

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A movie script is a presentation of ideas or concepts that contain facts and are detailed in the arrangement of words, both in terms of narrative or information, details of types of shot images and decoration arrangements for television programs (Suprpto, Kemendikbudristek, 2022). There is an interesting movie script to be analyzed, namely *The Conjuring* written by Chad Hayes and Carey.

The Conjuring is an American supernatural horror movie based on a true story experienced by Warren, which was released on July 19th 2013 with a duration of 1 hour 12 minutes, It was distributed by Warner Bros Pictures, directed by James Wan and written by Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes. Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes are twin brothers, both of whom are the same screenwriters of *House Of Wax* (2005), *The Conjuring 2* (2016), and *The Turning* (2020).

In the movie script of *The Conjuring* is set in 1971 and tells the story of Carolyn and Roger Perron and their 5 daughters who move into an old house in the city of Harrisville, the first day they moved into the house, everything went smoothly and nothing strange happened. However, on the second day something strange happened. Carolyn suddenly experiences mysterious bruises on her body after waking up. Not only that, their pet dog, Sadie, was found lying dead outside the house. Until one night the peak of strangeness occurred, Carolyn was trapped in the basement of the house. Then, a supernatural creature resembling an old woman attacks one of her daughters. Finally Carolyn decided to contact paranormal investigators named Ed and Lorraine Warren to investigate the house. Ed and Lorren

Warren advised Carolyn to perform an exorcism ritual at home. Unfortunately this ritual cannot be carried out without permission from the Catholic church, but in the end because there was no other way, Ed was forced to carry out the exorcism even though he did not get permission.

In the movie script of *The Conjuring* there are 3 types of characters, namely Carolyn and Roger Perron as protagonists, Bathsheba Sherman as antagonists, then Ed and Lorraine Warren as deuteragonists. The author describes Carolyn Perron, the protagonist, as experiencing a possession, which endangers herself and her family.

Possession is a social phenomenon that is often encountered in society, both in television and other mass media. According to belief or also according to religion, a person who is possessed is caused by a spirit being who enters the body and controls it. Not a few people who are possessed can speak nonsense and act strangely (Merdeka, 2017).

Meanwhile, in psychological studies, possession is included in mild mental disorders (dissociative trance disorder) or disassociative trance. According to Prof. Dr. Dadang Hawari, UI psychiatrist in Pasmawati (2018) trance or possession is a psychological reaction called a Desociation reaction, namely a reaction that results in the loss of a person's ability to be aware of the reality around him, which is caused by physical or mental stress.

Judging from the theory above, there are different views on possession, some link it to spirits, and some link it to mental disorders, because of these differences in views the writer is interested in analyzing the possession experienced by the protagonist.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on background of the study, statement of the problems are formulated as follow:

1. What are the causes of the protagonist's possession found in the movie script *The Conjuring* written by Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes?
2. What are the effects of the protagonist's possession in the movie script *The Conjuring* written by Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the above problem identification, there are two objectives to be achieve in this study. They are as follows:

1. To find out the causes of the protagonist's possession in the movie script *The Conjuring* written by Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes.
2. To find out the effects of the protagonist's possession in the movie script *The Conjuring* written by Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes.

1.4 Scope of the Study

A scope is used to direct on the subject matter specifically. This study focuses on the portrayal of the protagonist's possession in Chad Hayes and Carey Hayes's Movie Script *The Conjuring*, anything else unrelated to the protagonist's possession will not be discussed.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Pratically, this research is made to develop additional understanding for students of English Literature from movie scripts through the protagonist's

possession. Theoretically, the study aims to understand what is the explanation for Carolyn having a possession. It also aims to apply literary works analysis with the theory of psychoanalysis which consists of the causes of possession and the effects of possession. This research is useful for the readers to understand the main topic in the movie script *The Conjuring* as a source of knowledge and to find out how important it is educating ourselves about possession.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Protagonist

The protagonist is a character who plays the main role in a narrative. In general, the protagonist character always dominates the story, whether in a film, series or novel. Identifying protagonists is usually easy because they are at the center of the story and appear most often. The origin of the word "protagonist" comes from the Greek, namely "protos" which means first. In other words, a protagonist refers to a character who can have good or evil traits, although generally many stories have protagonists with good traits. The main function of the protagonist is to develop the plot in the story.

Wulan (2023) states that the protagonist, found in various literary forms such as stories, novels, and plays, evokes empathy from the audience or readers. Consequently, the protagonist takes charge of guiding the narrative. Additionally, Ananda (2023) contends that the protagonist serves as the primary hero and focal point of a literary piece.

2.2 Psychology of Literature

Literary psychology is a field of literary study whose focus lies on psychological aspects, including the mental activities of characters in a literary work, the author's creative process in creating literary works, and even the emotional response of readers as recipients and connoisseurs of literary works.

Meiliana (2020) outlines the psychology of literature as a scientific inquiry that regards literary works as depicting numerous human experiences enacted by

fictional or occasionally factual characters. Another perspective posits that the psychology of literature is a discipline exploring mental processes and human behavior, focusing on ordinary elements within literary pieces to elucidate the psychology of the author, characters, and readers (Sulistiyana & Widiarti, 2019). In essence, the psychology of literature is a science that analyzes human behavior using psychological principles and related themes.

The study of literary psychology involves a cross-disciplinary approach because it involves understanding and analyzing literature by utilizing various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in the field of psychology. Literary psychology can be interpreted in four ways, namely as the psychological study of authors as types or individuals, the creative process, analysis of the types and principles of psychology applied to literary works, and research on the impact of literature on readers.

The third literary psychology is applied in this research, where the focus of the research is reviewing the behavior of the characters in a literary work. This behavior can vary depending on the perspective we take; such as the possession experienced by a character has a reason why the character experiences it, and what consequences it has for the character himself or other characters because it is directly related to the emotional state and behavior of the character.

2.3 Religious Literature

Jauhari (2010: 36) asserts that religious values can be discerned through the way authors present their works, such as faith (tauhid), norms of life (fiqh), and behavioral attitudes (akhlak). Faith (tauhid) concerns human belief in the form, essence, and attributes of God, reflecting the level of devotion to Him. The religious

concept is defined as a means to deepen one's religious experience. For religious individuals, this depth cannot be separated from their ability to continually be open to the center of life. Initially, all forms of literature were considered religious, and the term "religious" carried connotations of religious aspects. Even though the words "religious" and "religion" are closely related and can coexist and even merge into one unit, they both basically refer to different meanings. Therefore, the nature of "religious" covers a wider space than the formal and official dimensions seen in religion.

The existence of religious values in literature is a logical result of the fact that literature comes from authors who are not only actors but also observers of human life. Therefore, writers' writings tend to focus on issues of human life. Unger explains that the issues raised in literature include: (1) religious issues, such as interpretations of God, sin, and salvation, (2) issues of human destiny related to freedom, compulsion, and the human spirit, (3) natural issues, which involves an interest in nature, myth, and the occult, (4) human issues which include the concept of humans, the human relationship with death, and the concept of love, and (5) issues of society, family, and state (Wellek and Warren, 1989: 141-142).

In line with the explanation above, the issue of myth and magic is the issue discussed in this research, where this research focuses on the behavior of characters in literary works. A character's behavior can be influenced by several factors, one of which could be magic. Possession is a disturbance in a character's behavior that is caused by interference from the occult and causes problems for the character himself or other characters.

2.4 Possession

Possession, historically associated with cultural rituals, has evolved into a widespread phenomenon in modern times, often linked with disturbances experienced by individuals. Possession, once tied to specific rituals, now manifests as disturbances that can affect individuals or groups at any time and in any place. In general, people understand possession as a condition where a person is possessed by a ghost or evil spirit. This phenomenon is believed in various countries which also have a culture of belief in mystical things.

In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, possession comes from the word "surup", which means being possessed by (a demon, spirit) so that it acts strangely. In the English dictionary compiled by Echols and Shadily (1989), the word Possession is called trance. Trance is a change in the state of consciousness and shows a decrease in responsiveness to environmental stimuli.

From a psychological study in Pasmawati (2018), possession is included in mild mental disorders (dissociative trance disorder) or panic altogether. This occurrence may elucidate why women tend to encounter possession more frequently than men; the inclination stems from their higher susceptibility to influence or suggestion compared to men. Additionally, women exhibit a greater proclivity for experiencing stress or trauma. According to Maslim in Hakim (2011), trance or possession is a disorder that indicates a temporary loss of aspects of appreciation for one's identity and awareness of one's environment, in some cases the individual behaves as if controlled by another personality, supernatural power, angel or "other power".

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are two definitions of possession, (1) In general, people think that possession is a condition

where a person loses consciousness due to the influence of supernatural beings, spirits and demons. People think this is because of the influence of the culture and beliefs held by that community. (2) Meanwhile, from a psychological perspective, trance or possession is a condition of dissociation or loss of a person's ability to be aware of reality, unable to control himself, and behaving not like himself, as if controlled by another personality and supernatural power.

2.4.1 Cause of Possession

Possession incidents do not simply occur out of nowhere; they often happen unexpectedly. However, upon closer examination of the sequence of events, it becomes apparent that possession doesn't happen suddenly. There are always preceding events and causal factors that lead up to the occurrence of possession.

The factors that influence the occurrence of possession disorders can be viewed from two perspectives, namely the psychological and spiritual (religious) perspective. From a psychological perspective, according to Freud's view, dissociation is a form of ego defense mechanism when the id's needs are not channeled because of the superego.

In this case, people who experience severe stress or traumatic events, coping stress, cannot overcome the existing stressors so that their ego weakens, they begin to defend themselves in the form of disassociation, namely losing the ability to remember events that happened to them (Rasmun, 2004). Moreover, Hidayatin (2017), said that the cause of Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) or possession is social and mental pressure that enters a person's subconscious. Social pressures such as trauma due to natural disasters, poor nutrition, injustice in life, low wages, gaps with relatives, and other problems.

Meanwhile, from an Islamic religious perspective, jinn disorders usually occur in people who experience the following conditions: a) excessive fear, b) unbearable anger, c) deep sadness, d) debilitating negligence, e) following lust (Sammahah, 1991: 23).

Based on the explanation above, there are two factors that cause possession according to previous research namely psychological factor and spiritual factor. This factor can also be an indicator in analyzing the possession of the protagonist in the *Conjuring* movie script which is discussed as follows:

2.4.1.1 Psychological Factors

Several psychological conditions such as stress, anxiety, depression and mental disorders can influence a person's likelihood of experiencing a possession or trance. According to Kartono (1981:86, in Harsono, 2012), dissociative trance or currently called Dissociative Identity Disorder is a psychological and cultural factor that occurs due to innate predispositions in the form of a weak nervous system, mental pressure (stress) due to distress, disappointment, shock, and bitter experiences that become trauma, wrong discipline in life habits, using negative or wrong defense mechanisms and maladjustment, as well as weak physical or organic conditions such as illness or fatigue or mental and body disorders.

2.4.1.2 Spiritual Factors

From a spiritual perspective, it is believed that possession occurs because of spiritual or supernatural forces that influence a person. Some spiritual practices such as summoning spirits or conducting jinn summoning sessions can also increase the risk of possession. The phenomenon of possession from a spiritual (religious) point

of view occurs because the entry of a genie into an individual's body is a supernatural matter and cannot be witnessed with the naked eye. According to Izzudin Taufiq (2006), possession disorders are a form of jinn control over humans and their influence on the mind, senses and the function of bodily organs in various ways. Sometimes it can be paralysis of some limbs or abnormalities of some of them. The effect of this trance can occur in total as if the genie has completely lost consciousness or partially, only affecting parts of the body, such as the hands, feet or speech.

2.4.2 Effect of Possession

Trance or possession is a phenomenon that often occurs and has a good influence on the person experiencing the trance or on other people around them. Surakhmad (1982) suggests that effect is a power emanating from an object or individual and is also an internal phenomenon capable of instigating alterations in its surroundings.

Prof. Dr. Dr. Dadang Hawari, SpKJ in Merry (2013) believes, "There is no fatal impact. Possession is just a kind of hysterics that can influence or spread to the person being suggested, like a talkative phenomenon". However, possession can have fatal consequences according to the opinion of hypnotherapy practitioners, Soegiono in Merry (2013) said that these possibilities (insanity, killing other people and committing suicide) could arise if the fear remains and is not treated.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that possession can have fatal effects if possession is not handled properly. However, this research only focuses on the negative effects of possession on herself and other people around her.

things that can happen are: (1) Being aggressive, (2) Attempting to kill other people, and (3) Attempting to suicide.

2.4.2.1 Being Aggressive

One of the negative effects of being possessed is that people who experience possession become aggressive. Berkowitz (2006) defines aggressive behavior as any action aimed at causing harm, whether physical or psychological. Additionally, Moore and Fine (in Koeswara, 1988) perceive aggressive behavior as actions involving physical or verbal violence directed towards individuals or objects.

In line with the explanation above, changing behavior to become aggressive is a negative effect of being possessed. People who are possessed will lose consciousness and cannot control their emotions and themselves, so they become aggressive. Aggressive people will try to attack other people, either physically or mentally. physically they can kick, bite, scratch, strangle and hit people around them. while mentally you can curse or say dirty words.

2.4.2.2 Attempting to Killing Other People

According to an Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (2016), "Attempt" is to make an effort to achieve or complete something, typically something challenging or difficult. It implies trying to do or accomplish something, often with the intention of achieving a specific goal or outcome. Meanwhile, killing someone or murder is an evil act carried out by someone to kill another person. Capelli (in Kartono, 2003:130) stated that murder can be perpetrated by anyone, regardless of whether they have mental disorders or not. According to Chazawi (2007), murder involves one or more individuals taking actions that lead to the demise of one or

more individuals. Inflicting harm on the soul or committing murder can manifest as an assault on another person's spiritual well-being, resulting in death.

In line with the explanation above, killing someone or murder is the act of taking someone's life, whether consciously or unconsciously, and murder can be carried out in various ways, either with or without using certain equipment.

2.4.2.3 Attempting to Suicide

Suicide is a conscious act undertaken by an individual to end their own life, perceived as the best solution to resolve a problem (Schneidman in Adam, 2012). Furthermore, Bridge, Goldstein, and Brent (2006) summarize several terms commonly used to understand suicide. Suicidal ideation refers to thoughts about harming or killing oneself. A suicide attempt is a non-fatal act of self-harm with the explicit intention of dying. Meanwhile, suicidal behavior refers to a fatal act of self-harm with the explicit purpose of ending one's life.

The term "suicide," translated into Indonesian as "bunuh diri," was first introduced in the 17th century. It derives from the Latin words "Sui" (self) and "Caedere" (to kill). This term was introduced in the book *Religio Medici*, first published in 1643 by Sir Thomas Browne, an English physician and philosopher (De Leo, Burgis, Bertolote, Kerkhof, & Bille-Brahe, 2006).

People who commit suicide usually do so due to mental pressure felt either from others or from within themselves. By committing suicide, the individual believes they are solving their problems.

2.5 Movie Script

A movie script, commonly referred to as a screenplay, is a written record that outlines the primary blueprint and directions for producing a movie. The script serves as the cornerstone of the movie production process, where concepts for the story are translated into visual scenes, dialogue, and other components that shape the narrative depicted in the movie.

According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, a script is an outline of a play or film in the form of a detailed scene-by-scene scenario. Movie scripts can be produced as the result of original ideas or adapted from existing works, such as literary works. Furthermore, Suprpto (Kemendikbudristiek, 2022) believes that "a script is a presentation of ideas or ideas that contain facts and are detailed in the arrangement of words, both in the structure of narrative or dialogue, details of types of shot images and information on decoration for television programs".

A movie script is a form of literary creation sharing a structure akin to drama. It encompasses elements like setting, plot, characterization, and theme, though its writing approach differs slightly from drama. Unlike drama, a movie script features fewer monologues, and character depiction is primarily conveyed through dialogues among the characters within the script. This approach is chosen because the ultimate outcome is the visualization of the film script.