

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

The researcher believes that previous studies are needed in conducting a research paper. Previous studies can give additional insight and knowledge to the research about the issue and topic that are discussed in the research. Additionally, previous studies can be the supporting data for the researcher. Hence, the researcher of this current research has chosen six previous studies for this research. The explanations of the previous studies are written below.

The first previous study is an article done by Pridmore and Walter in 2012 entitled *Does Art Imitate Death? Depictions of Suicide in Fiction*. That article is chosen as the person who commits suicide in most cases shows suicidal behavior. In that article, the researchers, Pridmore and Walter, aim to determine whether fiction or narrative products deal with the issue of suicide. To reveal the depictions of suicide, the researchers of that article used the library research method by using several supporting data, such as web-based lists, book club members, and others. The findings of the article also found that there were 19 depictions of suicide in the movie. Moreover, from 71 fictions, 44 of them were represented as the suicide that happened because of social and situational factors.

The article is beneficial for this current research as it discussed the existence of suicide issues and the possible reasons of it in fiction, including movies. It gives the researcher of this current research additional knowledge of how to reveal the

way fiction, or movie, portray or represent suicide. However, that article is different from this current research, as that article talked about suicidal behavior, but focuses more on suicide. Meanwhile, this study focuses on the suicidal behavior characteristics only. Even so, that article is beneficial for this current research as it examined the characteristics of a person who may commit suicide.

The second previous study is an article by Saputro entitled *Virginia Woolf's Perspectives of Death in Woolf's "A Haunted House"* that was published in 2020. The article by Saputro aims to identify the characteristics of the character, explain the death representation, and find the factors that influenced the perspectives of death in the character. In conducting the research, Saputro used the library research method, with the story *A Haunted House* as the primary source.

The findings of the article found that suicidal behavior is one of the reasons that influenced the perspectives of death in the main character of the story. Hence, the research conducted by Saputro is significant for this current research as it gives insight to the researcher of this current research about how to reveal the existence of suicidal behavior in a character. That article examined the suicidal behavior in the character by relating it with the depression suffered by the character, which is in line with the discussion of this research. However, that article also focused on how the character that showed suicidal behavior sees death, meanwhile this research only focuses on the suicidal behavior existence.

The third previous study is an article by Padilla (2015) entitled *Psychological Problems Suffered by Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister Keeper (A Freudian Psychoanalysis)*. In that article, Padilla used the view from Freudian Psychoanalysis. By using the method of literary criticism, the researcher used a psychological approach to conduct the analysis. The findings of that research showed that Anna and Sara in *My Sister's Keeper* had psychological problems that were caused by their id, ego, and superego. The researcher of this current research believes that the article by Padilla is beneficial as it analyzes the psychology of fictional characters by using the view of Freudian psychoanalysis. Hence, that article and this current research have a similar purpose. However, this article focuses more on the Freudian psychoanalysis of a fictional character who showed suicidal behavior.

The fourth previous study that is used is an article that was published (2014) by Pridmore and Auchincloss entitled *Suicidal Thoughts in the Novels of Anthony Trollope (1815-82)*. In that article, Pridmore and Auchincloss wanted to extend the understanding of suicide antecedents, which are suicidal thoughts and other suicide representations, in the novels by Trollope. The findings of the article found that twenty-two events of characters were experiencing suicidal thoughts; meanwhile, 25 other mentions of suicide were identified. That article also revealed the methods of suicide that were committed by the character. That article is seen as significant research because it showed the researcher of this current research how to reveal the existence of suicidal behavior in a character in a story. Moreover, it also gives insight into the possible reasons why someone committed

suicide. However, that researchers used the novel as the object of analysis, while this current research uses the movie as the object of analysis.

The last previous study that is used is an article by Andriessen and Krynska in 2020 entitled *The Portrayal of Suicidal Behavior in Police Television Series*. That article wanted to investigate the characteristics of televised fatal and non-fatal suicidal behavior, preventative interventions, as well as the portrayal of people bereaved by suicide. The findings of the article found that from the total of 87 episodes, there were a total of 54 suicides, 13 attempted suicides, 13 suicide threats, and 20 characters bereaved by suicide in the series. Additionally, the researchers also discussed the way the series portrayed suicidal behaviors. That article is beneficial for the researcher of this current research because it gives an insight into how to reveal the existence of suicidal behavior in moving images (such as movies or series). However, that article has two focuses, which are the existence of suicidal behavior and the caused, while this research only focuses on the suicidal behavior existence.

The last previous study that is used is by Muttaqi in 2016 entitled *Analysis of Conflicts Faced by Two Characters The Virgin Suicide's Jeffrey Eugenides*. In that research, Muttaqi analyzed the conflict that was faced by the Lisbon Girls. By using the theory of Jones, the researcher wanted to examine the suicidal behavior of the characters that lead to the suicide attempt. The research found that the parent's policy, broken heart, and love were the reason why the Lisbon girls attempted suicide. The research by Muttaqi is beneficial as it gives insight on how

to reveal the suicidal behavior of a character in fictional work. Though it has the same purpose as this research, the research by Muttaqi focused more on the cause of suicide itself, meanwhile this research focuses more on the symptoms of suicidal behavior.

2.2 Freudian Psychoanalysis

This research focuses on the psychological issue as seen in a movie, thus the approach of psychology is used as the fundamental of the research. The theory used is Freudian Psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis itself was originally developed by Sigmund Freud, the theory is now called Freudian Psychoanalysis. Initially, the theory is introduced in the early 20th century by Freudians to cure a patient that is believed to have a psychological problem (Amelia & Daud, 2020). However, along with the time, the theory is then used to analyze a literary work (Amelia & Daud, 2020). The theory is so complex and contains many branches. Basically, Freudian psychoanalysis tells about the human psychology, in which there are three elements of human psychology that drives the irrational and unconscious motivation of human (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). Freud developed the concept of Id, Ego, and Superego as the result of his thoughts related to the unconscious mind of the human. The Id, Ego, and Superego are sometimes called and known as the tripartite of Freudian (Amelia & Daud, 2020). The term is given to refer to the three elements in the theory of psychoanalysis by Freudian. The elements meant in the theory are the elements that control the behavior and mind of human.

Generally, Id plays a role as the number of uncoordinated instinctual, ego is the organized and realistic part that mediates the id and the superego, while the superego plays a role as a critical and moral role.

According to Freudian psychoanalysis, the Id becomes a psychical province that incorporates instinctual that drives energies (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). Briefly, Id represents the wants, needs, and desires of humans. Instinctually, humans need that because the Id is the deepest and most basic need of humans. An example of Id is the need of humans for food. Additionally, the Id also contains the unwanted memories and wrongful desires of human (Amelia & Daud, *Freudian Tripartite on Detective Fiction: The Tokyo Zodiac Murders*, 2020). It is because the Id of humans operates unconsciously, based on the primary process that impels humans to engage in need satisfying and tension-reducing activities, which are experienced as pleasure (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). For example, in the research conducted by Muttaqi in 2016, the characters needed freedom, thus to get the desires of freedom, the characters attempted suicide (Muttaqi, 2016). It showed that the characters followed the Id. Hence, Id can be characterized by the instincts of life and death that does not in touch with reality, logic, or social norms (Lapsley & Stey, 2011).

In the Id of humans, there are undifferentiated elements that emerge as what is called an Ego (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). Ego is defined as an impersonal apparatus that aims to de-tension the biological strivings of human (Lapsley & Stey, 2011).

Simply, Ego is the element in the psychology of humans that works and operates by rational reasons and according to the principle in reality. It means that Ego can avoid the negative consequences that might be caused by Id. Ego also allows an individual to be aware of his or her surroundings and can adapt well to the situation (Amelia & Daud, 2020). Therefore, Ego can be characterized by the ability of humans in maintaining their identity and sense of self to face conflict (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). The Ego can be seen through the confidence of an individual in dealing with challenges. For example, in the research by Padilla that examined the novel *My Sister's Keeper*, the characters showed that their Ego is always in the middle of the contradiction between the Id for immediate satisfaction and the superego for moral behavior (Padilla, 2015).

Then, there is a special physical agency that emerges to observe the Ego and measure it by its ideal, or known as "ego-ideal", according to Freudian psychoanalysis (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). This self-observing agency is known as Superego. Essentially, Superego is the element of human psychology that controls Id and Ego. Superego is the agent to controls the impulses of humans towards forbidden and negative things. Superego is also defined as the ethical component of the personality that provides and operates based on the moral standard.

Moreover, Super-ego allows an individual tries to stop the Id from making a mistake (Amelia & Daud, Freudian Tripartite on Detective Fiction: The Tokyo Zodiac Murders, 2020). In other words, the superego absorbs the morals and traditions of both family and society. It can be characterized by the feelings of

pride and satisfaction that drives by the concept of what is wrong and right in society (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). As an example, in research by Padilla, the analysis found that the characters were mostly influenced by their superego as they fight for moral behavior in the view of the law (Padilla, 2015).

In 2021, an article explained the proof that an individual contains the three-partite of Freudian psychoanalysis. A drama entitled *Antigone* by Sophocles shows that human obtains all three elements of Freudian three-partite (Amelia, 2021). However, mostly humans are driven by their Id (Amelia, 2021).

As this research discusses the psychological issue, which is suicidal behavior, the researcher uses Freudian psychoanalysis to support the discussion of the way *A Star is Born* movie portrayed the character with suicidal behavior. An article that was published in 2021 believes that Freudian psychoanalysis is useful to interpret the works (Kiranamita & Samanik, 2021).

2.3 Interpersonal Suicide Theory

This research discussed the existence of suicidal behavior portrayal, thus the theory of interpersonal suicide is used as the second theory of the research. The interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior is a theory that believes that an individual will not commit suicide unless she or he has the desire to die by suicide and the ability to commit suicide (Joiner, 2005). The two specific psychological states in human minds simultaneously can develop into the desire for death when the person does it for too long. The theory believes that the two psychological states are perceived burdensomeness and a sense of low

belongingness or social alienation. The theory believes that those feelings can instill a desire for suicide. However, there is one more element that must be present to ensure the desire of a person that will lead to suicide, which is the acquired ability for lethal self-injury (Joiner, 2005). The theory explains that the sufferer of suicidal behavior, after having fought the battle repeatedly and in different domains, will instill the capacity to stare down the self-preservation instinct (Joiner, 2005).

2.4 Suicidal Behavior

Suicidal behavior refers to the behavior, attitudes, or signs that occur in a person who has tendencies to attempt or commit suicide. By explanation, suicide refers to the act of taking one's own life on purpose, meanwhile suicidal behavior is the action that could cause a person to die (Leo.*et.al.* 2006). Suicidal behavior is explained in the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM) Fifth Edition. In DSM-5 suicidal behavior is included in section III and can be defined as any action that could cause a person to die (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). In most cases, suicidal behavior is seen as the comorbidity of other problems, such as bipolar disorder and depression. To determine whether a person has suicidal behavior, according to DSM-5 several signs may be considered, which are (American Psychiatric Association, 2013):

1. Within the last 24 months, the sufferer did a suicide attempt
2. The act that was done does not meet the criteria for non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). NSSI refers to the injury without suicidal intent, such as burning and scratching without the want to commit suicide

3. The sufferer expects the set of actions would lead to his or her death
4. The sufferer thinks about death, suicide plans, or suicide attempts
5. The sufferer's act is undertaken not for a political or religious objective

Additionally, there are also other specifies, that are divided into current and in remission. The current means that not more than 12-24 months since the last attempt, meanwhile, the remission means that more than 24 months since the last attempt (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Suicidal behavior is often indicated as the risk factors of bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, anxiety disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use disorder (alcohol abuse), antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, eating disorder, and adjustment disorder (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

2.5 Film Interpretation

The researcher of this research aims to analyze the existence of suicidal behavior in a movie. Thus, the film interpretation theory is used as the fifth theory of the research. Hall's theory is used as Hall defined representation as a theory to represent something and describe the meaning of something (Hall, 1997). By that definition, the theory allows the researcher to see, interpret, and analyze the representation of certain issues in literary works. Additionally, Hall explained that every part of literary work, including image, picture, sign, as well as sentence, can be used to see the representation and meaning of something (Hall, 1997).

Moreover, the researcher used the film representation theory as it communicates the imagination through language as well as share the meaning of things through words (Hall, 1997). In other words, it means that the theory allows the researcher to describe, represent, and analyze the moment in the movie.

The theory focuses on the five senses, as it related to the visual and audio sense of human (Hall, 1997). Considering that, the researcher believed that the theory can help the researcher to analyze the movie based on what the researcher saw and heard. The used of 5W + 1H is used in the theory to see the representation or meaning of something. Film interpretation is able to see the meaning conveyed in a literary work, for example the various meaningful codes as a sort of information. It can be done by looking at the context of the story. For example, if someone is talking louder and shouting, it can be inferred that the person is perhaps angry, because the loud voice and shout can represent the anger.

Hence, film interpretation allows the researcher to interpret the meaning in order to analyze the issue. Therefore, the decoded message should be interpreted using this theory to get the exact message to see the process, act, or issue (Hall, 1997). For example, a mother asking her child to do their homework or the dishes and the child complying or responding that they are done. When a message like this is received and understood, Hall refers to this as an act of obedience (Hall, 1997).