

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

One type of art that combines various stories with various media outlets is literature (Teori Kesustraan 1995, p.49), Wellek and Warren stated that literature is the result of living sensations, which are manifested through feelings, desires, and emotions caused by these sensations.

Literary works tell about real life from the author's point of view. Therefore, literary works can only be considered subjective because their content has been seasoned by the author (Noor, 2007, pp. 9-11).

The types of literary works can be classified broadly into non-imaginative and imaginative forms. Non-imaginative literature primarily includes factual or informational texts, such as essays, biographies, diaries, letters, and historical accounts. These works aim to present reality or facts as accurately as possible without significant embellishment or fictional elements.

On the other hand, imaginative literature encompasses fictional works that are created from the author's imagination. This category includes genres such as novels, short stories, poetry, dramas, and myths. Imaginative literature often explores themes, characters, and events that are not bound by strict adherence to reality, allowing for creative expression and the exploration of various ideas, emotions, and human experiences.

The scope of literature is very wide and includes various genres such as novels, poetry, songs, films, dramas, etc. In literature, authors express their

feelings from psychological, social, and imaginative points of view. By using various literary forms, authors can convey the message they want to convey to readers, viewers, and listeners from a psychological, social, and economic perspective. In this research, the researcher will analyze films and literary works.

Audio-visual literature, such as movies or films, is one of the most effective types of literature to depict people's lives. Methodologies that center on the impact on the viewer, according to Klarer (2005, p. 55), are comparable to psychoanalytic theoretical approaches that take into account films within a larger contextual framework.

According to Supprapto et al. (2014), the relationship between literature and psychology is considered a psychological symptom. This means that characters in literary works, both prose and drama, as well as in movies, will display psychological aspects. Intrinsic elements, such as characters and characterizations, are very important to a movie because they build characters. With characters, a movie can create a psyche that has many emotions that can be conveyed to the audience. Literary psychology can be used to investigate the emotional wrapping that the characters convey.

Psychophysical changes caused by the process of maturation of children's physical and psychological functions are called development (Kartono, 2009:128). Every stage of human life development involves changes and maturation processes that have an impact on the formation of a strong personality in the future. Therefore, literature plays an important role in the formation of one's character. Literature for children is an example of this, as children's point of view

is the core of every literary work (Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 12). Therefore, children are often the main characters in many children's literature. The issues raised are usually related to children's conflicts with their social environment or problems with the outside world.

According to DeBron in Rice (1990, referenced from Jahja, 2012, p. 220), adolescents are a developmental stage that falls between childhood and maturity. Conversely, adolescence, which typically starts at age 12, is a developmental transitional stage between childhood and adulthood, according to Papalia and Olds (2001, referenced from Jahja, 2012, p. 220).

According to DeBron in Rice (1990, cited in Jahja, 2012, p.220), adolescence is defined as a period of growth between childhood and adulthood. Meanwhile, according to Papalia and Olds (2001, cited in Jahja, 2012, p.220), adolescence is a period of developmental transition between childhood and adulthood, which usually begins at the age of twelve years or early twenty years. So it can be concluded that adolescence is a period of growth between childhood and adulthood.

Adolescents experience rapid development during this transitional period. According to Kyle and Carman (2014, p. 192), adolescents experience significant changes in terms of psychosexual, psychosocial, and cognitive. Anna Freud stated in Hurlock (1990, cited in Jahja, 2012 p.220) that during adolescence various changes occur, including changes related to psychosexual development, as well as changes in the relationship between children and their values. This process of forming values serves as the formation of future orientation. From these two

opinions, we can conclude that when someone becomes a teenager, they will experience many changes.

The movie that is chosen as the subject of this research is *Turning Red*. *Turning Red* is an animated film produced by Disney and Pixar, directed by Shi Domee, and released in 2022, is one of the most popular and successful animations today. The movie *Turning Red* tells the story of a girl named Mei Lee who experiences a unique event. In this animation, the main character named Mei Lee develops at each stage, adjusted to her age, and accompanied by her problems. The main character is a teenager who faces the dilemma of remaining a child who must obey her family or follow her instincts to play freely with her friends, because the dilemma pushes at an emotional point where the main character turns into a giant red panda.

Researcher assume that, the movie *turning red* is a relevant subject because the psychological development of the main characters, especially the changes that are difficult for others to see and experience, is interesting to study using Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory, which was established in 1950.

Erikson's theory is used to investigate the personality development depicted by Mei Lee. He is a neo-Freudan because his theory of development is a development of Freud's psychosexual stages (Deviamariani, 2008). However, Erikson has provided a broader understanding of the child's tasks in each of Freud's stages, and he also added three new stages for the adult phase. Thus, his psychoanalytic theory can refer to the entire human life cycle.

Erikson's psychoanalytic theory of development is considered one of the most interesting theories for three reasons. First, his theory is very representative as it deals with the ego, one aspect of human personality. Secondly, he emphasizes how important the changes that occur throughout life are. Lastly, his theory incorporates social and background settings that can provide strength and progress in personality development in some places.

1.2 Limitation of the Problems

The limitations of this research focus on the internal conflicts faced by the main character related to psychological development during adolescence according to Erik Erikson's theory.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the problem is formulated as this research is as follows.

1. How does the main character experience the psychological development of adolescence?
2. How does the main character handle her conflict?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

The objective of this research is to identify and analyze:

1. This study aims to determine the description of the adolescent psychological development of the main character, especially emphasizing themes of self-discovery, peer interactions, emotionality, parental influence, and identity.
2. This study aims to determine the description of the main character struggling with her journey through puberty and adolescence.

