CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Psychology is a methodology of studying mental behavior and mental process. Psychology also learns about the function of physic of healthy people, the relation between people behavior and the other human. It comprises everything related to the feeling, thought, ideas, behavior, etc. Related to the psychology, every person has a different character or personality, but a person has a good personality not evil. In other case there is a person who has two personalities: in psychology, it is called split personality.

Personality is a theory used to describe human behavior. According to Pervin (1989:2) the field of personality concerns with the total individual and with individual differences. The personality refers to a phenomenon that is really instead multiple personalities, where the individual seems to have completely different personalities on different occasions.

The general endowments of personality are: pure intelligent in the mind, warmth and expansiveness in the heart, dynamism in the vital, endurance and perseverance in the physical. Perhaps of all, personality concerns the complex relationships among cognitive, affective, and overt behavioral processes in person.
In this case, the writer intends to conduct a study on the personality aspect of the main character, Esther Coleman in Orphan. The film was directed by Jaume Collet Serra’s.

Jaume was born in Sant Iscle de Vallalta, a small town in the province of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. From a very early age he was fascinated by movies and would regularly go to the one and only local theatre to immerse himself in a different world. His young mind absorbed whatever would be playing any Saturday afternoon, mostly American Westerns and World War II movies. He spent most of his childhood in a boarding school, away from his family, where he dreamed of one day making movies of his own.

At the age of 18, Jaume moved to Los Angeles, with limited resources and a basic knowledge of the English language, determined to fulfill his dream. He attended Colombia collage and began working on the side as an editor. Soon he became very knowledgeable of the Avid Editing System and got some real jobs that allowed him to save some money.

Jaume was influenced by directors such as David Fincher, Spike Jonze and Mark Romanek and decided that instead of shooting a short film for his graduation project he would do a music video. With the money he had saved and his knowledge of post-production he shot a music video for an unknown local band which caught the eye of some production companies. Before he even graduated film school he was signed as a music video director with “The End”.

After shooting a few music videos the production company gave him some money to shoot a couple of spec spots. He came back with a two and a half minute short for “AOL”. It was the furthest from a commercial and yet it was featured in the Saatchi & Saatchi new director’s showcase at Cannes that year.

From there Jaume’s career skyrocketed and he shot commercials for products such as Playstation, Budweiser, Mastercard, Miller-Lite, Pontiac, Smirnoff Ice, Renault, Verizon and 7UP; working with such agencies as and. He’s been represented by such reputable companies as partizan and believe media Believe media.


Orphan is not the first film to show a little kid gone seriously evil but it might be one of the most enjoyable and thrilling on the list. Esther, played brilliantly by Ms. Fuhrman, seems to be a descendant from the friendly psycho family tree that includes notable members like Peyton Flanders (The Hand That Rocks The Cradle), Angela Baker (Sleepaway Camp) and Jerry Blake (The Stepfather). She displays such wisdom and spirit during her first interaction with John and Kate that it made me wonder why she hadn’t been snatched up already. As is traditional with these types of characters when
things do not go in Esther’s favor she retaliates in a disturbing and usually violent way. One of the earliest signs of Esther’s dark side is when she pushes one of her classroom tormentors off of a slide. The parents do not want to believe sweet Esther could be capable of such a terrible act but the audience knows better, as does little Max.


“Orphan is a terrible movie as it knowingly plays into all the horror clichés you can imagine, and does it twice, once to lure you into believing they won't bow down to convention and then a second time to show that they will. The film runs just over two hours, and requires absolute patience from its audience only to completely ruin any expectation you may have had with an ending unworthy of the time you dedicated to watching it.”

An adorable, perfectly sane little girl forced to subsist in a secluded den of yuppie vulgarity is the loopy premise of the straightforwardly titled Orphan, the one's that pitted wholesome youngsters against their narcissistic parents. Following up his underrated redo of House of Wax, director Jaume Collet-Serra, and his crack team of typewriter enthusiasts, have fashioned a classy domestic horror film.

The movie opens at a hospital. Kate Coleman (Vera Faramiga) and her husband, Jon (Peter Sarsgaard) walk in and Kate is clearly pregnant and clearly in labor. While Jon registers at the front desk in the lobby, Kate is wheeled towards the delivery room, but a painful contraction hits and Kate sees she is bleeding heavily. The nurse pushes the wheelchair along as if nothing is happening, but the audience can see blood trailing behind the wheelchair. In the delivery room, Kate is in a lot of pain and asks where Jon
is, but nobody will tell her anything. The doctor tells her to relax, but Kate
knows something is wrong with her baby. The nurse tells her that the baby is
stillborn but they have to deliver it anyway, Kate is in disbelief and tells them
that the baby is alive. Before she has time to think, the doctor grabs his
scalpel and begins to cut into Kate's stomach, Kate wants to be put to sleep
but the doctor says there isn't time. Kate yells and screams as the doctor cuts
into her, Jon walks into the room with a video camera and tells Kate that she
is doing perfect. After a few seconds, a baby's cry is heard and the nurse
hands her a stillborn baby covered in a bloody blanket. Kate screams in terror.

Kate and John Coleman are rebuilding their troubled marriage. Kate
has a drinking problem, but is in therapy and is doing well. She has been
sober for one year. The couple decides to adopt a child. When they meet the
nine-year-old Estonian girl, Esther, at the St. Marina Orphanage, they
immediately fall in love with the well-educated orphan. Their young son,
Daniel, is hostile to his new sister; but their deaf-mute daughter, little Max, is
enchanted with her - at first. Eventually, Kate begins to feel that Esther is
manipulative and possibly even psychologically disturbed. John refuses to
listen to his wife's misgivings, and the wounds in their marriage reopen. Kate
calls Sister Abigail at the orphanage, and the nun informs her that Esther has
a troubled and mysterious history. Kate delves further into Esther's past and
discovers she is not at all who she pretends to be.
Related to previous description the writer intends to analyze the film using psychoanalytic approach because of four reasons. The first story of Orphan movie is interesting to analyze. This movie tells about itself specifically in these kind of "jump" scare tactics along with an opening so dark and grisly it not only sets the audience up for a movie they aren't going to get, it again relies on tactics that aren't scary as much as they are gross and off-putting. There is a time and place for all of these techniques as long as the story calls for them and they aren't implemented merely to invent scares because the film itself is severely lacking.

The second reason is character and characteristic of the movie. Esther is a grown woman so that she seems so young. Her name is Leena Klammer, and is actually 33-years-old. She looks horrible. She has wiped off all her makeup, removes her fake teeth, and the ribbons from her neck and wrists. She now looks more like a hag than an innocent child. Esther had any interest whatsoever in who came out on top in the end is testament to the skill that went into making this chilly tale about a pair of egotistical parents who attempt to stifle a little girls individuality, all the while, trying to take away her inherent right to kill nosy nuns with a hammer.

The third reason is because Jaume the author of Orphan is a great a famous director. Not only Orphan movie, The other feature is a look back at some of cinema's most iconic "scary child" films from the past including The Bad Seed, Rosemary's Baby, The Omen, The Exorcist and The Brood, but more interesting is the bullshit quote from producer Joel Silver who says
Orphan is "as effective as The Sixth Sense and The Others" when it comes to its finale.

The fourth reason is the research can be learnt by other student to know about the personality of Esther Coleman in Jaume Collect Serras’s Orphan movie using a psychoanalytic approach.

Based on the previous reason the writer will observe Orphan Movie by using psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. Therefore, the writer constructs the title “THE PERSONALITY OF ESTHER COLEMAN IN JAUME COLLECT SERRAS’S ORPHAN MOVIE (2009): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH”.

B. Literature Review

As along as the writer knows, there is no other research that has been conducted study on the movie ORPHAN using a psychoanalytic approach at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

C. Problem Statement

The prime problem of this study is “How is major character’s Personality is described of Esther Coleman reflected in Jaume collet serra’s Orphan movie?”

D. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is personality. The researcher is going to analyze Esther Coleman as the major character in movie ORPHAN based on psychoanalytic approach.
E. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the movie in terms of its structural elements.

2. To analyze the film based on psychoanalytic approach by Sigmund Freud.

F. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

The study is expected to contribute to the development of the body knowledge, especially the literary study Jaume Collet Serra’s *ORPHAN* (2009): a psychoanalytic approach.

2. Practical Benefit

The study is expected to give an additional contribution on understanding the major character in the orphan are viewed by psychoanalytic approach – Sigmund Freud.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Research

In analyzing Jaume Collet Serra’s orphan the writer uses the qualitative method, because it does not need statistic to explore the fact.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Source

The type on data in this research is textual data, which consist of words, phrases, and sentences. In this research the writer uses two data sources there are primary and secondary data source.
3. **Primary Data Source**

   The primary data source is the film itself the orphan by Jaume Collet Serra’s.

4. **Secondary Data Source**

   The secondary data are taken from other sources, which are related to the primary data, such as the biography of the author, the website from the internet about the movie orphan and other resources that support the analysis.

5. **Technique of Data Collection**

   The data collection is done through documentation or library research some steps of collecting data are:

   Watching the movie and reading the secondary data attentively.

   a. Determining the major character that is analyzed.

   b. Finding out and taking notes the important data.

   c. Developing the provided data.

6. **Technique of Data Analysis**

   The technique of data analysis used in this study is qualitative analysis. The structural elements of the movie and the collected data are described and analyzed in the detail through psychological approach.

**H. Paper Organization**

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter one is introduction. This chapter involves the background of the study, literature review, problem
statement, and limitation of the study, objective of the study, research method, and paper organization. Chapter two is underlying theory. It deals with the notion psychoanalytic and theoretical application. Chapter three is structural analysis. In this chapter, the researcher explains the structural elements, which include character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, cutting, theme, and *mise-en-scene*. Chapter four deals with psychoanalytic analysis and the five is conclusion and suggestion.