

The Collective Unconscious of the Main Characters in the Movie Inseparable Bros: Literary Psychology and its Relevance as Teaching Material

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ABSTRAK

The Collective Unconscious of the Main Characters in the Movie Inseparable Bros: Literary Psychology and its Relevance as Teaching Material. This research aims to examine the collective unconscious of insider figures Inseparable Bros through Carl Gustav Jung's Analytical Psychology approach. This research is a type of qualitative research using a descriptive analysis approach. This research data is in the form of information about the collective unconscious obtained through speech, quotations, and conversations in films Inseparable Bros. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method. This research instrument was carried out using the documentation method. From the research results it was found that 6 archetypes appeared in the characters, namely (1) Persona, (2) Shadow, (3) Anima, (4) Great Mother, (6) Hero, and (7) Self. Seha's character displays 3 archetypes, namely the Persona, Shadow, and Anima archetypes. Meanwhile, the character Dong Goo displays 5 archetypes, namely the Shadow, Anima, Great Mother, Hero and Self archetypes.

Keywords: *Collective Unconscious; Literary psychology; Jungian.*

INTRODUCTION

The term literature refers to two things, namely literature as science and literature as work. Literature refers to written works that have artistic and expressive value, often involving the use of language in a particular style to convey ideas, feelings, or experiences. Types of literature include poetry, prose, drama, and other creative forms.

Based on the thoughts of Wellek & Warren (1995), literature is a work of art, a human creation that has aesthetic value. Literature, as a type of art and culture, creates a unique world that originates from the author's thoughts about the real world. (Al-Ma'ruf & Nugrahani, 2017).

According to Tarigan (1984) Literary works are a medium for conveying and expressing ideas that arise from the author's reflections on the values of life lived, felt and experienced. The author as a creative and selective member of society wants to reveal to the audience his experiences about daily life in society (Al-Ma'ruf & Nugrahani, 2017).

A rich type of literature in the form of audiovisual media is film. Films have values and knowledge. Film is a visual medium that uses moving images to convey stories or information. The process of making a film involves cinematography, editing, and often involves a screenplay or script. Films can be a means of entertainment, education, or art, and have various genres such as drama, comedy, action, and more.

Jung's analytical psychology introduced two of the most basic concepts. These two concepts are the concept of consciousness and the concept of unconsciousness. According to Jung, these two concepts are important elements in the formation of human personality. According to Jung, combining the concept of consciousness with the concept of the unconscious is realized in the personal dimension and collective dimension which aims to understand human existence (Leigh, 2011 in Afifulloh, 2022).

The collective unconscious is a collection of memories inherited from our ancestors, both in human and animal form. These inherited memories or experiences are usually general in nature and

continue to be repeated in each generation. This inheritance is a memory that is more likely to reflect a non-specific trait. Experience and learning processes are needed to improve certain understandings and tendencies. Jung called archetypes old events involving the collective unconscious. (Jung, 1974 in (Prawira, 2013). Archetypes consist of persona, shadow, anima, animus, great mother, wise old man, hero, and self.

Person

Persona is a dimension of personality that humans show to the world, this term was chosen because it is similar to the mask worn by actors in the theater. Jung's perception of persona stems from his personality experiences. Although the persona dimension is a vital part of our personality, we should not confuse our public face with our whole self.

Shadow

The Shadow is an archetype of darkness and oppression, representing the traits we reject and wish to hide from ourselves and others. The Shadow consists of a number of constructive and creative qualities as well as morally objectionable tendencies. Jung argued that, to become whole, we must continually strive to know our shadow.

Soul

The anima is the side of male femininity that originates from the collective unconscious as a base and remains highly resistant to consciousness. Because contact with their anima requires great courage, it is even more difficult than contact with their shadow, very few men do it. According to Jung, anima originates from men's early experiences with women, such as mothers, sisters, and lovers. These experiences are then put together to form a big picture of women.

Animus

Animus is the masculinity side of a woman. The animus shows reasoning and thoughts that can influence women's thinking. however it is not actually hers, it belongs to the collective unconscious and originates from prehistoric female encounters with men. According to Jung, the animus is responsible for women's thoughts and opinions just as the anima is responsible for men's feelings and moods. The animus is also an explanation for the irrational thinking and illogical opinions often associated with women

Great Mother

The other two archetypes, the Great Mother and the Wise Old Man, are developments of the anima and animus. Every individual, regardless of gender, has the archetype of the great mother who loves and protects.

Wise Old Man

The archetype of wisdom and meaning comes from the Wise Old Man dimension. Symbolizes man's pre-existing knowledge of the mysteries of life that emerges in the form of a wise old man or elder.

Hero

The hero is an archetype that represents courage, victory, and efforts to exceed one's limitations in facing challenges.

Self

According to Jung, every human being has an innate tendency to move forward and grow. Jung called this archetype the self, which is the most comprehensive of the other archetypes because the self unites with other archetypes in the process of self-realization.

A previous study that is relevant to this research is Rona Romadhianti & Resti Diah Pramesti's article entitled "Personality Analysis of the Main Character in the Short Film "Jagat Raya": A Study of Literary Psychology and Its Relevance as an Alternative Teaching Material" (2023). This research discusses Sandi's personality as the main character in the short film "Jagat Raya" using Sigmund Freud's theory. The difference between the author's research and this research is that there is psychological theory, the research conducted by Rona Romadhianti & Resti Diah Pramesti used Sigmund Freud's theory while this research used Carl Gustav Jung's Analytical Psychology theory.

The next research was carried out by Alfiah Aulia Firanda Thohari & Adyana Sunanda entitled "Personality Analysis of the Character Delisa in the Novel Memorization of Delisa Prayers by Tere Liye in the Implementation of Indonesian Language Learning in the Study of Literary Psychology" (2023). This research discusses the personality of the character Delisa in the novel "Hafalan Shalat

Delisa" by Tere Liye using a literary psychology approach by focusing on character development and psychological resilience shown by the main character in facing situations full of difficulties and tragedy, as well as its implementation in Indonesian Language Lessons in Senior High School. The difference between the author's research and this research is in the research source. Research conducted by Alfiah Aulia Firanda Thohari & Adyana Sunand used novels as a data source, while this research uses data obtained through dialogue and character behavior.

Researchers chose to conduct analysis on films *Inseparable Bros* through literary psychology using Carl Gustav Jung's analytical psychology theory because researchers found many mental conflicts experienced by the main character.

This research aims to understand more deeply the collective unconscious that occurs and influences the behavior of the main film characters *Inseparable Bros* through Carl Gustav Jung's Analytical Psychology approach.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is qualitative research using a descriptive analysis approach. According to Moleong (2007) Qualitative research involves collecting data in the form of words and images, not numbers conveyed in verbal form. This type of research focuses on written or spoken words as the basic form of data found, collected through various forms of documents, personal notes, audio recordings, photos, interview scripts, etc. The descriptive method is a method for finding facts. This method talks about phenomena that occur in society, behavior, activities, relationships, events that are happening.

This research uses analytical descriptive research because what this research wants to obtain is descriptive data obtained from research sources, namely scenes and dialogue in films *Inseparable Bros*. The research data used is information about the collective unconscious obtained through speech, quotations, and conversations in films *Inseparable Bros*. This research instrument was carried out using the documentation method.

The steps taken are as follows: (1.) Watch a film *Inseparable Bros* carefully. (2.) interpret the overall meaning of the story using narrative analysis. (3.) Identify the problems contained in the film *Inseparable Bros* and understand the parts that make up the data analysis unit. This data analysis unit starts from words, sentences, sentence relationships to various forms of expression and relationships between text or reality by copying words from films with a problem orientation. (4.) Classify the results of the data that has been obtained. (5.) Synthesize analysis results based on data results/data quotes and conclude analysis results based on data analysis results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the research results. Researchers found 6 archetypes that appear in the characters in the movie *Inseparable Bros*, namely (1) Persona, (2) Shadow, (3) Anima, (4) Great Mother, (6) Hero, and (7) Self. Seha's character displays 3 archetypes, namely the Persona, Shadow, and Anima archetypes. While Dong goo's character displays 5 archetypes, namely the Shadow, Anima, Great Mother, Hero, and Self archetypes. The following research results in tabular form.

Table 1. *Inseparable Bros* movie archetype research results

No	Archetypes	Result
1	Persona	3
2	Shadow	2
3	Anima	3
4	Animus	0
5	Great Mother	1
6	Wise Old Man	0
7	Hero	1
8	Self	1

Discussion

1. Person

Persona is a "mask" that a person wears to meet the needs of the community around him. This means that the character will play a role according to the wishes of the people around him. Persona is not a true description of a person's personality because it is temporary due to encouragement from other people and the environment. The purpose of these masks is to create a certain impression on society, contrasting with the personal personality hidden behind the social facade. As in the following scene and quote:

(Data 1)

"Hey wild boar, stop it. I suffer from Quadripelgia. I can't feel pain. You're too stupid to understand. Meaning, I can't feel pain even if you hit me. Just try it. Pick up a rock, then hit me, bastard! Just like that? You're too scared to hit me hard. It doesn't hurt at all, you idiot! Try repeating it correctly. If not, I will kill you. Do. Hit me!" (3.33-4.08)

The behavior shown by the character Seha above shows the personality side. Seha acts tough, he tries to help Dong Goo who is being bullied by his housemate Responsibility. Seha challenged the bully to hit him hard and threatened to kill him even though he couldn't hit him back because of his illness. Seha couldn't move her body and couldn't feel the pain in her body.

(Data 2)



Picture 1. Seha pretends to be molested in a public space (29:56)

In this scene, Seha is seen pretending to fall and being pushed by an Olympic swimming administration officer. Seha did this so that Dong Goo could take part in the swimming Olympics. Seha tried to get the administrative officer to be reported by calling attention to the people around him. He asked to be photographed and report it to the Human Association Rights Commission. He did this to urge administrative officials to allow Dong Goo to take part in the swimming Olympics. What Seha did was to show his personal side to look for faces in the people around him.

(Data 3)



Picture 2. Seha at home Responsibilities

"I'm not the captain. Why are you doing this? I'm tired too. Go! Go away from here!" (40:31-40:42)

In this scene, the Social Service visits Responsibility's house. Then they will move the disabled people to more suitable places because the house of Responsibility will soon be demolished. Seha felt guilty then she covered up her guilt by acting like that.

2. Shadow

Shadow is the other side or dark side of the personality that is not realized. As in the following cut scene:

(Data 4)



Picture 3. Seha is angry with Dong goo's mother (49:48)

The behavior shown by the character Seha above shows the Shadow side of him. This side is seen as a result of Seha feeling angry and disappointed with the actions of Dong Goo's mother who abandoned her child and now that Dong Goo is an adult, Dong Goo's mother asks Dong Goo to return to her. Seha insists that Dong goo's mother has no rights over Dong goo after what Dong goo's mother has done. Seha's anger is always provoked when she confronts Dong Goo's mother. When Dong Goo's mother visits their residence and gives Dong Goo food, she screams in annoyance.

(Data 5)



Picture 4. Dong goo drops the food his mother gave him (52:42)

The behavior shown by the character Dong Goo above shows the Shadow side of him. Dong Goo feels annoyed, sad and angry with his mother. When his mother apologized and wanted to touch his head, Dong Goo stood up with the intention of avoiding it so that the food his mother gave him fell.

3. Soul

Anima is the male feminine side that originates from the collective unconscious as dasar and remains highly resistant to awareness. As in the following cut scene:

(Data 6)



Picture 5. Dong goo stops swimming during the competition (31:30)

This behavior that Dong Goo does is included in the feminine side. He felt afraid when swimming in reverse direction because of his past. Dong goo was abandoned by his mother while he was swimming. His mother asked him to swim and his mother would wait at the finish line. However, his mother left him alone. This is what makes Dong Goo feel afraid and traumatized about finishing the championship.

(Data 7)



Picture 6. Dong goo crying at home Responsibility (01:29:23)

Crying is also a feminine trait. Dong Goo cries because he misses Seha. He missed the togetherness they had had for more than 20 years.

(Data 8)



Picture 7. Seha attends Dong Goo's swimming competition (01:43:32)

It's not just Dong Goo who shows his feminine side, Seha also shows his feminine side. Seha cried when he saw Dong Goo finish the rest of the championship that he never finished. Seha feels proud of Dong Goo.

4. Great Mother

Great mother is a representation of the feminine side which has the archetype of a great mother in loving and protecting. As in the following cut scene:

(Data 9)



Picture 8. Dong Goo petrifies Seha brushing his teeth (07:53)

Dong Goo is always nice to Seha. It can be seen from several scenes that he helps Seha wholeheartedly. Starting from bathing Seha, feeding Seha to eat, helping hold the book Seha is reading, and always pushing Seha's wheelchair. It can be seen that Dong Goo is very attentive and cares about Seha more than anything. He considers Seha to be his biological older brother. This behavior carried out by Dong Goo represents the side of the Great Mother who protects and loves.

5. Hero

The hero is an archetype that represents courage, victory, and efforts to exceed one's limitations in facing challenges. As in the following cut scene:

(Data 10)



Picture 9. Dong goo saves Seha who is drowning (01:46:07)

This scene represents the hero side of Dong Goo. When Seha threw herself into the lake because she felt she was unwanted and useless, without thinking, Dong Goo, who saw Seha drowning, immediately ran and swam to save Seha. This action that Dong Goo took required great courage.

6. Self

Self is the most comprehensive archetype of the other archetypes because self unites with other archetypes in the process of self-realization. As in the following cut scene:

(Data 11)



Picture 10. Dong goo swimming championship (01:41:31)

Dong Goo has a trauma about swimming, he can never finish his swimming competition because he always remembers his mother's lying words about waiting for him at the finish line. During the match, Dong Goo stopped due to his trauma. When he saw the finish line he saw his mother. However, then he looked at his friends and couldn't find Seha even though he had promised Seha to do his best in the next competition. Dong Goo panicked, then Seha appeared from behind the audience. Dong Goo finished the race to the finish line. This scene represents the self. Dong Goo is able to fight to overcome his trauma and is able to fight to achieve his dreams.

Relevance Of Teaching Material

This research can be used as teaching material for Indonesian language subjects at level from dramas read or watched orally. Analysis of the main character's personality can also encourage students to be confident, explore their potential, and respect the efforts and opinions of others.

Apart from that, the findings of this research meet the criteria (characteristics) of good teaching materials, according to Widodo and Jasmadi (in Lestari, 2013:2), namely self instructional, self contained stand alone, adaptive, and user friendly so they are suitable for use as alternative teaching materials .

CONCLUSIONS

Literature refers to written works that have artistic and expressive value, often involving the use of language in a particular style to convey ideas, feelings, or experiences. Types of literature include poetry, prose, drama, and other creative forms. A rich type of literature in the form of audiovisual media is film. Films have values and knowledge.

Based on the results of research regarding the collective unconscious that occurs in the main characters of the film *Inseparable Bros* There are 6 archetypes that appear in characters, namely (1) Persona, (2) Shadow, (3) Anima, (4) Great Mother, (6) Hero, and (7) Self. It can be concluded that the character Seha displays 3 archetypes, namely the Persona, Shadow and Anima archetypes. Meanwhile, the character Dong Goo displays 5 archetypes, namely the Shadow, Anima, Great Mother, Hero and Self archetypes. Apart from that, the results of this research are worthy of being used as an teaching material because they comply with the criteria (characteristics) of good teaching materials.

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