



Study of Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis in the Movie Korea "Kim Ji Young Born 1982" and its Implementation in Learning Indonesian Language

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Abstract: The film Kim Ji Young Born 1982 is a film adaptation from novel of the same name by Cho Nam-joo, which is of a melancholy genre, tells of Kim Ji Young's personal life as a young mother who is forced out of her job due to pregnancy and has to become a full-time housewife. This happens because there is a social paradigm which says that the position of women should be at home as housewives who take care of and raise children. This film depicts how psychologically Kim Ji Young is getting a lot of pressure that she feels from changing professions which causes depression and the effect that makes Kim Ji Young talk like the people closest to her who have died. This study aims to describe the character of Kim Ji Young in the film "Kim Ji Young, Born 1982" and how it is implemented in learning Indonesian. This study uses the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Data collection techniques using two techniques, namely observation and documentation. To describe the character of Kim Ji Young. The results of the study show that the social paradigm which says that the position of women should be at home is to become housewives who take care of and raise children, making it difficult for women and minorities to have opportunities to develop higher careers in the public sphere or work. The daily life of women in the domestic sphere experienced by Kim Ji Young has become a daily routine that she originally enjoyed slowly turning into a burden. This film clearly presents how the pressures of life faced by modern women as a daughter, wife, mother.

Key words: Psychoanalysis, Film.

INTRODUCTION

Psychology is the science that deals with mental processes, both normal and abnormal, and their effects on behavior. In other words, psychology is the science of phenomena and mental activity. Psychoanalysis is the study of analyzing a person's soul in making a work. Sigmund Freud believed that human personality was based on the experiences of his patients. Psychoanalytic theory is a theory that discusses the nature and development of human personality. In psychoanalytic literature it is useful to analyze the psychology of characters in films, plays, novels or other literary works. The most important elements in this theory are motivation, emotions and other aspects of personality. The basis of psychoanalytic theory is speculating that personality can begin to develop when there is conflict from the psychological aspect itself. These symptoms usually occur a lot based on the environment and culture that are too restrictive, resulting in depression which can interfere mentally and physically for those who experience it.

Literary work is a form of human expression that is expressed both in written and oral form based on opinions, experiences, feelings and thoughts in an imaginative form and wrapped in aesthetic

packaging through the medium of language. There are so many literary works that we can enjoy, including novels, short stories, films and many more. Sumardjo and Saini (1988: 3) argue that literature is an experience, idea, emotion, fighting spirit and describes life concretely and its colorful charms with language as its means of distribution. The author or writer channels his views on the life around him in the form of literary works. From this perspective, many literary works have been born and have had a positive impact on people's lives and one of the literary works that is suitable for presenting interesting things for us to enjoy is film.

Film is a literary work that describes and tells the life of a society that has developed very rapidly and is loved by everyone. Film is a literary work in the form of modern drama which not only presents something imaginary and entertaining, but in its development, film is now integrated with various aspects of human life related to education, technology, science, and so on. It is intended that the learning process is conveyed appropriately so that it is more enjoyable.

Learning literature is closely related to film because through film we can find out various styles of language, culture, symbols and psychological values contained in it which can make it easier to study literature. By learning psychological values in film, a character can also develop and grow in a more positive direction.

One of the suitable films to be studied using psychoanalysis is the Korean film "Kim Ji Young Born 1982". Film Kim Ji Young Born 1982 is a movie South Korea in 2019 starring Gong Yoo (as Jung Dae Hyun, Kim Ji Young's husband) and Jung Yu Mi (Kim Ji Young). This film was released in South Korea on October 23, 2019. This film was adapted from novel of the same name by Cho Nam-joo. According to Korean Film Council data as of October 27 at 15.00 KST or 13.00 WIB this film has been watched more than one million times in Korean cinemas. This film based on a true story has also been nominated for 3 consecutive years. The main character Jung Yu Mi (Kim Ji Young) also received several awards, one of which was in The 4th Blue Dragon Film Awards 2021 as Popular Star and Best Actress at the 29th Buil Film Awards and the 40th Korean Association of Film Critics Awards 2020. The film Kim Ji Young Born 1982, which has a melancholic genre, tells of Kim Ji Young's personal life as a young mother who is forced out of her job due to pregnancy and has to become a full-time housewife. Kim is one of many women who are highly educated, marry and leave work to take care of the children and the household. This happens because there is a social paradigm which says that the position of women should be at home as housewives who take care of and raise children. This indicates that in a society there is still a social phenomenon called the glass ceiling. Usually this phenomenon makes it difficult for women and minorities to have the opportunity to develop higher careers in the public sphere or work. The daily life of women in the domestic sphere experienced by Kim Ji Young has become a daily routine that she originally enjoyed slowly turning into a burden. Kim Ji Young is a woman who doesn't want to accept everything that society gives her as a given. This film clearly presents the pressures of life faced by modern women as daughters, wives, mothers, and also career women in a patriarchal society that is still conservative.

This film is very interesting to study using the psychoanalytic study of Sigmund Freud's theory, namely The three components that make up a person's personality are the id, ego, and superego. It is the interactions and conflicts between these three components that create a person's personality. Judging from Kim Ji Young's character when she has to face the hardships of life and the pressures of life faced by modern women as a daughter, wife, mother, and also a career woman in a patriarchal society. Therefore the purpose of this study is to describe Kim Ji Young's character in a Korean film "Kim Ji Young, Born 1982" while its implementation in learning Indonesian is by psychoanalytic studies found in character traits that can be used as learning material. This film can also be a medium in several materials on learning Indonesian.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

In accordance with the research topic, namely the study of psychoanalysis in the Korean film "Kim Ji Young, Born 1982" using the theory by Sigmund Freud. Therefore, related theories include psychology and film. The following descriptions include these theories.

Psychological Analysis

The important role of the unconscious along with the instincts of sex and aggression contained in it in regulating behavior, became Freud's monumental works or findings.

1. Personality structure

The life of the soul has three levels of consciousness: conscious, preconscious and unconscious. In 1923 Freud introduced three old structural models but complemented or perfected the mental picture, especially in its function and purpose.

a) Conscious

The level of consciousness that contains all the things we perceive at any given moment. According to Freud, only a small part of mental life (thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and memories) enters consciousness.

b) Preconscious

Preconscious is also called available memory, namely the level of consciousness that becomes the bridge between the conscious and the unconscious. Experiences left behind by attention, originally realized but then no longer scrutinized, will be forced to move into the preconscious area.

c) Unconscious

Unconscious is the deepest part of the structure of consciousness and according to Freud is the most important part of the human soul. In particular, Freud proved that the unconscious is not a hypothetical abstraction, but an empirical reality. The unconscious contains instincts, impulses, and drives that are born under birth, and traumatic experiences (usually during childhood) that are suppressed by consciousness are transferred to the area of the unconscious.

2. Personality dynamics

In the dynamics of personality, Freud explained that there are driving forces and suppressive forces. Cathexis is the use of psychic energy by the Id for a particular object to satisfy an instinct, whereas anti-cathexis is the use of psychic energy (derived from the Id) to suppress or prevent the Id from giving rise to unwise and destructive instincts. The id only has a cathexis, while the ego and superego can also form new cathexis-objects as indirect need-satisfying transfers, still related to the associations of need-satisfying objects desired by the id.

The levels of mental life and areas of the mind refer to the structure or composition of the personality. Thus, Freud proposed a dynamics or motivational principle to explain the forces that drive human action. For Freud, humans are motivated to seek pleasure and reduce tension and anxiety. This motivation is obtained from psychic and physical energy from the basic urges they have.

1. Personality development.

Freud divided personality development into three stages, namely, the infantile stage (0-5 years), the latent stage (5-12 years), and the genital stage (> 12 years). The infantile stage, which is most decisive in forming personality, is divided into three phases, namely the oral phase, the anal phase and the phallic phase. Personality development is determined mainly by biological development, so this stage is also called the sexual infantile stage. The development of the sex instinct meant a change in the cathexis of sex, and biological development prepared parts of the body for selection as centers of sexual gratification.

Psychology

Psychology is a branch of science in studying the behavior that exists in humans which is also related to the mentality of a person. For this reason, in conducting this research, the focus is on analyzing character psychologically using Sigmund Freud's theory, namely:

1. id

In Freud's theory, the id is the most primitive component of personality. In the beginning there was only the Id. Another personality structure stems from the Id being differentiated after experiencing interaction with reality. The id itself is located in the unconscious, so it is not in direct contact with reality. Therefore, the Id works with the pleasure principle.

2. ego

The ego is a personality structure that is in direct contact with reality. The main function of the ego is to regulate dialogue/interaction/transaction between the individual's internal world and external reality. He must bridge in such a way that the interaction between internal reality and external reality takes place smoothly.

3. Superego

The superego is a personality structure (part of our internal world) that represents the values of external reality. The function of the superego is to encourage individuals to comply with the values prevailing in the external reality, thereby avoiding conflicts between individuals and external realities.

Psychoanalytic Approach

Psychoanalytic theory is a theory that seeks to explain the nature and development of human life. Psychology began to be recognized as a science since 1879 when Wilhelm Muntz founded a psychology laboratory in Germany. Since then, the science of psychology has developed rapidly, which is marked by the birth of schools within it. One of the streams in psychology is the concept of personality, this concept is also interpreted by many experts with various definitions, one of which is the meaning of the concept of personality from the school of psychoanalysis (Ja'far: 2015).

Freud's understanding of the human personality was based on experiences with his patients, analysis of his dreams, and extensive reading of the humanities literature. The elements that are prioritized in this theory are motivation, emotions, and other internal aspects.

According to Freud, the soul has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Until the 1920s, theories about psychological conflict only involved these three elements. And in 1923 Freud introduced three structural models, namely the Id, Ego, and Superego.

Wellek and Austin (1989:90) explain that the psychology of literature has four meanings. First, literary psychology is the understanding of the writer's psychology as a person or type; second, assessment of the creative process of the written work; third, analysis of the psychological laws applied in literary works; and fourth, literary psychology is also defined as the study of the impact of literature on social conditions. psychology of the reader.

Meanwhile, according to Ratna (240: 350) literary psychology is an analysis of a literary work using the considerations and relevance of psychology, this means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the author, characters and readers. In other words, it can also be said that literary psychology studies the psychological condition of writers, characters and readers of literary works. In general, it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between psychology and literature.

Personality Psychology

Personality psychology is psychology that studies human personality with the object of research on factors that influence human behavior Minderop (2016: 8). Personality psychology is the science of psychology that studies human personality with research objects which are the factors that influence human behavior in relation to observation and individual development. The functions of personality psychology are:

1. Descriptive function (describe) and organize human behavior or events experienced by individuals systematically.
2. Predictive function, this knowledge is able to predict behavior, events, or consequences that have not yet appeared in the individual.

Etymologically, the term personality comes from the Latin, namely 'per' and 'sonare', which means 'mask'. Personality is a field of psychological study that is difficult to describe clearly and with certainty. This is due to the complex reality which involves all fields of psychology, even the essence of personality itself is unique and multidimensional Anim (2014: 103-104).

Literature psychology

In terms of linguistics, the word "psychology" comes from the Greek language which consists of two words, namely psyches and logos. The word psyches means soul or spirit and the word logos means science or knowledge. By definition, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work (Ratna, 2004:342). In addition, the literary psychology approach is an approach that views literature as a psychological activity. The author will use his creativity, taste and intention in creating literary works. Besides that, he also captures these mental symptoms which are then processed into his psychological texts. His own experience and the soul experience of the author will be projected into a series of imaginary literary texts (Wellek Warren, 1989: 108).

Literature is the window of the soul, literature presents humans in various actions to achieve the desired desires. Literature is the world of the soul in another form. We can understand a person's psychology through literature and we can also understand psychology through literature. Therefore, literature cannot be separated from the context of psychology and vice versa, psychology cannot be separated from literature.

According to Wellek Warren (1995:90) the term literary psychology has four possible meanings, namely: 1) the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person, 2) the study of the creative process, 3) the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works, 4) studying the impact of literature on readers (reader psychology).

There are three ways to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, namely: 1) understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer, 2) understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works, 3) understanding the psychological elements of the reader.

The term literary psychology comes from the ancient Greek, namely from the words psyche and logos. Etymologically, psyche means soul, spirit, soul, atma and life, while logos means science, study or study. Psychology is etymologically often interpreted as the science of psychology or the study of souls or spirits.

Psychology and literature have the same functional relationship, namely studying the state of the soul, the difference is psychology is in a real form while literature is in an imaginative form, namely characters from a literary work. The same thing was said by Ratna (2008: 342) Literary psychology understands the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. Minderop (2016: 54) Literary Psychology is the study of literary works that are believed to reflect psychological processes and activities.

Psychology has three functions as a science, namely:

- a) Explaining, namely being able to explain what, how and why the behavior occurs. The result of the explanation is in the form of a descriptive description or discussion.
- b) Predicting, namely being able to predict or predict what, how, and why the behavior will occur. Predictive results in the form of prognoses, predictions and estimates'
- c) Control, namely controlling behavior according to what is expected. Its embodiment is in the form of actions that are prevention or prevention, intervention or treatment as well as rehabilitation or treatment.

Endaswara (in Minderop 2016: 2) literary psychology research has an important role in understanding literature because of several advantages such as: 1. The importance of literary psychology to examine more deeply aspects of nursing. 2. With this approach, it can provide

feedback to researchers about the characterization problems that are developed. 3. This kind of research is very helpful for analyzing literary works that are very thick with psychological problems.

Film

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) film is a thin membrane made of celluloid to place negative images (which will be made portraits) or to place positive images (which will be played in cinemas). Pratisia (2017: 25) in his book entitled *Understanding Film* suggests that film language is a combination of sound and image language. Film experts offer a solution through their films with the hope that the film will be well received by the audience. The mental and cultural experiences of the audience also influence the audience's understanding of a film, consciously or unconsciously. This is why everyone can have different opinions or opinions. about a film.

The Relationship between Psychoanalysis and Literary Work

Literary work is a form of human expression involving emotional and psychological involvement, according to Wellek and Werren (1976: 18). Distinguishing psychological analysis into two kinds, namely psychological studies which are solely related to the author. While the second study deals with inspiration, inspiration and other supernatural powers. For this reason, there are several ways that can be done to understand the relationship between psychology and the literary works expressed by Ratna (2004:343) is:

1. Understanding the psychological elements of the creator of the literary work itself.
2. Understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literature.
3. Understanding the psychology of the viewers of the literary work.

Literary Works and Film Appreciation

Literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, up to feelings in imaginative forms, reflections of reality or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. The above understanding is reinforced by Sumardjo and Saini (1997:3) who argues that literature is the expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that evoke fascination with language tools.

Literature and film are things that we are familiar with in today's life. Literature and films are here to fill free time and boredom in the midst of living life and work fatigue. From this, literature and film have the opportunity to enter into human life. To evaluate a film, we must know what aspects are contained in the film, as is the case with other types of works of art. Film has more value than other works of art, because film is an art that uses the point of view of motion, at various times, which cannot be done like performing on stage.

Definition of Character

1. Figure

In simple terms, it can be said that a character in a literary work is a person who actually takes a role in a story. Literary works, including films, certainly need actors or players (characters). Actors who carry out the events in the story are called characters (Aminudin 2002:79).

The characters in a story have different roles. A character who has an important role in a story is called the main character. Meanwhile, figures who have an insignificant role because their appearance only complements, serves, supports the main actors are called auxiliary figures or auxiliary figures (Aminudin 2002:79-80).

Figures according to Abrams (in Nurgiantoro, 2000: 165) are people who appear in a narrative work or drama, which is interpreted as having moral qualities and tendencies in the words and actions taken

The variety of characters or actors in literary works according to (Aminuddin 2002:79-80) is divided into 8:

1. The main actor or core actor is a character who has an important role in a story.
2. Additional actors or supporting actors are figures who have an important role because their appearance only complements, serves and supports the main actors.
3. The protagonist is the actor who has a good character so that the reader likes him.
4. Antagonists are actors who are disliked by readers because they have characters that are not in accordance with what the reader wants.
5. Simple character that does not show much complexity of the problem, its appearance is only faced with a certain problem that does not give rise to complex inner obsessions.
6. Complex characters, namely those whose emergence is burdened with problems which are also marked by the emergence of actors who have quite complex inner obsessions.
7. Dynamic actors are actors who have inner changes and developments in their overall appearance.
8. Static actors are actors who do not show any change or development from the time the actor appears until the end of the story.

2. Attitude

In KBBI attitude is: all actions and actions that are based on one's convictions and beliefs. Attitude is an evaluative statement about everything, it can be an object, person or event. Attitude reflects a person's feelings towards what he experienced. Attitude is the result of the relationship between stimulus and response. The behavior is further divided into three domains namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Cognitive is measured from knowledge, affective from psychomotor attitudes and actions (skills). Knowledge is obtained from experience, in addition to teachers, parents, friends. Changes in behavior in a person can occur through environmental conditions. According to the American encyclopedia, attitude and behavior can be interpreted as an action in which the organism's reaction to the environment,

The theory of attitude change provides an explanation of how a person's attitude is formed and how that attitude can change through the communication process and how that attitude can influence a person's attitude or behavior. This attitude change theory states, among other things, that a person will experience mental discomfort if he is confronted with new information or information that is contrary to his beliefs. This uncomfortable situation is called dissonance, which comes from the word dissonance, which means incompatibility or discrepancy, so it is also called the theory of dissonance. People will consciously or not try to limit or reduce this discomfort through three selective processes, namely selective information reception, selective memory, and selective perception (Al katuuk 2020):

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used the title of the film, namely the Korean film Kim Ji Young, Born 1982 as the object of research. In obtaining research data, the researcher downloaded the film, namely the film Kim Ji Young, Born 1982 with duration of 1 hour 58 minutes 49 seconds (<https://t21.press/download/kim-ji-young-born-1982-2019>). The focus of research in this film leads to the scene and dialogue of the female actor Kim Ji Young.

The data collection was carried out using two mutually supportive techniques, including observation and documentation techniques. Observation, namely by watching the Korean film Kim Ji Young, Born 1982, which has duration of 1 hour 58 minutes 49 seconds. The researcher observed the scenes in the film which then obtained data in the form of visual signs in the form of images, and verbal signs in the form of dialogues spoken by the actors in the film. Documentation, namely collecting data in writing such as books and articles that have been published in journals and internet sites about film, psychoanalysis and other materials that support research in analyzing data in the form of visual signs in the form of cut images, and verbal signs in the form of dialogue spoken by actor Kim Ji Young, researchers used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic study, namely The three components that make up a person's personality are the id, ego, and superego where the interactions and conflicts

between these three components create a person's personality. Sigmund Freud's theory was also used by Putri Dyah Wahyu Puspitasari in analyzing the Personality of Main Character Viktor Larenz in Roman Die Therapie by Sebastian Fitzek (Putri Dyah Wahyu Puspitasari 2016). He applied three components that make up personality which obtained research results, namely the personality structure of the main character Viktor Larenz consisting of Id, Ego, and Superego. The id influences the main character to pursue his satisfaction while in Parkum and lives in an imaginary world with imaginary characters due to schizophrenia, the ego relieves the main character's anxieties and the superego controls the main character Viktor Larenz's attitudes.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Psychoanalytic Study of Kim Ji Young's Cast Based on Sigmund Freud's Psychological Theory

1. id

According to Freud, the id is the most primitive aspect of psychology in humans because it includes the instinctive needs of humans themselves and to achieve that pleasure as soon as possible. Because basically the Id regulates the desires of humans that come from within, as well as to fulfill the instinctive needs of a person.

Data 1

The id in Kim Ji Young's character can be seen in the scene below.



- Chief Kim : Good selection of articles and appropriate comments. I sent it to the reporters without any changes. Keep up the good work.
- Kim Ji Young : Thank You
- Chief Kim : You may go.
- Kim Ji Young : Anything I can improve?
- Chief Kim : No. I call to give you a compliment.
- Kim Ji Young : I thought you didn't like me
- Chief Kim : Because of the planning team ?
- Kim Ji Young : Correct. Why don't you add me to your team?
- Chief Kim : Not because you lack anything. The company wants a long term team of more than 5 years. It's hard for married women. And become parents. Even if I involve you, it will be difficult for you.
- Kim Ji Young : I know I can do a good job

The above conversation shows that Kim Ji Young refers to Id when she asks about the work she does. He was curious because his boss praised his work but did not include him in the planning team

made by his superiors. He was getting curious and asked the reason. However, even though she knows that apart from women not being able to get jobs that are on par with men, those who are getting married cannot be promoted to a higher level because of the responsibilities of a woman who has to take care of her husband and children later.

Data 2

In data 2 which shows Kim Ji Young bowing to Id, which is as below.



- Mother : Previously, my mother was also a teacher. Really. Mother studied best among all mother's brothers. Even better than your uncle
- Kim Ji Young : Then, why don't you become a teacher?
- Mother : Because you are looking for money so that your siblings can go to school.
- Kim Ji Young : How do mothers make money?
- Mother : Mother made clothes in the factory. It's okay, at that time the women lived like that.
- Kim Ji Young : Then, why not become a teacher now?
- Mother : Now you have become your mother. Mother has to take care of you.
- Kim Ji Young : You can't be a teacher because of me?

The conversation above refers to Ji Young's identity, who has had a good heart since childhood. He kept asking his mother about her mother's wish, which at first wanted to become a teacher but was not fulfilled. Her kind-hearted mother also explained well to Ji Young and gave directions that a mother certainly has responsibility for her children. However, Ji Young, who is still dissatisfied with her mother's answer, thinks that her mother did not become a teacher because of her.

2. ego

The ego is a personality structure that is in direct contact with reality. The main function of the ego is to regulate dialogue/interaction/transaction between the individual's internal world and external reality. He must bridge in such a way that the interaction between internal reality and external reality takes place smoothly.

The following data shows the character of Kim Ji Young related to Ego.

Data 1

- Kim Ji Young : I'm going to see Chief Kim and tell him I won't be able to work
- Dahyun : Let's find a way to go on.
- Kim Ji Young : There's no way. I was exhausted before even getting back to work.
- Dahyun : That's okay. Get more rest. You should rest. When Ah Young is more mature, things will be better.
- Kim Ji Young : Is parenting considered resting?

The conversation above refers to Ego when Kim Ji Young fought against her desire to work while her husband Dae Hyun had allowed it. Dae Hyun tells Ji Young to keep looking for a way out but Ji Young insists that there is no other way. Finally her husband told her to rest because he thought Ji Young was too tired to take care of young Ah Young and told her to be patient because everything will be better when Ah Young grows up. However, Ji Young even thinks that her husband told her to rest while in her opinion parenting is not the way to rest.

Data 2

Kim Ji Young	:	I know I shouldn't feel this way, but I doubt it. Maybe you don't want me to work, like your mother. Maybe you regret saying you're going to take maternity leave.
Dahyun	:	JiYoung. That is not true. I don't mind taking maternity leave. I said it for your own good!
Kim Ji Young	:	Stop saying that for my own good! I honestly don't believe it. You, Mother and my family are all the same! Everything is like a war to me!
Dahyun	:	Calm yourself and listen carefully. I asked you to try to see a

		psychiatrist. You... It hurts a little now.
Kim Ji Young	:	What do you mean ? Would you feel better if you said that? In which part? and how can i get sick?
Dahyun	:	Sometimes,... you become someone else.

The above conversation refers to Ego when Ji Young feels that her husband regrets saying he will take maternity leave so he can work. But in reality it's all for Ji Young's good. Dae Hyun wanted to make his wife less stressed in managing the household and free to do what she wanted. However, Ji Young still doesn't believe in her husband and thinks that her husband, mother-in-law and family are the same. Ji Young couldn't believe it again when her husband told the truth that Ji Young was sick and sometimes became someone else.

3. Superego

The superego is a personality structure (part of our internal world) that represents the values of external reality. The function of the superego is to encourage individuals to comply with the values prevailing in the external reality, thereby avoiding conflicts between individuals and external realities.

The superego in Kim Ji Young's character is as follows.

Data 1



Kim Ji Young : What can I do ? I can be treated? It's a good thing Ah Young is still young. Or he'll find me weird.

Dahyun : You rarely do. Only occasionally.

Kim Ji Young : It must be hard for you.

Dahyun : I'm so worried. I will lose you. It's because you married me that you're sick like this.

The conversation above shows that Kim Ji Young's character already refers to the superego. Where Dae Hyun shows the video to Ji Young. The video contains Ji Young talking like her dead grandmother. Ji Young realizes that her husband is not lying. She is scared but she also sympathizes with her husband who has to go through everything alone so blaming himself for what Ji Young is suffering is his fault. Ji Young also asks Dae Hyun for a solution and follows Dae Hyun's advice to see a psychiatrist.

Data 2



Doctor : You know what's the hardest for the patients? To take the first step sitting with me like this. Sitting here is a sign that your treatment will be successful

Kim Ji Young : I'm glad to hear that. But sometimes I feel trapped. I circled around the wall to get out but there was something else. Then there's something else. I guess there really is no way out of the beginning and get angry. Then I realized it was actually all my fault. Someone else found a way out, but I didn't have the ability. So, I was left behind.

Doctor : It's not your fault, Ji Young.

The conversation above shows that the character Kim Ji Young refers to the superego. Because Ji Young has started to open up and wants to see a psychiatrist. Ji Young expresses how she feels. Ji Young who feels trapped in the world of marriage and becomes angry because there is no way out for what she feels but she realizes that it's all her fault for not being able to find a solution. Thus Ji Yeong is also more courageous in facing the assumptions of society about him. And started doing what he wanted.



It was seen when he was blamed for slowing down the queue when buying coffee with his son. At that time Ah Young cried and pulled her mother's clothes so that the coffee fell and spilled on the floor. The people around him were talking about Ji Young but Ji Young immediately expressed his frustration because the people called him a slow worm. The people fell silent and left Ji Young



Doctor : How are you feeling relieved?

Kim Ji Young : No. I didn't feel relieved or embarrassed. However,... Not bad.

The object which is the reference above is to show that the patriarchal pressure contained in this film had an effect on Korean women in 1982 that married women had to give up their desire to pursue a career which would later affect their responsibilities as a wife and a mother. Meanwhile, it can be a psychological problem that will make every woman who wants to build a career make marriage something they should not do. But a husband like Dae Hyun illustrates that a husband who prioritizes his wife's wishes for the sake of his family's happiness is the most important thing to avoid all kinds of problems that will later affect his household life.

In learning Indonesian, this provides support for every girl and about the importance of going to school, adding insight and achieving the goals they want. Because not everyone understands that if they are married, in the end they will only be housewives. However, through this film, it provides learning about the importance of going to school and adds insight into how if we are only forced to do things we don't want, it will affect our mentality and psychology and be detrimental to ourselves.

CONCLUSION

The psychological state felt by Kim Ji Young is a picture of where in 1982 South Korean people had difficulty having a career when they were married. A professor of labor law at Ewha Law School, Seoul, Park Kwi-cheon said, "South Korean women have a low employment rate despite having a high level of education. We can see that discrimination in hiring continues in many ways," Park referred to a number of cases that occurred in South Korean companies as evidence that the problem is prevalent in South Korean society. Men and women have been separated into specific types of work and responsibilities, such as men earning a living and women taking care of the house and children. "This is why gender discrimination in hiring is widely accepted and continues to be practiced," said Choi Mi-jin, president of the Center for Women's Labor Legal Support. (Anggit Setiani Dayana "Kim Ji-young, Born 1982 & Discrimination against South Korean Women" 2019 in Santje Iroth :2022)

In contrast to Indonesian culture, women who have psychological well-being are women who are married, carry out their nature as a wife and mother. Patriarchal culture holds that men have more freedom than women in determining activities and property rights. In contrast, single life according to Indonesian cultural views reflects a disgrace for women if they are not able to adapt, causing low psychological well-being (Kurniasari & Leonardi, 2013 in Frisca Putri DWS S, 2017) This is what often disturbs the psychological state of married Korean women. There are those who fight for justice and argue that women can also work like men. But there are also those who choose to follow patriarchal culture even though it is inversely proportional to their wishes, causing jealousy and making things worse for themselves in harboring whatever should be said.

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