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PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE MOVIE “JOHN WICK”

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Abstract

This study explores the psychological analysis of the main character in John Wick (2014), emphasizing the emotional and motivational factors that drive his actions. By applying Bernhardt's psychological aspects and Kenney's conflict theory, the research investigates the protagonist's internal struggles alongside his external challenges. Key issues examined include grief, trauma, and the pursuit of justice, highlighting how these elements shape character development and influence the narrative's progression. Utilizing a qualitative descriptive method and thorough film analysis, the study reveals that John Wick's journey transcends mere revenge; it represents a complex psychological quest for closure, identity, and moral reconciliation. The findings emphasize the significance of emotions, ethical dilemmas, and personal values in character-driven narratives, illustrating how internal conflicts affect external actions. This research adds to broader discussions on the psychological depth of cinematic characters and underscores the universal themes of loss and resilience. Future studies could investigate similar analyses across different genres to deepen our understanding of character psychology and audience engagement.

Keywords: *Psychological Analysis, Internal Conflict, Emotional Trauma, Character Development, John Wick Movie*

1. Introduction

Character analysis is essential for understanding the depth and thematic richness of literary and cinematic works. Characters drive the plot, create conflict, and elicit emotional responses. As Kenney (1966) notes, characters are central to conflicts and resolutions, making psychological examination crucial. This study focuses on *John Wick* (2014), a film with a psychologically complex protagonist whose journey through grief, trauma, and revenge offers a compelling case for exploring internal and external conflicts, as outlined by Bernhardt's (1953) psychological framework.

Psychological analysis is a valuable tool for understanding character motivations. Warren and Wellek (1956) emphasize that psychology helps uncover the deeper motives behind actions, a principle widely applied in both literature and film. Salsabila et al. (2022) demonstrated this by analyzing the psychological dimensions of *Mulan*'s protagonist, showing how emotional and social factors influence decisions. Similarly, *John Wick*'s actions are profoundly shaped by personal loss and his pursuit of justice. His experiences of trauma and resilience reflect broader human experiences, making psychological exploration both relevant and insightful.

The narrative of *John Wick* revolves around loss and revenge, triggered by the killing of his dog, a final gift from his late wife. This event marks the peak of his emotional struggle, illustrating the deep effects of grief, similar to Nina Sayers' journey in *Black Swan* (Wulandari et al., 2022). Both characters face internal conflicts intensified by external circumstances, which influence their actions and reveal the complexities of human behavior. This study addresses two key questions: What are the psychological aspects of *John Wick*'s character? How do his internal and external conflicts influence his actions? These inquiries are grounded in established psychological and literary theories, providing a systematic framework for character analysis. Previous research, such as Husna et al. (2022) on *The Woman in the Window*, highlights the significance of examining trauma's psychological effects, paralleling *John Wick*'s PTSD-like responses.

Research on character psychology often uncovers universal themes. Gupta et al. (2022) explored how emotional states influence behavior, a concept evident in *John Wick*, whose grief and anger manifest as calculated actions. This dynamic parallels the emotional arcs in *A Star is Born* (Arnetta et al., 2022), where internal struggles and societal pressures lead to consequential choices. Bernhardt's (1953) framework categorizes psychological motives into five areas: emotions, wants, appetites, feelings and attitudes, and social motives.

In *John Wick*, emotions like grief and anger drive his quest for revenge, similar to trauma responses depicted in *Get Out* (Setiawan et al., 2022). His desires for justice and closure reflect moral aspirations akin to Auggie in *Wonder* (Afif et al., 2021). Basic drives and survival instincts are evident in his resilience, paralleling findings by Hosseinalipour et al. (2021). His evolving attitudes toward violence and justice mirror internal dilemmas, as seen in Bruce Wayne's journey in *The Batman* (Masyhur et al., 2023). Social motives, such as adherence to a criminal code of honor, further illustrate the impact of social dynamics on behavior, similar to narratives in *First They Killed My Father* (Ifianti et al., 2020).

Kenney's (1966) conflict theory helps explain how Wick's internal struggles with grief generate external challenges that drive the plot, echoing themes in *Lion of the Desert* (Rizki et al., 2020). Emotional arcs, as analyzed by Hipson et al. (2021), show how evolving feelings guide critical decisions, reinforcing the link between internal states and external actions. Relational dynamics, as discussed by Hamburger (2024), further reveal ethical and emotional layers through interactions with allies and adversaries.

This study applies Bernhardt's and Kenney's frameworks to examine John Wick's psychological aspects and conflicts, highlighting the interplay between internal struggles and external pressures. By doing so, it contributes to a deeper understanding of character development in film and literature.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Bernhardt's Psychological Aspect Theory

Bernhardt's (1953) theory breaks down human motivations into five psychological aspects: emotions, wants, appetites, feelings and attitudes, and social motives. These aspects act as a lens for analyzing John Wick's character, shedding light on his behavior, decision-making, and internal conflicts.

2.1.1 Emotions

Emotions are fundamental to the human experience and significantly influence behavior. As noted by Bernhardt (1953), emotions serve as strong motivators that shape how individuals act and respond to the world around them. In the case of John Wick, feelings like grief, anger, and profound loss drive the protagonist's journey. The character's emotional landscape is deeply impacted by the death of his wife and the brutal killing of his dog, which symbolizes his lost joy. This emotional upheaval ignites a quest for vengeance, demonstrating how emotions can push people into action.

Warren and Wellek (1956) highlight that literature frequently delves into the emotional aspects of characters, mirroring broader human experiences. In film narratives, emotions are expressed not just through dialogue but also through visual elements, music, and body language. In *John Wick*, Keanu Reeves's performance amplifies the portrayal of the character's grief and anger, effectively conveying the depth of his emotional suffering. This complexity enriches the narrative, making it more captivating for the audience.

2.1.2 Wants

Wants, as defined by Bernhardt (1953), are the desires and aspirations that motivate individuals toward specific goals. These wants are influenced by personal experiences and often stem from a need for fulfillment or closure. In *John Wick*, the main want of the protagonist is to avenge the death of his dog, which also symbolizes the loss of his wife. This quest for revenge goes beyond just seeking justice; it's about regaining a sense of control and purpose in his life. The character's wants are deeply personal, mirroring his emotional turmoil and the weight of his losses.

Kenney (1966) points out that the wants of characters frequently lead to conflict, propelling the narrative forward. For Wick, his thirst for vengeance puts him on a direct path toward confrontation with the antagonists, generating tension and drama. This dynamic between wants and conflict is a key element of engaging storytelling, as it captivates the audience and keeps them invested in the character's journey.

2.1.3 Appetites

Appetites, as described in Bernhardt's (1953) framework, refer to the fundamental needs and drives that spark and maintain activity. These appetites encompass both physical needs, like survival instincts, and psychological drives, such as the quest for justice or revenge. In John Wick, the character's drive for survival is clearly shown through his ability to navigate numerous challenges and adversaries. His resilience and determination to reach his objectives emphasize the power of these appetites, which propel him throughout his journey.

The film illustrates Wick's physical and emotional endurance, highlighting how appetites play a crucial role in motivating behavior. As pointed out by Warren and Wellek (1956), literature frequently delves into the conflict between individuals' appetites and the obstacles they encounter. In cinematic storytelling, this conflict is vividly portrayed through action scenes and character interactions, adding energy to the narrative.

2.1.4 Feelings and Attitudes

Feelings and attitudes, as noted by Bernhardt (1953), play a significant role in how people perceive and react to their experiences. When individuals have positive feelings about an experience, they are more likely to engage with it repeatedly, whereas negative feelings can lead to avoidance. In the film John Wick, the main character's feelings about violence and justice change throughout the story. At first, Wick is hesitant to return to his old life, but he eventually accepts his skills as a hitman to achieve his objectives. This change in attitude highlights his internal conflicts and adds layers to his character.

Kenney (1966) emphasizes how attitudes influence characters' choices and behaviors. Wick's changing perspective on violence and justice is crucial to his character development, as it highlights the moral challenges he encounters. This complexity enriches the narrative, making Wick's journey more engaging for the audience.

2.1.5 Social Motives

Social motives, as described by Bernhardt (1953), encompass the desire for social approval and the need to uphold personal integrity. These motives are shaped by social interactions and relationships, influencing how individuals behave and make decisions. In John Wick, the protagonist's connections with other characters, including his mentor and former associates, underscore the social dynamics at work. These interactions highlight the significance of loyalty, honor, and respect within the criminal underworld, adding depth to the character's motivations.

Warren and Wellek (1956) point out that social motives frequently drive literature, mirroring broader societal values and norms. In film narratives, these motives are

expressed through character interactions and dialogue, fostering a sense of realism and authenticity. The film's examination of social motives deepens the audience's comprehension of the character's environment and the obstacles he encounters.

2.2 Kenney's Theory of Conflicts

Kenney's (1966) theory of conflict makes a distinction between internal and external conflicts, highlighting their importance in creating narrative tension. Conflict is a crucial component of storytelling, as it introduces challenges for the protagonist and builds suspense. In *John Wick*, both types of conflict play a significant role in the character's journey, influencing his actions and choices.

2.2.1 Internal Conflicts

Internal conflict refers to a character's struggles within themselves, often tied to moral dilemmas, emotional struggles, or conflicting desires. In *John Wick*, the protagonist's internal conflict stems from grief and a profound sense of loss. The death of his wife and the events that follow compel him to face his past and wrestle with his emotions. This internal battle is vital to his character development, shaping his decisions and actions throughout the film.

Kenney (1966) points out that internal conflict enriches characters, making them more relatable and engaging. In *Wick's* case, his internal struggle is expressed through moments of reflection and emotional openness, fostering a sense of empathy among viewers. This emotional depth enhances the story, emphasizing the human elements of the character.

2.2.2 External Conflict

External conflict emerges from the interactions with other characters or environmental challenges, creating hurdles for the protagonist. In *John Wick*, the character's external conflict is fueled by his desire for revenge, leading him to confront various antagonists directly. These encounters are marked by thrilling action sequences and tactical maneuvers, which enhance the excitement and tension of the story. Kenney (1966) points out that external conflict is crucial for building drama and suspense. In cinematic narratives, this type of conflict is often visually depicted through action and spectacle, capturing the audience's attention and raising the stakes. The film's portrayal of *Wick's* struggles and confrontations highlights the significance of external conflict in propelling the narrative.

The integration of Bernhardt's (1953) psychological theory and Kenney's (1966) conflict theory creates a well-rounded framework for analyzing *John Wick's* character. These theories shed light on the character's motivations, emotions, and challenges, emphasizing the intricacies of his journey. By exploring the relationship between psychological factors and conflict, this study enhances our understanding of character development and narrative structure in film. The examination of *John Wick's* character illustrates the vital role of psychological depth and conflict in storytelling, providing meaningful insights into the complexities of human behavior and decision-making.

3. Research Method

For this research, which focuses on the psychological analysis of the main character in John Wick (2014), a qualitative descriptive method was used. This approach enables a thorough exploration of the character’s psychological aspects and conflicts, utilizing data derived from the movie’s script. The methods and techniques for collecting, analyzing, and presenting data are detailed below:

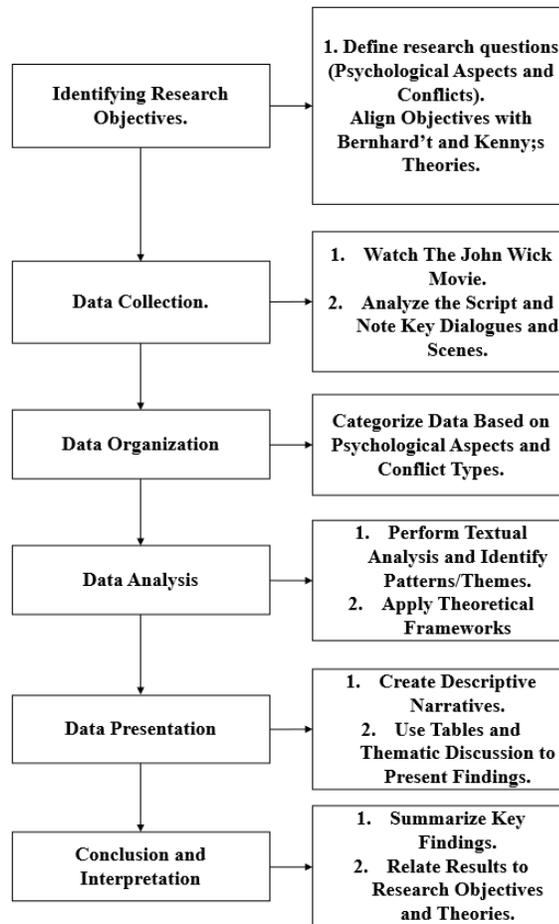


Figure 1. Research Method

The study employs a qualitative descriptive design to delve into the psychological dimensions and conflicts experienced by John Wick. As noted by Creswell (2009), qualitative research is well-suited for studies aiming to understand human behavior and motivations in a nuanced and contextualized way. This design is particularly effective for analyzing a narrative text like a movie script, where the emphasis is on interpreting dialogue, actions, and character development. The theoretical foundation for the analysis is based on Bernhardt’s (1953) theory of psychological aspects and Kenney’s (1966) theory of conflict. Additionally, the study incorporates supporting psychological frameworks, such as Freud’s psychoanalytic theory and Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, to enhance the interpretation of the data.

The findings were shared through a mix of descriptive narratives and thematic discussions. Each psychological aspect and conflict was explored in detail, supported by examples from the movie script. The analysis was organized to align with the research questions, ensuring a coherent flow of information. The inclusion of tables and figures, like the sample data table above, helps present complex information in a clear and understandable way. Creswell (2009) highlights the significance of visual aids in qualitative research, as they effectively communicate key findings.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Psychological Aspects in John Wick

The psychological dimensions of John Wick, the main character in John Wick (2014), are crucial to understanding his actions and the film's storyline. By examining these dimensions, we gain insight into his motivations, internal conflicts, and external challenges. Utilizing Bernhardt's (1953) theory of psychological aspects, along with contemporary psychological research, we can investigate how emotions, desires, feelings, attitudes, and social influences shape Wick's behavior. These factors not only propel the plot but also illustrate the intricate relationship between personal trauma, moral conflicts, and social interactions.

4.1.1 Emotions

Emotions play a vital role in human behavior, affecting decision-making and reactions to obstacles. For John Wick, grief and anger are the dominant emotions that drive his journey. Bernhardt (1953) posits that emotions serve as catalysts for action, especially in the face of profound loss or trauma. Wick's emotional struggle begins with the death of his wife, Helen, and intensifies with the murder of his dog, which symbolizes her memory. Grief is a recurring theme in many psychological evaluations of characters. Husna et al. (2022), in their analysis of *The Woman in the Window*, point out how grief and trauma can lead to psychological instability and increased emotional reactions. In a similar vein, John Wick's grief acts as a strong motivator, pushing him to pursue justice. The emotional weight of his loss is palpable in several pivotal scenes, where his quiet expressions and measured dialogue reveal a profound sense of sorrow.

Dialogue Example: "It wasn't just a dog." It was a gift from my wife." This line underscores the emotional significance of the dog as a symbol of Wick's love for his wife. The loss of the dog triggers a profound emotional response, highlighting the depth of his grief and the personal stakes involved in his quest for vengeance.

Understanding Wick's character also involves examining his emotional regulation and expression. Gupta et al. (2022) highlight that emotional expression, particularly in the age of social media, can expose deeper psychological states. In John Wick, the character's sparse verbal communication stands in stark contrast to his vigorous physical actions, showcasing a psychological tension between his internal feelings and outward behavior.

4.1.2 Wants

Wants, as defined by Bernhardt (1953), are the desires that propel individuals toward specific goals. For John Wick, the main want isn't material wealth or power; rather, it is a quest for justice and closure. His drive to avenge his wife's memory and reclaim his identity as a protector influences his actions throughout the film. This want is deeply personal, stemming from a need to

restore balance and honor. Masyhur et al. (2023) delve into similar themes in their analysis of *The Batman* (2022), where the protagonist's quest for justice is fueled by personal loss and a sense of moral obligation. In both characters, the desire for justice becomes a defining characteristic, steering their actions and choices. Wick's pursuit of justice is further complicated by the moral ramifications of his actions, creating a narrative tension that captivates the audience.

Dialogue Example: “I’m not afraid of John Wick.” This statement from an antagonist highlights the fear and respect Wick commands, reflecting his reputation and the personal stakes involved in his quest. The want for justice is not only a personal drive but also a force that shapes his interactions with others.

The psychological importance of wants is also examined by Afif et al. (2021), who discuss how the quest for self-actualization in *Wonder* mirrors the drive for personal fulfillment in Wick's journey. This pursuit is not about seeking external validation but rather an internal need to attain a sense of completeness and purpose.

4.1.3 Appetites

Appetites, according to Bernhardt's (1953) framework, refer to the fundamental drives that sustain activity and motivate behavior. In John Wick's case, the appetite for survival and justice is clear in his resilience and determination. His capacity to overcome physical challenges and navigate perilous situations showcases a deep-seated drive to achieve his goals, no matter the obstacles. The depiction of survival instincts and psychological resilience is a recurring theme in cinematic narratives. Setiawan et al. (2022) emphasize how the protagonist in *Get Out* employs survival instincts to maneuver through a hostile environment. Likewise, Wick's actions illustrate a strategic approach to survival, blending physical strength with tactical planning.

Dialogue Example: “I Need a Gun.” This line, delivered in a moment of urgency, emphasizes Wick’s practical approach to problem-solving. His appetite for survival drives him to seek the necessary tools to achieve his objectives, reflecting a pragmatic mindset.

The idea of appetites is significant when considering personal goals and aspirations. Hosseinalipour et al. (2021) highlight how fundamental drives shape behavior, stressing the role of motivation in achieving success. Wick’s strong desire for justice and closure reflects this viewpoint, showcasing the psychological factors behind his actions.

4.1.4 Feelings and Attitudes

Feelings and attitudes, as noted by Bernhardt (1953), play a crucial role in how people perceive and react to their surroundings. Throughout the film, John Wick’s feelings about violence and justice change, revealing an internal struggle between his wish for peace and the need to take action. At first, he is hesitant to revisit his violent past, but his attitude transforms as he faces the reality of his loss and the quest for closure. Arnetta et al. (2022) examine similar ideas in *A Star is Born*, where the main character’s changing attitudes toward life and success create narrative tension. Wick’s shifting perspective on violence reflects this internal conflict, emphasizing the depth of his character.

Dialogue Example: “I’m thinking I’m back.” This pivotal statement marks Wick’s acceptance of his role as a hitman and his readiness to embrace the violent path necessary to achieve his goals. It reflects a shift in attitude, signaling a renewed sense of purpose.

The relationship between feelings and attitudes is further analyzed by Hamburger (2024), who underscores the significance of internal conflicts in character development. Wick's journey demonstrates how views on violence and justice can change in response to personal trauma and external pressures.

4.1.5 Social Motives

Social motives, as described by Bernhardt (1953), encompass the desire for social approval and the need to uphold personal integrity. In John Wick, the protagonist's interactions with others underscore the significance of loyalty, honor, and respect within the criminal underworld. Wick's commitment to his personal code of conduct, even when faced with challenges, demonstrates his dedication to these social values.

Dialogue Example: "I'm not afraid of you." This confrontation underscores the social dynamics at play, highlighting the tension between personal integrity and external expectations. Wick's commitment to his values drives his interactions with others, reflecting the importance of social motives in his character arc.

Ifianti et al. (2020) highlight how social dynamics influence character behavior, stressing the role of social motives in decision-making. Wick's relationships with both allies and enemies reveal the complexities of social interactions and their impact on personal choices.

4.2 Conflicts Faced by John Wick

In narrative theory, conflict serves as a crucial element that propels the plot and shapes character development. Kenney (1966) categorizes conflict into two primary types: internal and external. Both types are integral to John Wick's journey in John Wick (2014), where his pursuit of justice and revenge is marked by emotional struggles and physical confrontations. By examining the conflicts John Wick encounters, we can gain a richer understanding of his motivations and the film's thematic depth. This section will delve into these conflicts using Kenney's framework alongside insights from recent research on trauma, identity, and psychological resilience.

4.2.1. Internal Conflicts

Internal conflict arises when a character grapples with emotions, moral dilemmas, or competing desires. For John Wick, the death of his wife Helen and the subsequent murder of his dog trigger a deep emotional struggle. His internal conflict centers on his longing for peace versus the pull of his past life as a hitman. This tension between wanting to escape a violent existence and the urge for vengeance creates a psychological battleground within him. The depiction of internal conflict in John Wick can be likened to the character arc of Nina Sayers in *Black Swan*, as noted by Wulandari et al. (2022). Both characters face a breakdown of their emotional stability due to overwhelming external pressures and internal battles. For John Wick, losing his wife signifies the loss of stability and purpose, leading to an identity crisis.

Dialogue Example: "I'm thinking I'm back." This statement reflects Wick's internal conflict as he acknowledges the inevitability of returning to his violent past. The line captures the tension between his desire for peace and his need to confront the forces that disrupted his life.

This internal struggle also reflects the themes explored in *The Batman* (2022), where Bruce Wayne wrestles with his dual identity and moral obligations (Masyhur et al., 2023). Both characters are propelled by personal loss and a sense of duty, creating a complex interplay of emotions and motivations.

4.2.2. External Conflicts

External conflict involves a character's interactions with other characters or forces that create obstacles. In *John Wick*, external conflict primarily manifests through Wick's confrontations with the Russian mob, led by Viggo Tarasov and his son Iosef. These confrontations are rooted in personal loss and a desire for revenge, making the external conflict deeply personal. Kenney (1966) emphasizes that external conflict is crucial for generating tension and advancing the plot. Wick's battles with various adversaries not only serve as action sequences but also reflect his determination and resilience. These confrontations underscore the physical and emotional stakes of his journey.

Dialogue Example: "They took that from me, stole that from me, killed that from me!" This line underscores the personal nature of Wick's external conflict. His battles are not merely about survival but about reclaiming what was taken from him. The emotional weight of these confrontations adds depth to the character and the narrative.

The exploration of trauma in *Get Out* (Setiawan et al., 2022) offers a valuable perspective for understanding Wick's external conflicts. Both characters encounter external threats that compel them to face their trauma and take control of their lives. Wick's ability to handle these challenges showcases his psychological resilience and strategic mindset.

4.2.3. Conflict as a Catalyst for Character Development

Conflict acts as a driving force for character development in *John Wick*, pushing the protagonist to grow and adapt. The relationship between internal and external conflicts shapes Wick's transformation from a grieving widower to a determined avenger. This evolution is reflected in the character arcs of other protagonists examined in recent studies. For instance, Arnetta et al. (2022) explore how conflict and trauma fuel character growth in *A Star is Born*. Likewise, Wick's journey is punctuated by moments of reflection and decision-making that highlight his inner strength and moral principles. His commitment to a personal code of conduct, even amid challenges, underscores his dedication to his values.

Dialogue Example: "It's not just a car. It's who you did it to." This line emphasizes the symbolic importance of Wick's possessions and the personal significance of his quest for revenge. The external conflict is intertwined with his internal struggle, creating a narrative that is both action-driven and emotionally resonant.

Hamburger (2024) emphasizes the significance of relational dynamics in film psychoanalysis, pointing out how interactions with other characters reveal deeper layers of the protagonist's psyche. In *John Wick*, Wick's relationships with both allies and adversaries offer insights into his moral compass and emotional resilience.

4.2.4. The Role of Trauma in Shaping Conflict

Trauma significantly influences the conflicts that John Wick faces throughout the series. The death of his wife and the subsequent violent events trigger a psychological response that

propels his actions. Husna et al. (2022) examine the depiction of PTSD in *The Woman in the Window*, illustrating how trauma can lead to intensified emotional reactions and a desire for control. Wick's journey mirrors these themes, as he strives to regain agency in a world that has stripped him of everything.

Dialogue Example: "You don't want to do this." This line, delivered during a confrontation, reflects Wick's awareness of the consequences of violence. It also highlights his internal struggle to balance his desire for peace with the need for action.

The role of trauma as a motivating factor is further analyzed by Afif et al. (2021) in their study of *Wonder*, where the protagonist's experiences foster resilience and determination. In *John Wick*, trauma acts as both a driving force and a source of internal struggle, contributing to a multifaceted character dynamic.

4.2.5. Social and Ethical Dimension of Conflict

The conflicts in *John Wick* also encompass social and ethical aspects. Wick's interactions within the criminal underworld reveal a nuanced code of honor and loyalty that dictates behavior. Ifianti et al. (2020) highlight how social dynamics shape character actions in *First They Killed My Father*, stressing the significance of cultural context in conflict development. In *John Wick*, the social framework of the criminal world adds complexity to the external conflicts, as Wick maneuvers through alliances and rivalries. His commitment to a personal moral code, despite the violence he partakes in, introduces an ethical layer that enriches his character.

Dialogue Example: "Rules. Without them, we live with the animals." This line highlights the importance of rules and structure in the criminal underworld. Wick's respect for these rules underscores his moral integrity, even in a morally ambiguous environment.

Khan et al. (2020) underscore how personal values and societal norms shape behavior, a theme that is pivotal to Wick's character development. His actions are driven by a sense of justice and honor, showcasing the intricacies of his motivations.

Conclusion

This research delves into the complex psychological aspects of *John Wick*, illustrating how his internal and external struggles propel the story forward. By applying Bernhardt's psychological framework, we pinpointed five key motivators: emotions, desires, appetites, feelings, and social motives that influence Wick's actions. His intense grief and trauma, rooted in personal loss, act as significant emotional drivers, pushing him toward a quest for retribution. At the same time, the external conflicts he faces, particularly his battles with antagonists, highlight the relationship between his inner struggles and the challenges presented by the outside world, as outlined by Kenney's conflict theory. The main findings suggest that Wick's journey is more about a profound need for justice and closure than simply seeking revenge.

This intricate relationship between emotions and moral dilemmas enriches his character, showcasing the psychological effects of trauma and resilience. The study emphasizes the necessity of understanding these internal conflicts to fully grasp the narrative depth in character-driven tales. It is suggested that future research should investigate similar character analyses across various genres to reveal shared psychological themes. Furthermore, broadening this framework to

encompass audience psychological reactions could yield deeper insights into the connections between viewers and characters, ultimately enhancing our comprehension of the emotional resonance of storytelling in film.

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