

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In this life humans have an obsession to get what they want. The obsession is one of the dreams of future life. People have always been obsessed or desired to find something and focus on a universal feature of human life. Humans never stop making efforts to get their dream in any way. The kinds of obsession that one usually faces in life can be various such as the obsession of finding job, the obsession of finding marriage couples, the obsession of finding parent, the obsession of finding someone, the obsession to save human life etc.

Obsession is an unwelcome, uncontrollable, and persistent idea, thought, image, or emotion that a person cannot help thinking even though it creates significant distress or anxiety. Obsessions are thoughts that recur and persist despite efforts to ignore or confront them. People with obsessions may find themselves acting in compulsive ways in largely futile attempts to relieve the anxiety associated with their persistent, unpleasant thoughts. Others suffering from obsessions may try very hard to control or ignore them. Obsessions relate to problems that most people would consider far removed from normal, daily events and concerns.

According to Henry Campbell (1990-918) obsession means:

- (1) The supposed action of an evil spirit in besetting a person.
- (2) The supposed state or fact of being affected by an evil spirit from outside.
- (3) (the action) an idea or image which continually or persistently fills the mind.
- (4) an idea or image

the rapidly intrudes on the mind of a person against his or her will and is usually distressing, the states of being affected in this way.

To save the human life is not easy job. Many people who have obsession to be the servant of the state in order to protect the country and others people from threats, such as bomb threats from terrorists, the war against colonial, and etc. To do this noble work is not easy, they must be willing to sacrifice everything, including life at stake.

The obsession of finding terrorists for saving human life can influence human personality. Motivation from someone and their self also influence their psyche. There are some people who never stop making efforts and never give up, although they know it is difficult to do but they believe they can do.

The human feeling such as fear, worries, sadness, and happiness are interesting to be shown up. As the basic feeling of human these condition can be moved into the movie scenery by director. The cinema performs the situation that had happened in the certain time in order to reveal the reality in human life. Besides that, film also gives us understanding about the essence of life. The problem which is usually in the film is the characterization which indicates obsession feeling and optimism. That is why the director displaces the realism of life into film through the screenplay.

In the *Source Code* movie, the director shows the behaviour of Colter Stevens that has obsession to find the bomber and to save the human life that makes him want to do anything.

The complexities of the experience can give inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. Appreciating a literary work has the same

significance in meaning as understanding human's existence with his entire mental and inner self problem. Since literature is the exposition of human's mental life, it can be said that literature has a tight relationship to psychology. Literature and psychology have the same object of research that is human being.

According to Freudian concepts of psychoanalysis, the *Source Code* implores the themes obsession of Colter Stevens to finding the bomber. Colter Stevens shows his totality when he has responsibility in a mission to find who the bomber is which destroyed a train headed into Chicago. When he is in a mission to find the bomber, his behavior sometimes is anxious to do something. Colter Stevens does anything follows his instinct and his mind, because no one know that he is in a mission of source code.

Duncan Zowie Haywood Jones was born on May 30th 1971, also known as Zowie Bowie, is an English film director best known for directing the science fiction films *Moon* (2009) and *Source Code* (2011). By 1995, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in philosophy from the College of Wooster. Then he pursued a PhD degree at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee but left before completion to attend London Film School, where he graduated as a director. He was one of many cameramen at his father's widely-televised 50th birthday party directed by Englishman Tim Pope at Madison Square Garden and also at two Bowie Net concerts at Roseland Ballroom in New York City in June 2000. He was also the in-game cinematic director for the political

simulator *Republic: The Revolution*, as well as scripting elements of the game.

Duncan Jones directed the Summit Entertainment project *Source Code*, a science-fiction thriller from Vendome Pictures, which was produced by Mark Gordon. Actor Jake Gyllenhaal played the lead role in the film. *Source Code* was released on DVD and Blu-ray on July 26, 2011 in the United States. Film are directed by Duncan Jones such as *Whistle* (2002) (short film), *Moon* (2009) and *Source Code* (2011). Jones' first feature film, *Moon*, was nominated for 7 British Independent film awards and won 2, both going to Jones. It was also nominated for 2 BAFTA Awards at the 2010 ceremony, winning 1. There have been 19 other nominations and wins for the film, from film festivals and societies. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duncan_Jones)

The film starts from a man (Colter Stevens) wakes up on a train sitting across from a woman named Christina Warren. The woman seems to know him by the name Sean Fentress, but he does not seem to know her and appears uncertain of his own identity.

After eight minutes, a bomb goes off on the train, and the man awakens to find himself strapped inside a small geodesic dome. There, Air Force Capt. Colleen Goodwin explains to him through a computer screen that he is actually Colter Stevens, a decorated army helicopter pilot, now on a mission to locate the maker of a bomb which destroyed a train headed into Chicago. This is to be accomplished using the *Source Code*, a time loop program that allows him to take over someone's body in a reenactment of their

last eight minutes of life. Stevens has no memory of how he became involved in the Source Code project; his last memory is of flying in a recent mission in Afghanistan while taking on enemy gunfire.

Stevens' mission in the *Source Code* is to assume the identity of Fentress, one of the train's passengers, locate the bomb, discover who detonated it, and report back to Goodwin to prevent the bomber from detonating a larger dirty nuclear device in downtown Chicago, which could cause the deaths of millions of people. Goodwin and the Source Code's creator, Dr. Rutledge, tell him that the Source Code is not a simulation, but a visit into the past in the form of an alternate reality. He's told that he cannot truly alter the past to save any of the passengers, but that he must gather intel that can be used to alter the future and prevent a future attack. Goodwin assures Stevens that "everything will be OK."

Stevens is sent into the Source Code repeatedly, and each time a series of events repeat, with variations due to Stevens' acts. Meanwhile, he goes on searching for the terrorist and getting to know Christina, until the bomb that destroys the train goes off and Fentress dies, sending Stevens back to the chamber. Even though Rutledge and Goodwin constantly direct him to focus on finding the bomber, each time around he learns more, both about the terrorist attack and his real life personal situation. Stevens resolves to complete his mission, now with the added personal goal of saving Christina and the people on the train if at all possible.

Using a cell phone while on the train, Stevens eventually discovers that he supposedly died two months ago. He confronts Goodwin with this information, and learns from Goodwin and Rutledge that he had been shot down during the war, and his mutilated body was appropriated by the Air Force and used by Rutledge to operate the Source Code. Stevens then asks Rutledge and Goodwin to let him die, which they promise they will do once the mission is finished.

He eventually discovers that the bomber is a disturbed American young man named Derek Frost, which allows authorities to apprehend Frost and save Chicago before the second bomb is detonated.

With the mission accomplished, and despite their promise, Rutledge orders Stevens' memory to be erased and stored for reuse in further missions. However, Stevens persuades Goodwin to send him in one more time and give him one last chance to avert the train disaster. Goodwin agrees that he deserves to be allowed to die in peace afterwards instead of being held alive as a military brain in a vat. With the information he has uncovered from previous trips into the Source Code, Stevens is able to defuse the bomb and immobilize Frost before he can destroy the train.

Stevens and Christina kiss in the last seconds before the eight-minute mark. In that instant, Goodwin turns off his life support per his request, but to Stevens' surprise, his mind remains in Sean Fentress' body. He is then able to safely leave the train with Christina, also saving the rest of the passengers. Now in the alternate universe, an alternate version of Goodwin receives an

email from Stevens explaining what has happened and that the Source Code can alter the target alternate reality. The movie ends with Stevens taking Fentress' place, and asking Goodwin to help Captain Colter Stevens and tell him that "everything will be OK.", which Goodwin had told Stevens earlier in the film.

From the illustration above the researcher is interested in analyzing the character of Colter Stevens as major Character in Dunken Jones's *Source Code* by using Psychoanalytic analysis related to his obsession to find the bomber in order to save human life and its influence on his personality.

The writer chooses the movie because several reasons. The first reason is the character of Colter Stevens as the major character of this movie. He is an optimism person and he always tries to get what he wants. In this movie Colter Stevens tries to find who the bomber is, although he knows he is not in his body, but in Sean body. No matter what happens, he promises that he will finishes the mission.

The second reason is the power of love between Colter Stevens and Christina. Actually in the first time, when Colter Stevens is in the body of Sean, he doesn't know who is Christina and also Christina regards that he is Sean not Colter Stevens. She doesn't know, what happens with the boy that is sitting opposite of her. While Colter Stevens has done his mission to find the bomber, he wants to salvage Christina from the train explosion. Colter Stevens asks Godwin to send him in one more time and give him one last chance to avert the train disaster. Goodwin agrees that he deserves to be allowed to die

in peace afterwards instead of being alive as a military brain in a vat. With the information he has uncovered from previous trips into the Source Code, Stevens is able to defuse the bomb and immobilize Frost before he can destroy the train. Stevens and Christina kiss in the last seconds before the eight-minute mark. In that instant, Goodwin turns off his life support per his request, but to Stevens' surprise, his mind remains in Sean Fentress' body. He is then able to safely leave the train with Christina, also saving the rest of the passengers.

The third reason, it is a new movie. It gives description there is a terrorist plot theme to the film. In this movie, the struggle of Colter Stevens and his mission with Source Code to save the human life from the next bomb explosion and to find the terrorist. It can be inspirational story for our country or government. Actually, terrorists not only in film but in the real world we have also heard a lot of terrorists who want to destroy or to make bomb explosion.

The last reason the writer thinks the audience can get an implicit moral from this movie, loving the parents as the parents love the children, and also be an obedient and well behave child. Because actually, anything that the parents do and want, just only to give benefit for their children. So, asking apologize to the parents as long as the children have a time and opportunity.

As of the explanation above, the writer is very interested in analyzing the obsession of the major character of the movie. The approach which is going to be applied is a psychoanalytic approach. The writer makes this

research with the title *Obsession in Duncan Jones's Source Code (2011): A Psychoanalytic Approach*.

B. Literature Review

As long as the writer knows, there is no other research that has been conducted to study the *Source Code* movie in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and Surakarta Region.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the title and background of the study, the researcher formulates the problem as follows: "How is the obsession reflected in major character personality in Duncan Jones *Source Code*?"

D. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer will focus on the analysis of main character's personality and the obsession, which appears using psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Analyzing the structural elements of the movie *Source Code*.
2. Analyzing the movie based on the psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, the result of the study contributes to the larger body of the knowledge particularly literary study.

2. Practical Benefit

Practically, the study can add experiences to the knowledge of the researcher of the psychoanalytic theory applied in a literary work, particularly on Duncan Jones *Source Code* movie.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

Based on the problem statement and the discussion, the researcher will use the descriptive qualitative method to the causes and effects of obsession by the major character toward his behavior in the movie *Source Code* through psychoanalytic perspective.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *Source Code* a film by Duncan Jones.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

a. Type of the Data

In analyzing Duncan Jones's *Source Code* the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method because it does not need statistic to explore the fact.

b. Data Source

1) Primary Data Source

The primary data source is the movie itself, *Source Code* directed by Duncan Jones.

2) Secondary Data Source

The secondary data sources are author's biography, essay, comment, criticism, homepage and other relevance sources.

4. Technique of the Daa Collection

The method of the collection in this study is the library research. It involves both primary and secondary data. The ways of collecting data are as follows:

- a. Watching and learning the movie repeatedly.
- b. Searching the movie script from the internet.
- c. Reading the movie script repeatedly to get more understanding.
- d. Marking the point in the script to make easy in analyzing.
- e. Taking note of important in both primary and secondary data.
- f. Classifying the data into groups according categories of element of literary study.
- g. Selecting them by rejecting their relevant sources, this does not have important information to support the topic of the study.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The first step is analyzing the data of this research. Analyzing the data of this research is trying to clarify the obtained data by selecting the

necessary ones. Second step is analyzing data based on psychoanalytic theory conducted by Sigmund Freud.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter one is introduction. This chapter involves the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, theoretical approach, and research method and paper organization. Chapter two deals with the underlying theory. It covers the notion on psychoanalytic theory, main principles of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic, structural elements of the movie and theoretical application. Chapter three is structural analysis, which includes character and characterization, plot, point of view, setting, and theme. Chapter four deals with psychoanalytic analysis and chapter five deals with conclusion and suggestion.