**

In this characteristic, the research of erotomania explains that since the scenes where their (the sufferers) loved ones only exist in their minds, it makes their “loved ones” appearances remain unchanged in some particular ways.

#### **2.5.6 The Sufferer/Patient Provides an Explanation for The Paradoxical (complicated) Behavior of The Loved One**

When the sufferers of erotomania comes to psychiatrist, they tend to tell them about prove that they are not hallucinating and what they feel and done were real without any real testimonies from their “loved ones” in the real live.

#### **2.5.7 The Sufferer Thinks that They are not Hallucinating**

The sufferer of erotomania might not noticed that they are having erotomania for many years since their delusions seems real without attracting attention to anyone. Hence, it is highly possible that many isolated patients with erotomaniac delusions never come to medical attention, unless they are committing social disruptive acts.

As it seen from the characteristics above, it can be noticed that the sufferer of the erotomania (the patient) is having a delusional love with someone in his/her life. The sufferer feels like he/she talks to the object (the person that he/she loves) and thinks that is real but it does not. Even worse, the patient/the sufferer of erotomania

also thinks that the object is the one who fall in love with him/her on the first place and the first who make advances. Hence, the delusion is very sudden and chronic, so that the sufferer thinks that they are not hallucinating. Thus, by using Kelly's theory (2005) of Erotomania's characteristics, the writer is able to describe Erotomania that is reflected on the character of Arthur and Penny Fleck from the movie of Joker (2019) by Todd Phillips.

## **2.6 Film Semiotics by Metz**

Chandler in Hal (2021) explained that semiotics (from the Greek *semion*) is a study about the signs as an essential part of cultural life and communication. In semiotics, we can only know culture and reality by means of the sign, through the process of signification (Eggins, 2004). As it supported by Eco (2009) that semiotic is discussing about symbol or sign and those that can be related to the real life where there are many symbols and signs that represent something or someone. In this case, semiotics has two fundamental founders, they are Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sander Peirce who put the fundamental aspect in semiotic through ontological and epistemological.

However, in the film semiotics, Christian Metz is the figure who brought discussions about shooting patterns and meaning behind it. Metz in Stam (1992) stated that film becomes a discourse through grouping as narrative which then creates a tagging procedure. Further, in order to explain the meaning of a film, Metz in Stam (1992) mentioned that it needs *grand syntagmatique*, a textual system used that see the validity of the language of cinema so that film is understood as text or

discourse rather than language. Further, in film semiotics, Metz in Stam (1992) divided syntagmatique into eight syntagmas which can be seen as follow:

### **1. Autonomous Shot**

Autonomous shot is a scene shown in a shot that deals with the elements of space and time in the film's story which aims to explain the story to the audience.

### **2. Parallel Syntagma**

Parallel syntagma is a non-syntagma chronologically consisting of a combination of several shots with contrasting images having two or more motifs intertwined with symbolic intent.

### **3. Bracket Syntagma**

Bracket syntagma belong to the non-chronological syntagma that combines the images with a similar theme that provides a specific example of an order reality without relating the chronologically. However, although it is not sequential, it keeps to show the pieces of the image in the film without any connection between space and time.

### **4. Descriptive Syntagma**

Descriptive Syntagma is a chronological syntagma that sorts event in one screen and settings directly. The assembled shots have continuity in space and time so that it describes the messages that are strung together directly and relate what facts are displayed on the screen. This syntagma is usually used in the opening scenes in film.

### **5. Alternating Syntagma**

In this syntagma, it consists of more than one shot, and it displays the events that chronologically occurred in two different scenes in turn and related.

### **6. Scene**

Chronologically and continually displays specific or special scenes that can be in the form of setting, places, events and actions. In one scene, it can consist of one shot or even a combination of several shots arranged in such way, based on storyline.

### **7. Episodic Sequence**

A syntagma that is chronological sequential and linear, but does not go on and usually consists of more than one shot and this syntagma tends to be consistent (discussed the similar thing).

### **8. Ordinary Sequence**

In this part, sequences consist of more than one shot that are chronological and sequential.