OBSESSION TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY REFLECTED IN MARTIN SCORSESE’S HUGO CABRET MOVIE (2012):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH

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Surakarta, Agustus 2013

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This study is about how obsession to solve the mystery reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret movie (2012) by using a psychoanalytic approach. It is done by analyzing the movie based on the Psychoanalytic Approach. This research is descriptive qualitative research. Type of data of the study is text and image taken from two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source is Hugo Cabret movie directed by Martin Scorsese released in 2021. While the secondary data sources are other materials taken from books, journals, and internet related to the study. Both data are collected through library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis. The study comes to the following conclusions based on the Psychoanalytic analysis it shows that Hugo Cabret wants to get the fact of a hidden message mystery by Hugo’s father automaton.

Keywords: psychoanalytic, obsession to solve the mystery.
A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the study

An obsession is the inability of a person to stop thinking about a particular topic or feel certain emotions without some anxiety. When obsessed, an individual continues the obsession in order to avoid the consequent anxiety. An obsession is an uncontrollable and persistent idea, thought, image, or emotion that a person cannot help thinking even though it creates significant distress or anxiety.

_Hugo Cabret_ movie, directed by Martin Scorsese, is an interesting movie to view. There are the reasons that make the movie interesting to view; first reason is the movie had a good cinematography. Either from setting picture, visual effect, sounds editing, or another aspect supporting in this movie. The second reason is the movie had a good plot. _Hugo Cabret_ is a 3D adventure drama movie and the plot makes audiences always guessing about what would happen next. The movie also had a plot twist. The third reason is the movie had good critics. Many movie critics acclaimed Martin Scorsese’s work on this film. Scorsese can manage to build on the original film without copying it, reinventing it or ignoring it. The last reason is _Hugo Cabret_ movie gave an education about obsession. The main character on this film is a good child, polite, never lies, sociable and never gives up. He always tries to keep his promise to himself to complete his automaton. He is never afraid with all obstruction.

The researcher uses psychoanalytic theory as an approach to analyze _Hugo Cabret_ movie, because the main character reflected the power of young man which is a good phenomenon to analyze using psychoanalytic approach.
Problem Statement is ‘How is Obsession to Solve the Mystery Reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret Movie (2012) using a Psychoanalytic Approach’?

Limitation of The Study is on Obsession to Solve the Mystery Reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret Movie (2012). This study uses a Psychoanalytic Approach.

Objective of The Study is To analyze Obsession to Solve the Mystery Reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret Movie (2012) based on its structural elements and to analyze obsession to Solve the Mystery Reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret Movie (2012) based on Psychoanalytic Approach.

Literature Review, there is no previous study in Hugo Cabret movie, at least in universities in Central Java. So that the researcher cannot compare this research with other research because this is the first study of Hugo Cabret movie. The researcher uses Psychoanalytic Approach to analyze the data and using of Hugo Cabret movie as an object. The researcher analyzes OBSESSION TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY REFLECTED IN MARTIN SCORSESE HUGO CABRET MOVIE (2012): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data sources are library and literary data. The step to conduct
the research are determining the Type of the Study, Determining the Object of the Study, Determining Data and Data Source, Determining Technique of the Data Collection, and finally Determine Technique of the Data Analysis. Object of the study is a movie entitled Hugo Cabret.

In doing this study, the researcher uses two sources of data namely primary and secondary data source. (1) Primary data source: the primary data source is the movie of ‘Hugo Cabret’ by Martin Scorsese. (2) Secondary data source: Secondary data is the supporting data taken from the books, internet or any information related to the practice of Obsession to Solve the Mystery Reflected in Martin Scorsese Hugo Cabret Movie (2012) based on Psychoanalytic Approach. Techniques of the data collection are watching and learning the movie repeatedly, Taking notes of important parts both primary and secondary data. Arranging the data into several groups based on its theoretical category. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis and drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

C. THEORY OF ISSUES

1. Notion of Obsession

Obsession is to be successful, functional people in our society we need to keep realistic views of the present and plausible dreams for the future. We need to learn from our mistakes so that we may correct
ourselves to be better, more efficient people as we continue to live our lives (Sigmund Freud, 1993).

It is proposed that obsessions are caused by catastrophic misinterpretations of the significance of one’s thoughts (images, impulses). The obsessions persist as long as these misinterpretations of continue and diminish when the misinterpretations are weakened. Evidence and argument in support of the theory are presented, and the questions of vulnerability and the origins of the thoughts are addressed. A firmly focused treatment strategy is deduced from the theory. (S.Rachman, 1997).

The main themes of obsession-aggressio, sex and blasphemy are important themes of all moral systems and hence open to an inflation of personal significance. It is evident from this analysis that in the cognitive theory of obsession, the content of the obsession is of critical concern. Elsewhere it has been observed that cognitive theory, in general, is providing content to the behavioural theories (S.Rachman, 1997: 794-795).

Obsession are defined as “intrusive, repetitive thoughts, images or impulses that are unacceptable and or unwanted and give rise to subjective resistance, the necessary and sufficient conditions, are intrusiveness, internal attribution, unwantedness and difficulty of control. (Rachman & Hudgson, 1980: 251).
2. The Notion of Problem Solving

Problem solving is generally regarded as the most important cognitive activity in everyday and professional contexts. Most people are required to and rewarded for solving problems. However, learning to solve problems is too seldom required in formal educational settings, in part, because our understanding of its processes is limited. Instructional-design research and theory has devoted too little attention to the study of problem-solving processes. (David H. Jonassen, 2000).

In this theory, people solve problems by searching in a problem space. The problem space consists of the initial (current) state, the goal state, and all possible states in between. The actions that people take in order to move from one state to another are known as operators (Allen Newell and Herbert Simon, 1972).

3. Notion of Mystery

The term mystery is not without difficulties. To the modern mind, mystery often implies little more than the unexplored and not-yet-understood aspects of our physical universe. It designates only a range of unanswered questions that science will eventually solve. As human knowledge advances, it seems, the realm of mystery, at least as it is often understood, will gradually shrink and eventually disappear from view altogether. But if revelation is a meaningful possibility, then mystery would have to be something more. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1978:198).
a) Centra Conset of Psychoanalytic Approach (id, ego, superego)

1. Id

Freud believed that each of us has a savage quality at the root of our personality. He labeled this part of the personality the id. According to Freud, people are born with two instinctual drives that serve as the basic motivation for all behavior. The energy force that propels the person to satisfy these drives is called libido. The id, like the savage, wants to satisfy these primitive drives in the most direct and immediate way. It is not concerned with reality, logic, or manners. It functions on the pleasure principle, which dictates immediate satisfaction of drives. We are not aware of these drives because the id operates at the unconscious level of our personality. (Freud, 1933).

a. The Ego

The ego is the person’s view of physical and social reality. It tries to satisfy the id impulses by taking into account the possibilities of reward and punishment that exist in a situation. In order words, it works on the reality principle. The ego’s functions are familiar ones: to become aware of stimuli and their location; to avoid excessively strong stimulation; and to learn to bring about changes in the external world that would be to its own advantage in pursuing survival. For this last activity, the ego must govern the muscular apparatus of the organism (Freud, 1993).
b. The superego

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the superego is the component of personality composed of our internalized ideals that we have acquired from our parents and from society. The superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make the ego behave morally, rather than realistically. In Freud's theory of psychosexual development, the superego is the last component of personality to develop. The id is the basic, primal part of personality that is present from birth. Next, the ego begins to develop during the first three years of a child's life. Finally, the superego starts to emerge around the age of five. (Freud, 1993).

D. Research Finding

In this research finding, the researcher analysis some points in order to analyze Hugo Cabret movie:

1. Hugo’s Personality

The first id from Hugo occurred when he sees his father tried to fix the automaton. The legacy is that he must finish his father’s automaton, and then he stole some items that he can use to complete his automaton in a toy store owned by Georges. In this case, Hugo’s ego occurred when he decided to work in a toy store owned by Georges because his notebook has been taken, and as Hugo’s worked
there, Georges promised to give his notebook back. He thought some ways to steal it again in a toy store. Hugo’s *superego* appears, he thought that it does not good idea to steal again in a toy store and then he tried to finish his automaton without stealing anymore.

Georges : Come to the booth every day. I'll decide how long you must work for each item you stole. And it will be up to me to decide when......you've earned your notebook, if ever.
Hugo : I already have a job.
Georges : "Thief" is not a job, boy.
Hugo : I have a different job. But I'll come when I can.
Georges : You begin tomorrow. Go away.
Hugo : I'll begin now.

(Hugo Cabret, 00:32:24 - 00:32:51Disc 1)

The second *id* occurs when Isabelle met with Hugo and then Hugo asked to her to help gets his notebook back. Hugo’s *superego* realize that he has to listen about Isabelle what was said about him that he should not be sad because it was not able to take his notebook back. Hugo’s *ego* appears, he thinks that it was a good idea and they will try to fix the automaton without the notebook.

Isabelle : Who are you?
Hugo : Your grandfather stole my notebook. I've got to get it back before he burns it.
Isabelle : Papa Georges isn't my grandfather. And he isn't a thief. You're the thief. You're nothing but a......a reprobate. You'll have to go.
Hugo : Not without my notebook.
Isabelle : Why do you need it so badly?
Hugo : I can't tell you.
Isabelle : Is it a secret?
Hugo : Yes.
Isabelle : Oh, good, I love secrets. Tell me this instant.
Hugo : No.
Isabelle : Well, if you won't tell me, then you'll have to leave.
Hugo: Not without my notebook!
Isabelle: I'll get in trouble. Just go home.
Isabelle: All right. I'll make sure he doesn't burn your notebook. Now go!
(Hugo Cabret, 00:16:04 - 00:17:09, Disc 1)

Hugo’s third id shows when he wanted to find a heart-shaped key as become the most important thing to make his automaton can move. Hugo’s superego realizes that Hugo apologized to her, and he began telling how he really wanted it. However, Hugo’s ego occurs when Isabelle then lets the heart-shaped key to Hugo. They tried to play it on the automaton. Finally, with this key his automaton can move and draw, it is one early sign of the origin of the automaton.

Hugo: Where did you get this?
Isabelle: None of your business.
Hugo: I need it.
Isabelle: What for?
Hugo: I just need it.
Isabelle: Not unless... Not unless you tell me why.
Hugo: Come!
Isabelle: This is marvelous. I feel just like Jean Valjean. Oh, this is superlative. What is that?
Hugo: It's an automaton. My father was fixing it... before he died.
Isabelle: Why would my key fit into your father’s machine? He looks sad.
Hugo: I think he's just waiting.
Isabelle: For what?
Hugo: To work again. To do what he's supposed to do.
Isabelle: What happens when you wind him up?
Hugo: I don’t know.
Isabelle: What's the matter?
Hugo: I know it's silly... What an idiot, to think I could fix it... but I think it's going to be a message from my father.
(Hugo Cabret, 00:47:16 - 00:52:25, Disc 1)
2. Hugo’s Obsession

Hugo is never gives up and ambitious. To reach what he want, he will do anything without worry about another people’s feeling. He just does everything that he thinks and was he needs to do. So that Hugo and Isabelle met. Finally, they decided to cooperate. However, he cannot tell everything about the automaton and she decided to help Hugo until the end.

Isabelle : Why do you need it so badly?
Hugo : I can’t tell you.
Isabelle : Is it a secret?
Hugo : Yes.
Isabelle : Oh, good, I love secrets. Tell me this instant.
Hugo : No.
Isabelle : Well, if you won’t tell me, then you’ll have to leave.
Hugo : Not without my notebook!
Isabelle : I’ll get in trouble. Just go home. All right. I’ll make sure he doesn’t burn your notebook. Now go.

(Hugo Cabret, 00:16:28 - 00:17:09, Disc 1)

Hugo’s obsession is shown when Hugo has a plan to steal small devices that are in front of George’s. His id thwart efforts his ego to see what would be done and what Hugo's wants. Even finally he was got caught and Georges took notebook from Hugo’s shirt pocket.

Georges : Got you at last! Not the first time you've stolen from me, is it, my little thief?! Quick, empty your pockets.
Hugo : You're hurting me!
Georges : Empty your pockets, or I'll call the Station Inspector.
    Do as I say! What are you doing with all these?
Georges : And the other one.
Hugo : There's nothing in it.
George: Where's the Station Inspector?! Ghosts. Did you draw these pictures? Where did you steal this?
Hugo: I didn't steal it.
George: You're a thief and a liar. Get out of here.
(Hugo Cabret, 00:05:05 - 00:06:52, Disc 1)

Hugo’s superego realized that he has to think that he would look for another opportunity to take his book. Finally, Hugo lets Georges go and Hugo is back to where he lived, which is one the roof of the station.

E. Conclusion

The results of the analysis shows from the major character, Lisbeth Salander, in Hugo Cabret movie (2012) reflected by Martin Scorsese. This study conducted by researcher that the major characters in Hugo Cabret (2012) has been inferred from several aspects and approaches used by researcher, especially she uses one of the branch of psychoanalytic approach which is an obsession to analyze major character, Hugo Cabret. Then the researcher raises the issue that how obsession to solve the mystery about the automaton. In this movie the researcher analyzes never gives up act by Hugo Cabret as a major character.

Then based on obsession in this movie, the problem occurs when Hugo planned to steal in the Georges’s toys store had failed because Georges caught him. He was accused of stealing ever before and then his notebook confiscated by Georges. Since the notebook was
confiscated, he begged to Georges that it can be immediately refunded. Hugo is smart child, never gave up, ambitious, and obsesses personality. In daily he cannot make someone believe his. He always thinks about his own business and but he also consider about another feeling. He only doing what he wants, he forces another people to do only what he believes in. Finally, he only loses what he actually has. Hugo and Georges are very happy because Georges can raise the adversity and all of his works can be received by the public.
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VIRTUAL REFERENCES

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