

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher will explain the background of the research that underlies the researcher to raise the issue that occurs in the object of research, besides this chapter also contains about the formulation of the problem in research, research objectives, benefits of research, and also research paper organization written by the author.

A. Background of the Study

According to Terry Eagleton (2013), literature is a work of beautiful writing in the form of a language that is compressed, embedded, twisted, lengthened and shorten, and various aesthetic changes to record something through language tools. According to Sugihastuti (2002), literary work is a media that contains stories, ideas, and experiences created by the author who then becomes a link between the author's thoughts to the reader. Literary works can also reflect the view the author of various problems and also the social reality that exists and has happened in the community environment which is then presented in various forms and different ways by the author. Literary works themselves are known in two forms, namely fiction and non-fiction, while fiction works include poetry, prose, and drama. While in the form of non-fiction often found such as biography, autobiography, literary criticism, essays, history, memoirs, and others.

Literary developments also bloom from "the textual" to "visual" thanks to the advancement of science and technology. Short stories, novels, and dramas could be watched in the form of films. But whether the film itself can be called a literary work, citing from the book *An Introduction to Literary Studies* by Mario Klarer (2004) that:

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, it is impossible to neglect film as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. Film is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features

under the impact of film. Many of the dramatic forms in the twentieth century, for example, have evolved in interaction with film, whose means of photographic depiction far surpass the means of realistic portrayal in the theatre. (p. 56)

Film can be defined as a contemporary movement from textual literary mode to visual literary mode. This is in line with the statement by Klarer (2004) that stated:

Film's idiosyncratic modes of presentation—such as camera angle, editing, montage, slow and fast motion—often parallel features of literary texts or can be explained within a textual framework. Although film has its own specific characteristics and terminology, it is possible to analyze film by drawing on methods of literary criticism, as film criticism is closely related to the traditional approaches of textual studies. From that quotation, it is very clear about the explanation of film as a literary work with all modes of film presentation in accordance with the features of literary texts and textual frameworks. (p. 56)

The phenomenon of the adaptation of novels into a film has been done a lot and received public appreciation due to its success. Novel is a long prose essay that contains a series of stories of a person's life with those around them by highlighting the character and nature of the characters in his story and consists of chapters and sub-chapters based on the story of the story. The success of a novel can support commercial aspects, as well as the existing inspirational and educative stories can be developed visually through film, so that it underlies the transformation from novel to film, such as the film chosen by the author titled *Lady Macbeth* in 2016 which is an adaptation of a novel titled *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* in 1865 by a Russian novelist named Nikolai Semyonovich Leskov.

Lady Macbeth is a 2016 film directed by William Oldyord and written by Alice Birch. The film debuted at the International Film Festival in Toronto in 2016 and was awarded the FIPRESCI European Invention Award at the 30th European Film Award in Berlin in 2017. The film is set in 1865 and is located

in rural England. Tells about the life of a woman named Katherine, played by an actress named Florence Pugh who married an older man Alexander Lester, played by Paul Hilton, who then lives with Alexander's father, Boris, played by Christopher Fairbank. But the married life she lived did not provide happiness and her life had been imprisoned in a house bound in the authorization of marriage and companionship by his loyal handmaiden named Anna, played by Naomi Ackie. One time Katherine met a garden worker named Sebastian who was played by Cosmo Jarvis. Her meeting with the worker led her to an affair that had marred her marriage. But it was soon known by her father-in-law, Boris, that made Sebastian punished by Boris, who then Katherine did not hesitate to give poison in Boris's food, not only that, she also made Anna become mute. After Boris's death Katherine openly showed her affair with Sebastian until one night Alexander arrived home suddenly from his journey. Sebastian and Katherine, who were asleep then rushed to hide Sebastian, but unfortunately Alexander learned that Katherine was hiding a man. Then Katherine clearly revealed the whereabouts of Sebastian, which then ensued a battle between Sebastian and Alexander and ended by Alexander's murder at the hands of Katherine. Not until there towards the end of the film came the figure of a boy named Teddy who according to the results of the affair committed by Alexander. Teddy's presence threatened Sebastian because Teddy was always close to Katherine and ended with Teddy's death at the hands of Katherine. Which in the end could no longer be dammed by Sebastian, he felt guilty for all the deaths that happened to the three people, when Sebastian wanted to tell the truth but Katherine actually turned the facts around and accused Sebastian of collaborating with the handmaiden named Anna to kill three people and ended with a sentence that was burdened to Sebastian and Anna.

According to Leistedt & Linkowski (2014) psychopathic characters in popular films and over cinematic history. Psychopathy is a personality disorder describing individuals with a specific set of traits (Andrea L. Glenn & Adrian Raine, 2014). Interpersonal, these individuals have impulsive behavior,

lack of empathy, violence, offensive, and crime. They tend to use other people with manipulation, charm, and deception. Grandiose and egoistic, also always selfish is a picture of the individual (Schramme, 2014). This is inherent in the main characters in Lady Macbeth film, Katherine. Starting from the affair and deliberate murder did not affect her emotions. There is no guilt after committing murder, as well as her cold attitude. Not only got there, the murder she committed with his dark lover ended with the punishment of her lover due to lies and her manipulative nature to turn the facts around.

There are various reasons why the writer is strike in analyzing the film. First, because this film is an adaptation of a novel that was published in 1865 and a very neat story and the inspiration to each character can be clearly described by the actress. Secondly, because the analysis of personality through film is still relatively rare in the study program at the writer's university, therefore the writer wants to be the one who will examine it so that later it can become a reference for other writers. Third, research on the film is rarely done so as to provide a great opportunity to avoid imitators. Fourth, because there are many mental health issues in the campaign and in this film also contains a personality disorder called psychopathy illustrated through the main character, so researchers want to know more about it.

Based on the exposition of the reasons and explanations above, researchers are fascinated in conducting observation and research on the main character of the film Lady Macbeth by using Psychoanalytic Approach and raising the issue of Psychopathy depicted in the personality character of Katherine, therefore, the researcher builds this study entitled "**KATHERINE 'PSYCHOPATHY IN *LADY MACBETH* (2016): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**"

B. Problem Statement of the Study

By following the background that been explain, the researcher formulates a several problem statement, such as :

1. What are the symptoms of Katherine's psychopathy?

2. What are the factors caused of psychopathy reflected in Katherine in the Lady Macbeth 2016 film?

C. Objectives of the Study

By following the problem statement, the objectives of this research are :

1. To analyze the symptoms of Katherine's psychopathy.
2. To explain the factors caused of psychopathy reflected in Katherine in the Lady Macbeth 2016 film.

D. Benefits of The Study

By analyzing Lady Macbeth film, the researcher hopes that later this research could give benefit to the readers both in theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical Benefit

As theoretical benefit, researcher hopes to provide information and references to readers related to psychoanalytic approach by Sigmund Freud and also related to the nature of psychopathy in movie characters.

2. Practical Benefit

As practical benefit of this research are the results of this study could provide inspirations and references for another researcher of other literary studies and enrich knowledge about the analysis of the nature of characters personalities in film related to psychopathy using psychoanalytic approach.

E. Research Paper Organization

The author arranges this paper into three chapters sequentially to make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the paper. This research begins with Chapter I is introduction, which contains background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, and benefits of the study both in theoretically and practically, also the research paper organization. Then Chapter II is literature review concerning underlying theories and previous studies. Underlying theories which contain psychology of literature, notion of psychoanalytic approach, notion of psychopathy, the symptoms of psychopathy, and cause of psychopathy. Chapter III consists

of research methods such as types of research, object of the research, types of data and data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data, techniques of collecting data, techniques of analyzing data, and data validity. Then in Chapter IV the researcher presents the findings from the data source and explains the data in the discussion section. Chapter V is the last chapter of this research which contains the conclusion from the explanation in the findings and discussions, suggestions to further researchers, and finally the pedagogical implication.