

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents a description of the paper. It consists of background of research that describes about the topics of personality and the factors in literary works, formulation of problems explains about the elements of personality and the factors that influence the appearance of personality in this research, research objective, research objective is to find out the problems clearly, research significance to know the importance of personalities and the factors influence the appearance of personalities in this research, conceptual framework is to know the planning concept with the theories related in this research, problem statement is to describe the questions, and previous studies as references about personality, the factors that influence personality, the related theories, and the method in creating this research.

#### **1.1 Background**

Character is one important part of a story because it is such a key of the story itself. It is true that a story (novel, drama, film, etc.) needs plot/narrative structure, setting, point of view, but they are 'useless' without the role of hero or character in it. It gives the work's effect because the reader will look at the story based on the hero action who builds it. In short, the reader will see hero as the center of the story through the relation around it and other characters in the story.

In other opinion (Abrams, 1999) Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it in the dialogue and from what they do in the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation. A character may remain essentially "stable," or unchanged

in outlook and disposition, from beginning to end of a work (Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, Micawber in Charles Dickens' *David Copperfield*, 1849-50), or may undergo a radical change, either through a gradual process of development (the title character in Jane Austen's *Emma*, 1816) or as the result of a crisis (Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Pip in Dickens' *Great Expectations*). Whether a character remains stable or changes, the reader of a traditional and realistic work expects "consistency" the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament as we have already come to know it. (Abrams, 1999).

Therefore, Character would be an interesting topic; especially it has a process called characterization. It is a process of 'injecting' some behavior, characteristic, deeds, feeling, etc. to a hero/character before his/her role in the story. Characterization is someone's image description pattern which is usually described based on physic, psychic, and sociology (Nurholis, 2016). In physical aspect, the author/creator describes hero's appearance, age, face, hair, nose, skin color, etc. Besides, in psychical aspect, it is the describing of mind, point of view, feeling, desire, etc. After it, in sociology aspect, the author/creator describes his hero through society daily life aspect (Nurholis, 2016: 69).

According to the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze the psychic one because it the main point of those three aspects. Hero's feeling and mind are ones of his action and giving important effect to society and plot at all. Then, the object that would be analyzed is a film entitled *Perfume: The Story of Murderer* directed by Tom Tykwer. This film tells a hero who creating a good perfume by murdering many characters in the story.

The researcher chooses the material because it contains analyzing points based on the explanation's structure above in the movie itself, we are as the audience will be taught how to create a good perfume as a Grenouille made, besides how to create perfume we will see a miracle by Grenouille who spread perfume smell which made his execution null and void, Grenouille

itself is a blooded killer he will kill every woman for creating perfume so that's a reason why he was punished, I am very interested on this movie because the main actor wanted smell woman for create perfume without rape.

Psychological of human can be influences by several factors. According to Rakhmat (۲۰۰۷: ۳۳), says that generally, there are two factors that influence psychological of human, these are personal factor that comes from individual itself and situational factor that comes outside the individual itself. Both of the factors are the source of formed the personality in character.

According to Abraham Maslow in seeing human behavior, a lot of discussion about various things related to basic needs. These basic needs are not only material, motive) but also spiritual. Human needs are motivated by two impulses, namely the motive of decline (deficiency motivation) and the motive for development (growth motivation). People who do not have good mental health will be easily satisfied with their basic needs, and people who have mental illness will find it difficult to be satisfied with their basic needs, and even feel less persistent.

According to the humanistic school, humans as creatures that are free and dignified, always move towards disclosing the potential they have if the environment allows. It is a movement rooted in existentialism (each individual has the power to choose action, determine his own destiny / form of existence and is responsible for his choices and existence).

According to Maslow he gives how one is related to each other, the theory of abraham maslow has several stages from the needs to the personality, Maslow divides the level of human needs into five characteristics. as follows:

“Physiological needs are the most basic human needs to sustain life physically, namely the need for food, drink, shelter, sex, sleep, rest, and air. Someone who experiences food shortages, self-esteem, and love will first look for food first. For people who are in a state of severe hunger and danger, there is no other interest except food. There is no doubt that these physiological needs are the most powerful and urgent needs. This means that

in humans who really feel the lack of everything in their lives, it is very likely that the greatest motivation is the physiological needs and not the others”.

“After the basic needs are satisfied, what Maslow describes as a need for security or safety arises. This need presents itself in the category of needs for stability, protection, freedom from fear, anxiety and confusion, the need for structure, order, law, boundaries, and so on. We can observe this need in a child. Usually a child needs a world or predictable environment. A child likes consistency and wrinkles to a certain extent. If things are not found, he will become anxious and feel insecure. People who feel insecure have the need for order and stability and will try hard to avoid things that are foreign and unexpected”.

“After being satisfied with sense of security, social needs that include the need for belonging, trust, love and affection will be important motivators for behavior. At this level of need, never before, people will feel the absence of a friend, lover, wife, husband, or children. He thirsts for meaningful and loving relationships with other people in general. He needs especially the place (role) in the middle of the group or environment, and will strive to achieve and maintain it. People in this position of need may even forget that while still satisfying the need for food, he once underestimated love as something that was unreal, unnecessary, and unimportant. Now he will feel the pain of loneliness, social exclusion, rejection, lack of friendliness, and uncertain circumstances”

According to Maslow (1953, theory of human) humans must be investigated as something that is totality, as a system, each part can not be separated from other parts, this statement is almost an axiom accepted by everyone, which is then often forgotten and ignored when someone does research.

So that is why In the movie *Parfume: The Story Of Murderer* use Abraham Maslow theory because it is interrelated and has similarities, Jean Baptiste Grenouille as the main character who is obsessed with the smell of perfume and has similarities with what Maslow said on his personality theory.

Jean Baptiste Grenouille (Ben Whishaw) is the main character in the movie *Parfume: The story Of Murderer*, a notorious murderer. Between the reading of the sentence and the execution, the story of his life is told in flashback, beginning with his abandonment at birth in a French fish market. Raised in an orphanage, Grenouille grows into a strangely detached boy with a superhuman sense of smell.

After growing to maturity as a tanner's apprentice, he makes his first delivery to Paris, where he revels in all the new scents. He focuses on a redheaded girl (Karoline Herfurth) selling yellow plums, following her and repeatedly attempting to sniff her, but startles her with his behavior. To prevent her from crying out, he covers the girl's mouth and unintentionally suffocates her. After realizing that she is dead, he strips her body naked and smells her all over, becoming distraught when her scent fades. Afterwards, Grenouille is haunted by the desire to recreate the girl's aroma.

After making a delivery to a perfume shop, Grenouille amazes the Italian owner, Giuseppe Baldini (Dustin Hoffman), with his ability to identify and create fragrances. He revitalizes the perfumer's career with new formulas, demanding only that Baldini teach him how to preserve scents. Baldini explains that all perfumes are harmonies of twelve individual scents, and may contain a theoretical thirteenth scent. Grenouille continues working for Baldini but is saddened when he learns that Baldini's method of distillation will not capture the scents of all objects. Baldini informs Grenouille of another method that can be learned in Grasse and agrees to help him by providing the journeyman papers he requires in exchange for 100 new perfume formulas. Right after Grenouille departs, Baldini dies when the shaky building, along with his studio, collapses. En route to Grasse, Grenouille decides to exile himself from society, taking refuge in a cave. During this time, he discovers that he lacks any personal scent himself, and believes this is why he is perceived as strange or disturbing by others. Deciding to continue his quest, he leaves his cave and continues to Grasse.

The researcher is interested in analysing Jean Baptiste Grenouille Parfume: The Story Of Murderer movie based on psychological analysis theory by Abraham Maslow Personality (Kepribadian) Abaraham Maslow argues that a person will have a healthy personality, if he has been able to actualize himself fully (self actualizing person). He put forward the motivation theory for self actualizinga-needs person, with the name metamotivation, meta-needs B-motivation, or being values (the need to develop). While motivation for people who are unable to actualize themselves is called D-motivation or deficiency. Below are the characteristics of metaneeds and metapology.

The first previous study used by Evi Amalia from Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, she has done explain well regarding The Movie Parfume: The Story Of Murderer she analyze not only the evidence of the movie itself but also mention on the society the results of this study as follows:

1. Characterization of the main character outward character: a man who is ugly, small and stooped, he is dressed in filth and torn, social characteristics: hard workers and like to learn perfume making techniques, He does not have good social relations, behavior the main character has a habit of sniffing and fantasizing, He has difficulty speaking in everyday language, thoughts and feelings: firmly determined to create an imitation of human scent, namely the aroma of a virgin girl
2. The setting in Patrick Suskind's Roman Das Perfume is the setting includes the city of Paris, De Greve, the Monastery of Saint-Merri on the street of Saint Martin, at the fish shop, at Madame Gaillard's dayhouse, at Grimal's tanning site, at Baldini's shop, Montpellier street, Grasse city, and Madame Arnulfi's perfume shop
3. The setting includes the morning, at the time of the speech, two hours later, five days, several hours, the following morning, half an hour, four o'clock in the morning, at night, that year, in the year, in the spring, in the summer, in winter, in May, on September 1, 1703, in the



fall, several months, on April 10, 1766, Grenouille's childhood, adolescence or adulthood, and wartime.

- ξ. There is a relationship between background and characterization of the main character. The city of Paris as a rotten city in Europe influenced the characterization of the character Grenouille in the Roman Das Parfum by Patrick Suskind.

### 1.2 Statement of Problems

The most important basis in literary studies is the thought that every literary work cannot be free from the work of others. Consequently, there is no bargaining anymore. literary works always voice other works. the development of literature will be seen from the audience themselves, for how the movie can deliver to audience and understand of the work, by finding the personality factors.

Based on previous study above, it was made a relevance and relation to the research to be carried out.

1. How do the element of personality influence Jeane Baptiste Grenouille character?
2. What are the factors that influence Jean Baptiste Grenouille personality

In this research the audience should found what happened based on the main character

### 1.3 Research Objective

The objective of this research are:

1. To find out the element of personality influence Jeane Baptiste Grenouille character.
2. To find out the factors that influence Jean Baptiste Grenouille personality

### 1.4 Research Significance

This research have several contribution for the audience. The audience will find the conduction of theories of literary analysis This theory are applied to

analyze personality and symbol of the movie *Parfume: The Story Of A Murderer*. Therefore the audience will find how to analyze of the theories which are mentioned to movie.

Perfume 'The Story Of A Murderer by Patrick Suskind, tells the story of a perfume maestro that we might never know in his name today, for one reason or another. This film takes place in ancient Paris, around the 17th century. The 145-minute film was directed by Tom Tykwer.

This film tells of a Jean-Baptiste Grenouille who had a very sharp sense of smell, he did not distinguish whether the scent is fragrant or not fragrant to the extent that he knows the aroma represents the object of the object itself. Grenouille himself is the child to be killed by his mother but it was he who led his mother to the gallows, finally Grenouille was sold in an orphanage to be old enough to be sold again to a drunken rough foreman, this is where Grenouille meets the plum seller with an attractive aroma and follows the frightened girl trying to avoid but Grenouille closing his mouth and accidentally killing the girl, the girl's death made the attractive aroma fade for a long time and Grenouille to have to sniff to smell the girl's scent.

Theoretically Abraham Maslow emphasized that individuals are integrated and organized entities, so that a person's motivation in doing something is a complete individual motivation not part of it. [1] According to Maslow humans must be investigated as something that is totality, as a system, each part cannot be separated from the other parts. [2] This statement is almost an axiom accepted by everyone, which is then often forgotten and ignored when someone does research. It is very important to always revive this before someone does an experiment or composes a healthy motivational theory.

Practically, the benefits obtained from this research are a deeper understanding of *Parfume: The Story Of A Murderer* about the factors and symbol contained in each symbol on movie which is a representation of the phenomena life. This will make it easier for audience to understand the rules obtained in *Parfume: The Story Of A Murderer* by Tom Tykwer, so that they can achieve a deeper understanding of this movie.



## 1.0 Conceptual Framework

Movie is a communication media that is audio visual in nature to convey a message to a group of people who gather in a certain place. (Effendy, 1987: 134). Movie messages on mass communication can take the form of anything depending on the film's mission. However, generally a film can include a variety of messages, both messages of education, entertainment and information. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols - symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of the contents of messages, sounds, words, conversations and so on.

Movie is also considered a powerful communication medium for the masses who are the target, because of its audio-visual nature, which is a living image and sound. With images and sound, movies can tell a lot in a short time. When watching a movie the audience can seem to penetrate space and time that can tell life and can even affect the audience.

Today there are various kinds of movie, although the way the approaches are different, all films can be said to have one goal, which is to attract people's attention to the content of the problems contained. In addition, films can be designed to serve the broadest public and public needs.

Basically the movie can be grouped into two basic divisions, namely the category of film stories and non stories. Other opinions classify fiction and non-fiction films. Film stories are films produced based on stories written, and played by actors and actresses. In general, story films are commercial in nature, meaning they are shown in theaters at the price of a particular ticket or played on television with the support of certain advertising sponsors. Non story films are films that take reality as the subject, which is recording reality rather than fiction about reality. (Sumarno, 1996)

In the development of movie it can be seen that film greatly influences people's thinking. The history of film itself has a very important role in giving color to the characteristics, patterns, and styles of filmmaking from time to time. In addition to understanding the meaning of film, it is fitting that you also know the history of its development. Film or what is known as motion

pictures comes from the creativity of experts who want to develop principles in projectors and photography. As information, the film was first launched by the United States is made by Edwin S Porter. The film was released in 1903 under the title "The Great Train Robbery". The first American film was played with eleven minutes duration.

Initially, the film released was a silent film. But finally, artists and world technology experts produced the first film with sound and dialogue in the United States in 1927. Although indeed, at that time the combination of images and sounds produced was still not perfect. Now, the film has developed very rapidly because it is supported by sophisticated and cool editing and video editing technology. The film industry has become a very profitable business industry. It is no longer just a work of art, because cinema has become a lucrative field for all parties who play a role in making it. Not even a few people who become billionaires from this film business.

Movie has a story, in presenting story in a certain way is called text, and the act of narrating the story is called narration. Narration also the way how the author wants to tell and inform the audience about his/her thought through the character that acts in the story of literary work, especially in the movie.

In the story there is a character. Character is very important element because character is a man who plays the story. Each character in literary works is absolutely created by the author. The author does not have the limit to create the imaginative character. According to (Abrams, 1999)

Every character in literary works has personality, especially in a movie. Personality more showed and described in the way how the characters deliver their story in an action way. The audiences can give so many assessment of the character's personality, with the result they can mention and choose which an antagonist or protagonist character depend on their personality. According to Minedrop (2010: 20), personality consists of three elements, it known as id, ego, and superego.

### 1.6 Research problem

In this research, researcher used theories related to this research that would be conducted

### 1.7 The result of previous studies

The researcher found several previous studies related to research. To make it easier to find out the connection of previous studies, researcher will make a table to classify of previous studies.

<b>Title of the Research</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Theories</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Object of Studies</b>
Psychological Analysis of The Main Character's Personality in <i>Go Ask Alice</i>	Nailul Fauziyah	Theory of Motivation and Personality Abraham Maslow	Method of Qualitative research	Beatrice Sparks' <i>Go Ask Alice</i> Novel
The Analysis of Psychological Aspects of The Main Character in Walt	Lia Listiana	Theory of Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud	Method of Descriptive Qualitative	Robert Stromberg's <i>Maleficent</i> movie
Kepribadian Dalam Tokoh Utama Dalam Roman Momo Karya Michael	Okto Fransisco	Theory of Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud	Method of Deskriptive kualitatif	Momo Michael Ende

Ende				
Psychological Analysis The Stolen Years	Larasati Ayuningtyas	Theory of Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud	Method of Deskriptive Qualitative	The Stolen Years Movie
Personality Disorder of The Main Character in <i>Waking Madison</i> Film	Maulida Rizki	Theory of Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud	Method of Descriptive Qualitative	The theory, method and the source object

After classifying the previous studies in the table, the researcher will give some descriptions one by one from each his and her studies.

First *Psychological Analysis of The Main Character's Personality in Go Ask Alice* by Nailul Fauziyah (2008), English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang. This researcher analyzes the novel *Go Ask Alice* by Beatrice Sparks which describes personality of the main character. The problems of the researcher are the personality of the main character that portrayed in the novel and how the main character's personality viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. The theory used in analyzing is the theory of Abraham Maslow about motivation and personality. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze personality and motivation. The analysis is to find the personality of the main character that portrayed in the novel and the main character's personality viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. The similarity is to find the personality in the main character. The difference between researcher and Fauziyah's on the source objecta and theory being analyzed, Fauziyah analyzed a novel while the

researcher analyzed a movie. Fauziyah also used theory of Abraham Maslow while the researcher used theory of Sigmund Freud.

Second, The Analysis of Psychological Aspects of The Main Character in Walt Disney's Movie *Maleficent* by Lia Listiana (2016), English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University. This researcher analyzes the movie *Maleficent* which describes personality of main character. The problems of the researcher are how the id, ego, and superego surface in the daily life of the character Maleficent and the way psychological senses (id, ego, and superego) affect the main character's characteristic. The theory used in analyzing is the theory of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud about personality aspects. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze personality aspects. The analysis is to find the way id, ego, superego surface in the daily life of the main character and to find the way psychological senses (id, ego, and superego) affect Maleficent's characteristic. The similarity is to find the personality aspects of the main character in the movie with reference that made the research got the main topic about personality of main character in this research. The difference between researcher and Listiana's on the topic being analyzed. Listiana analyzed the way personality aspects surface in daily life of main character and the affection of personality aspect to characteristic of main character, while the researcher analyzed the personality of main character and the factors that influences the personality itself.

Third, The Story Of Momo By Okto Francisco (2014) Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta this research takes place in an imaginary country that is not time-bound and place, in the eternal present. But the story is not about princes, witch, and fairy. The story of Momo is lifted from our daily lives. His world is a large modern city in southern Europe. Momo is a child who is not known for its origin, initially only living in an amphitheater ruins. The amphitheater is buildings that are shaped like circus places today, only the building was made of large stones and there were also rows the seats are deliberately arranged in layers to fit the people the audience. The

amphitheater building has been built for thousands of years then what remains is just the ruins. Local residents only use it as a place to graze goats, children play in the middle of the field, and young couples sometimes come to dialogue

Four, Psychological Analysis *The Stolen Years* by Larasati Ayuningtyas (2017) Universitas Sumatera Utara This research entitled "Analysis of Inner Conflict between People in the Novel *The Stolen Years* of Ba Yue Chang An: Literary Psychology Approach". The problem formulation of this research are: (1) The inner interpersonal conflict is depicted in *The Stolen Years* novel? (2) The inner conflicts are resolved in *The Stolen Years* novel . The theory used in this research is the theory of literary psychology and conflict theory. The research method used qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study are the inner conflicts experienced by the characters Xie Yu and He Man that happened to cause them divorced. Their inner conflicts occur because of the conflict

Fifth, *Personality Disorder of the Main Character in Waking Madison Film* by Maulida Rizki Nurani (2016), English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This researcher analyzes the movie *Waking Madison* by Katherine Brooks which describes personality disorder of the main character. The problem of the researcher are the way Madison's character described in that movie and Madison's multiple personalities appear based on the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud. The theory used in analyzing is the theory of Sigmund Freud about psychoanalysis. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze personality disorder. The analysis is to find the way Madison's character described in that movie and Madison's multiple personalities appear based on the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud. The similarity is the theory used, that is Sigmund Freud theory to find the personality in the main character in a movie.

In the dynamics of personality, Sigmund Freud explains the existence of the driving force (cathexis) and suppression force (anti-cathexis). Kateksis is



the use of psychic energy carried out by the id for a particular object to satisfy an instinct, while anti-kateksis is the use of psychic energy (originating from the id) to suppress or prevent the id from giving rise to instincts that are unwise and destructive. Id only has kateksis, while the ego and superego have anti-kateksis, but the ego and superego can also form new kateksis-object as a transfer of indirect satisfaction needs, still related to object associations satisfying the needs desired by the id.

The level of mental life and region of mind refers to the structure or composition of personality. Thus, Freud proposed a dynamic or motivational principle to explain the forces that drive human action. For Freud, humans are motivated to seek pleasure and reduce tension and anxiety. This motivation is derived from psychological and physical energy from the basic drives they have. In analyzing the personality or character of a people in a novel or movie Sigmund Freud reveals in full and looks for problems that exist in these characters

Like novel, poetry, and drama, film has the same position as the major genres in textual studies. It is true that film has become part of daily life which always attracts the attention million of eyes in this world. Different from novel that is made to be read, film is form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of images giving the illusion of continues movement. Moreover, film is usually acted by humans who act likes the story they made

Today, the story of the film based not only on imagination of the writer, but also from the real story of someone or something happened in the world. Usually the director takes one of the greatest experiences or one of the greatest people as the resources or the idea to make a movie

Film is a type of literature that is popular today. There are so many elements that present their stories with dramatic forms, such as intrinsic and extrinsic. According to Boggs and Petrie (2006: 41), explaining literature and film does share and communicate many elements in the same way.

Analysis of film perspective is based on the principles used in literary analysis. This shows that film is a type of literary work. According to the

quotation above, films are one of the literary works that convey thoughts, ideas, or works through audio, visual, and motion messages.

This gives the impression that it is impressive to the audience because it can provide performances with visual communication that uses moving images and sounds to tell stories or information to the audience. Researchers choose films to know clearly about the personality of a character in a film. More character personality

Films have stories, in presenting stories in certain ways are called texts, and the act of telling stories is called narration. Narration is also the way the writer wants to tell and inform the audience about his thoughts through the characters who play in literally work so that is make it easier the audience who watching for analyzing

In the story there is a character. Character is very important element because character is a man who plays the story. Each character in literary works is absolutely created by the author. The author does not have the limit to create the imaginative character. According to (Abrams, 1999)

*“Characters are the person represented in the dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person say and their ditractive ways of saying it – the dialogue – and from what they do – the action.”*

From the quotation above, character can be seen from expressed through an action. To find out a character can be interpreted using words or behavior. It can make it easier for a reader or audience to know the contents of a story



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