

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

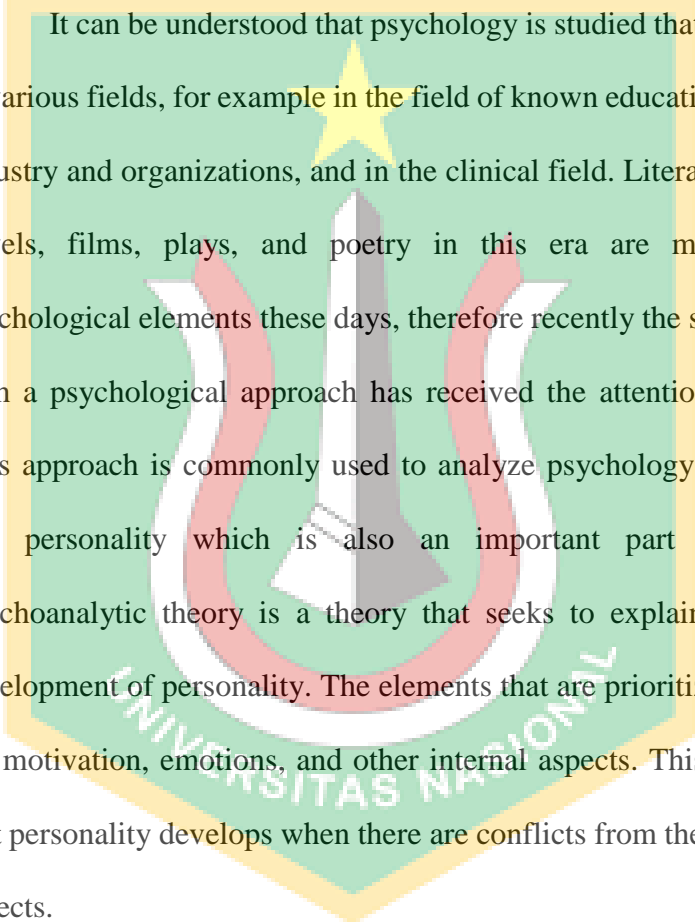
2.1.1. Psychology

Psychology is the science of the soul that can be seen or observed in behavior or activities that are manifestations of the soul itself. According to Saleh (2018), Psychology is a science that studies all individual behavior that cannot be separated from environmental processes, and what occurs within the individual and what occurs within the individual is referred to as mental processes. Psychology is a science that researches and studies behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychic life (Wiyatmi, 2011). In psychology, behavior or activities that exist in individuals or organisms are considered not to appear by themselves, but as a result of a stimulus or stimulus that affects that individual or organism. In this case the behavior or activity is considered as an answer or response to the stimulus that hits it.

Pain is not only in physical function, pain can also occur in psychological functions. Because of its abstract nature, the psyche cannot be seen by our sense organs, but we can only know its symptoms. Humans can know a person's soul just by his behavior. This behavior is a reality of the soul that we can live from the outside. J. B. Watson who is also the

founding figure of Behavioristic believes that psychology is about human behavior. The study of psychology should lead to visible behavior (Saleh, 2018).

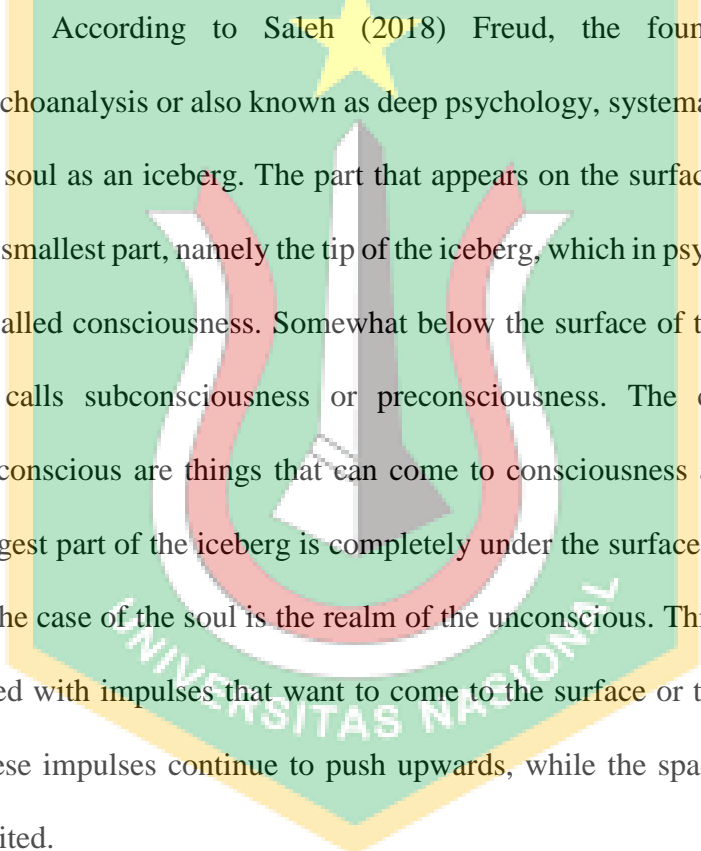
2.1.2. Psychoanalysis

The logo of Universitas Nasional is a shield-shaped emblem. It features a central white and grey vertical element resembling a stylized 'U' or a monument. This is set against a green background with a yellow star at the top. The shield is bordered by a yellow and green frame. The text 'UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL' is written in white across the bottom of the shield.

It can be understood that psychology is studied that can be practiced in various fields, for example in the field of known education, in the field of industry and organizations, and in the clinical field. Literary works such as novels, films, plays, and poetry in this era are mostly related to psychological elements these days, therefore recently the study of literature with a psychological approach has received the attention of researchers. This approach is commonly used to analyze psychology-driven character and personality which is also an important part of human life. Psychoanalytic theory is a theory that seeks to explain the nature and development of personality. The elements that are prioritized in this theory are motivation, emotions, and other internal aspects. This theory assumes that personality develops when there are conflicts from these psychological aspects.

Based on Bertens (2006) Sigmund Freud himself explained the meaning of the term psychoanalysis several times, but the way of explaining it was not always the same. One well-known method dates back to 1923 and is contained in an article he wrote for a German scientific dictionary. There he distinguishes three meanings. First, the term "psychoanalysis" is used to

denote a method of research into psychic processes that were previously almost unreachable by scientific research. Second, this term also denotes a technique for treating psychic disorders. This treatment technique relies on the research method earlier. Third, the same term is also used in a broader sense, to denote all psychological knowledge obtained through the methods and techniques mentioned above.

The image contains a large, semi-transparent watermark of the Universitas Nasional logo. The logo is a shield-shaped emblem with a yellow border. Inside the shield, there is a green field with a white and grey stylized figure in the center, and a yellow star at the top. The text 'UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL' is written in white across the bottom of the shield.

According to Saleh (2018) Freud, the founding figure of psychoanalysis or also known as deep psychology, systematically describes the soul as an iceberg. The part that appears on the surface of the water is the smallest part, namely the tip of the iceberg, which in psychological terms is called consciousness. Somewhat below the surface of the water is what he calls subconsciousness or preconsciousness. The contents of this preconscious are things that can come to consciousness at any time. The biggest part of the iceberg is completely under the surface of the water and in the case of the soul is the realm of the unconscious. This unconscious is filled with impulses that want to come to the surface or to consciousness. These impulses continue to push upwards, while the space above is very limited.

As a theory of personality, psychoanalysis says that the soul consists of three systems, namely id, superego, and ego. The id is the most basic and natural human desire, it can be called the human-animal instinct. The function of the id is to satisfy desires, it works on the pleasure principle and seeks only pleasure. The id is a need or one that must be met right away

without thinking about how to fulfill it and also not seeing rules or laws to fulfill that desire. The superego is the part of the soul that controls the id. The superego represents the moral principles, social norms, and values in society and is controlled by moral and idealistic people. The superego works to decide what actions the ego will take to fulfill the id. The ego is the part of the human mind that connects instincts with reality. The ego deals with the reality principle that connects instincts with real-world conditions and sometimes uses defense mechanisms to control human feelings. The ego is the only system that is directly related to the outside world, therefore it can consider this reality factor. “A weak ego cannot maintain a balance between the superego and the id. If the ego is too controlled by impulses from the id alone, then that person will become a psychopath” (Saleh, 2018, p.164).

2.1.3. Psychopath

There are many types of mental illness, psychopath is one of them. Psychopaths are people who suffer from chronic mental disorders with abnormal or abusive social behavior and can appear normal, even charming. Psychopathy is a symptom that indicates that a person experiences an imbalance or failure to align constructive and destructive impulses within himself, usually triggered by pressure or life or experiencing emotional trauma that causes conflict. Kartini Kartono explained the meaning of psychopathy through the book *Psychology Abnormal and Sexual Abnormalities* (1989). The definition of psychopathy in her opinion is a

form of mental confusion characterized by the absence of personal organization and integration. Sufferers are unable to be morally responsible and always have conflicts with social and legal norms.

Robert D. Hare in his book *Without Conscience* (1993), defines psychopathy as a personality disorder that is described by special behaviors that are looked down upon by society. According to him, psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by a group of behaviors and traits, including ego, deceit, shallow emotions, lack of guilt, remorse, empathy, and an anti-social lifestyle, as well as a tendency to ignore or violate social conventions and rules. In his book "*Without a Conscience*" Hare also lists the psychopathic traits and symptoms he uses as part of his checklist. This list describes the more salient features of individual, emotional, and interpersonal personality disorders, and addresses the unstable and antisocial lifestyle of psychopaths. Hare's Psychopathy Checklist is a complex clinical tool used in clinical evaluation to determine whether someone is a psychopath or not.

According to Hare (1993), there are several psychopathic characteristics:

Emotional/Interpersonal	Social Deviance
<p>Glib and superficial</p> <p>Psychopaths are often witty and articulate, they can be very effective in presenting themselves well and are often very likable and charming. They</p>	<p>Impulsive</p> <p>They are indifferent to the impact of their actions without thinking about the impact.</p>

<p>can be amusing and entertaining conversationalists, ready with a quick and clever comeback, and can tell unlikely but convincing stories that cast themselves in a good light.</p>	
<p>Egocentric and grandiose</p> <p>Psychopaths possess an excessively narcissistic and inflated sense of self-worth and significance, displaying astonishing egocentricity and a strong belief in their entitlement. They perceive themselves as the focal point of the universe, viewing themselves as superior beings who are justified in living by their own standards. Additionally, they crave power and control over others and find it challenging to accept that others may hold valid opinions different from their own.</p>	<p>Poor behavior</p> <p>Psychopaths tend to have reactive characteristics, therefore psychopaths show excellent self-control by pretending to be normal.</p>
<p>Lack of remorse or guilt</p> <p>Psychopaths demonstrate a profound disregard for the harmful</p>	<p>Need for excitement</p> <p>Psychopaths easily feel bored, therefore, they need to avoid</p>

<p>consequences of their actions on others. They frequently exhibit open indifference to the matter, showing no remorse or regret for the pain and devastation they inflict. For them, there is no sense of obligation to be troubled by these outcomes. Their absence of remorse or guilt is linked to their capability to rationalize their behavior and evade taking personal responsibility for the disappointment they cause.</p>	<p>boredom through exciting stimulation like doing risky things.</p>
<p>A lack of empathy</p> <p>Psychopaths appear to lack the capacity to empathize or understand the perspectives of others, except in a purely intellectual manner. The emotions and feelings of other individuals hold no significance for them. To some extent, they resemble the emotionless androids portrayed in science fiction, incapable of grasping</p>	<p>Lack of responsibility</p> <p>Psychopaths are irresponsible, psychopaths repeatedly fail to accomplish responsibilities and obligations.</p>

<p>the genuine human experiences and emotions.</p>	
<p>Deceitful and manipulative</p> <p>Psychopaths possess innate abilities in lying, deception, and manipulation. Their imaginative skills are primarily directed towards themselves, making them seemingly undisturbed by the prospect of deception. To some onlookers, it may even seem as if psychopaths are unaware that they are being dishonest; as if their words take on a life of their own, detached from the speaker's awareness that the listener is already aware of the truth.</p>	<p>Early behavior problems</p> <p>Most psychopaths variety of behaviors started from youth age, this happens especially if the child is raised in a violent neighborhood or abusive family.</p>
<p>Shallow emotions</p> <p>Psychopaths exhibit a form of emotional scarcity that restricts the breadth and intensity of their feelings. They tend to display dramatic, superficial, and fleeting emotional expressions. Astute observers may perceive their emotional displays as</p>	<p>Adult antisocial behavior</p>

<p>mere pretense, with little genuine depth beneath the surface. While they may assert experiencing strong emotions at times, they struggle to articulate the intricacies of different emotional states.</p>	
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Table 2.1 psychopathic characteristics

2.1.4. Factors of Psychopath

Causes of psychopathy According to Dr. Robert Hare, in his book Without Conscience, says that the cause cannot be predicted with certainty whether it is the influence of external factors (social life, environment), internal factors (genetics, brain function damage), or maybe both factors. Bertens (2006) In the first period Freud distinguished three structures in psychic life: "the unconscious", "the preconscious", and "the conscious". The id or "unconscious" includes that which is subject to repression. Superego or "preconsciousness", and Ego are free-floating in all three levels. Id is a need that must be fulfilled immediately without thinking about how to fulfill it and also does not see rules or laws to fulfill this desire. The superego is the part of the soul that controls the id. The superego represents the moral principles, social norms, and values in society and is controlled by morals and ideals. The superego works to decide what actions the ego will take to fulfill the id. The ego is the part of the human mind that connects

instincts with reality. The ego is the only system that is directly related to the outside world, so it can consider this reality factor.

Saleh (2018) discusses Freud's psychoanalytic theory of the Id, Ego, and superego, he explains that a weak ego cannot maintain a balance between the superego and the id. If the ego is too controlled by impulses from the id alone, then that person will become a psychopath (not paying attention to the norms in all his actions).

2.1.5. Literature and Psychology

Wiyatmi (2011) Based on objective theory, literature is defined as a work of art that is autonomous, independent, and free from the author, reality, or reader. Based on the mimetic theory, literary works are considered imitations of nature or life. Based on the expressive theory, literary works are seen as expressions of writers, as outpourings of feelings or overflows of feelings and thoughts of writers. Meanwhile, based on pragmatic theory, literary works are seen as a means to convey certain goals. Literary works in the form of oral and written can be consumed by all people without exception in the free space and time, so literary works are the right media to convey the values of life to society.

The development of literary studies has brought together literature with various other disciplines, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, gender, and history. The meeting has given birth to various approaches in literary studies, including the psychology of literature. Wellek and Warren proposed four potential interpretations of literary psychology. Firstly, it

involves examining the psychology of the author, either as a specific individual or as a representative of a certain psychological type. Secondly, it encompasses the exploration of the creative process itself. The third aspect involves applying psychological principles and typologies to analyze literary works. Lastly, it delves into investigating the influence of literature on its readers (Wiyatmi, 2011).

In literary analyses that adopt a literary psychology approach, the focus lies in utilizing psychological principles to study the characters and their traits depicted within the literary work.

2.1.6. Character and Characterization

Character is the form of an individual who is the main material for creating plots in stories as well as a source of action and conversation. Characters are fictional individuals who experience events or incidents in various events. Based on Bennett and Royle (2004) Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Truly, our connection with literary characters is so profound that they transcend being mere "objects". In fact, the novels and plays that deeply resonate with us almost always feature compelling characters alongside captivating storylines. Our recollection of a specific novel or play often relies as much on our perception of a particular character as it does on the intricacies of the plot. Characters in books have even become part of our everyday language.

From the book *Literary Studies*, the presence of characters in a story can be seen in various ways, which in general can be divided into three ways, including (1) Analytical method, in which the author directly explains and describes the characters, (2) Dramatic method, that is, the author describes his characters through a description of the place and environment of the characters, the dialogue between the characters, the actions and thoughts of the characters, and (3) a combination of the two (Saad in Ali, 1986)

Characterization is the way used to make and appear characters in literary work and all the techniques a writer uses to create and develop a character. Characterization is also the way the author makes characters with a clear image from the audience's perception so the characters can convince them. Al-Ma'ruf and Nugrahani, (2017) Characterizations in stories are reasonably acceptable if they can be accounted for from a psychological, physiological, and sociological point of view. Including psychological aspects, among others, ideals, ambitions, disappointments, skills, temperament, and so on. Aspects included in physiology such as gender, appearance, body condition, skin color, and others. Sociological aspects consist of, for example, environment, rank, social status, religion, nationality, and so on.

2.1.7. Fresh Movie (2022)

Fresh directed by Mimi Cave and written by Lauryn Kahn premiered at the Sundance Film Festival on January 20, 2022, was released on Hulu, and is now available on the Disney+ Hotstar. A film in the comedy thriller genre and a bit of romance, starring Sebastian Stan as Steve and Daisy Edgar-Jones as Noa. The film about cannibalism entitled Fresh tells about the existence of a certain elite group whose members are all cannibals. They collaborate with an individual who has a history of abducting his victims and selling their meat as fresh produce.

Noa, a young woman, ventures into online dating to find her ideal partner. During a visit to the supermarket, she encounters a charming man named Steve, who instantly captivates her. Steve strikes up an engaging conversation with Noa, leaving her intrigued by his charismatic demeanor. However, unbeknownst to Noa, Steve is involved in the gruesome trade of butchering and cannibalism. Shockingly, Noa becomes one of Steve's victims. He operates as a supplier of human flesh, particularly targeting women to be slaughtered and sold to affluent customers for consumption. Steve chillingly assures that he keeps his victims alive for as long as possible to maintain the "freshness" of the "meat," despite already mutilating certain parts of their bodies.

2.2 Previous Studies

The researcher has discovered three previous types of research. The first research, conducted by Mutmainnah in 2017 as a thesis at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, analyzes the psychopathic traits of the main character in the movie "Maniac" using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method to explore personality disorders experienced by the main character, Frank. The researcher identifies five psychopathic characteristics exhibited by Frank, which include being glib and superficial, lacking remorse or guilt, displaying poor behavior, impulsiveness, and lacking empathy.

The second research, by Cahyaningsih Pujimahanani and Sri Dwi Aningsih in 2019 from Dr. Soetomo University, focuses on analyzing psychopathy in a movie script called "Orphan" written by David Leslie Johnson in 2009. The analysis delves into the proofs, causes, and effects of Esther's psychopathy on herself, Max, and Kate. This study also adopts a qualitative research approach.

The third research, authored by M. Irsyad Rasyid Rusyidi and Mamik Tri Wedawati in 2022 from Universitas Negeri Surabaya, utilizes psychological theories from Wellek and Warren (1956), as well as psychoanalysis theories from Sigmund Freud and James D. Page. The study uncovers Esther's psychopathic characteristics and the reasons behind her

becoming a psychopath. The data for this research is drawn from the film "Orphan," its script, and cinematography.

From the three previous studies, similarities can be found in that they all analyze psychopathic disorders. However, differences emerge in the theories they use. The first research relies on Sigmund Freud's theory, the second uses theories from various books, and the third incorporates theories from Wellek and Warren, Sigmund Freud, and James D. Page.

In this study, the researcher aims to describe the psychological disorder depicted in the film "Fresh." The focus lies in identifying the psychopathic characteristics of Steve, the main character in "Fresh," and examining the factors that contribute to his psychopathic behavior. It is noteworthy that the "Fresh" film has not been previously studied using a psychoanalytic approach, making this research interesting as it delves into every aspect of Brendan Steven Kemp's character in the movie.

To achieve the objectives, the researcher narrows the scope to the psychopathic traits of Steve in "Fresh" and employs theories from Sigmund Freud and Robert D. Hare. This distinguishes the current study from previous research, particularly in the use and development of theories from Robert D. Hare, which complement the application of Sigmund Freud's theory.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the examination is grounded in Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis theory. This analysis investigates the factors contributing to the main character's psychopathic tendencies through the lens of Freud's psychoanalytic theory of the Id, Ego, and Superego. Additionally, the study assesses the main character's psychopathic traits using Robert D. Hare's theory.

