Analysis of Narrative Structure and Personality Development of Main Characters in Headshot Movie

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal and determine the personality development of the main character in the film Headshot. This research is a type of qualitative research. The data in this study are film scenes and dialogues obtained from the Headshot film. The main theory used in this research is the theory of personality development by Erik Erikson. The results of this study indicate the seventh phase of the main character in the Headshot film.

Keywords: Narrative Structure, Personality Development, Main Character, Headshot Film.

Introduction

There is an urge in humans to express themselves about human problems, humanity, and the universe, is a factor in the birth of literary works [1]. In line with that, [2] also said that through the process of imagination, literary works are born from the deep expression of experiences that have existed in the soul of the author.

One of the most popular literary works is film. Film is a form of communication formed by two elements, namely visual and audio to convey information, entertainment, education, commercial, and so on. Film can be said to be the result of creativity because it can make a reality with imagination and then produce entertainment. Film is an important social institution. The content of the film is not only able to reflect, but also able to create reality [3].

Nowadays, the development of film in Indonesia is growing significantly. In the last 5 years, the development of films in Indonesia is quite diverse and varied. One of them is action movies. This can be seen in terms of taking pictures to the technology that is now able to balance Hollywood films. It doesn't end there. Several films by the nation's children also managed to penetrate overseas and won many awards. Many of the people behind the Hollywood movie screens come from Indonesia. let's say one of them is the film Headshot by Mo Brothers.

This action film, directed by Mo Brothers and written by Timo Tjahjanto, tells the story of a man named suffering from amnesia with a mysterious past. Aided by a young doctor who treats him, this man lives with a new identity. He then becomes a deadly 'killing machine' when he has to deal with a very dangerous drug lord.

In the film, a mysterious man wakes up after being in a coma for a long time. Ailin (Chelsea Islan), a medical student, takes care of the young man patiently. He was found stranded dying and had a gunshot wound to the head. Ailin names the young man who has no identity and has lost his memory by the name of Ishmael (Iko Uwais). When the relationship between the two began to close, Ishmael's life was unwittingly threatened. Many assassins wished for his death. Ailin was dragged into the vortex of problems faced by Ishmael.

The data in this study were analyzed using narrative structure theory which resulted in 5 elements (space elements, time elements, character elements, conflict elements, and purpose elements). Then, the personality

development of the main character (Ishmael) was analyzed from a psychological perspective using the 7th phase of personality development by Erik Erikson, namely generativity vs stagnation. In this stage, a character has entered the age of 25-64 years.

Literature Review

Narratology

Narratology is defined as the study of narratives and narrative structures. In general, the word narratology is used as another term for narrative theory which refers to the study of narrative as a type. Narratology is one of the concepts used in literary criticism. Based on its development, the theoretical basis and methods of this narrative theory are quite diverse according to the experts who coined it. Each character has a different concept in understanding narratology or narrative structure.

Narratology has the concept of studying from a narrative point of view in researching a literary work. Narratology can be interpreted as a set of concepts about a story and imagery [4]. Jabrohim [5] argues that narrative structure theory is used to analyze fiction prose works based on the structure of the story, analysis of the structure of action (something abstract like love, freedom, or a group of characters).

Film Narrative Structure

Pratista mentions that there are five main elements in film narrative elements. First, the element of space [6]. The space where the characters move. In movies, there must have been spaces such as offices, homes, fields, cities, countries, and so on. Second, the element of time. The time sequence in a film is patterned as the story progresses. Third, character elements. In a film, of course, there are main characters and supporting characters. Fourth, the element of conflict. Conflict can be interpreted as a barrier for the main character to achieve his goals. Fifth, the element of purpose. The characters in the film must have a physical or non-physical purpose. Physical goals are clear and tangible, while non-physical goals are not real or abstract. The theory of narrative structure helps the writing in categorizing the elements in the film, namely the elements of space, time, character, conflict, and purpose which are the

basis for analyzing the main character of the film Headshot.

Social Psychology

The word psychology comes from Ancient Greek: psyche (meaning breath, soul, or mind) and logos (meaning word, discourse, and science), so literally, psychology means the study of the mind. Psychology is a scientific discipline that studies more deeply about the mental, mind, and behavior of humans through scientific procedures. So, psychology means psychology or the science that investigates and studies human behavior [7]. Personality is the overall way an individual interacts and reacts with other individuals. In addition, personality is often defined as a prominent trait in the individual, such as to people who are shy are given the attribute "shy personality", to outgoing people are given the attribute of "sociable personality", and to people who are fickle, cowardly, and the like are given the attribute. attribute "no personality". Based on psychology, [8] suggested that personality is an organization (various psychological and physical aspects) which is both a structure and a process. So, personality is something that can change. [8] explicitly states that personality grows and changes regularly. This social psychology theory is used to analyze the psychological side of the main character of the film Headshot.

Erik H. Erikson's Personality Development

Personality development is divided into eight stages that have patterned biological and social characteristics [9]. The following are eight stages of psychosocial development according to Erik H. Erikson.

Baby Mass: Trust vs Distrust

In this stage, babies strive for nurturing and warmth. If the mother succeeds in meeting the needs of her child, the child will develop the ability to trust and develop hope. However, when parents resist and satisfy their needs in inconsistent ways, underlying distrust emerges. At this stage, the child is 0-18 months old.

Childhood: Autonomy vs Shame

This stage occurs from the end of the first year of human life to the end of the third year (18 months—3/4 years). Children quickly learn many skills during this stage. They learn to climb, walk, pull, talk, and push. In general, they

learn how to hold and let go. Not only is it applied to physical objects, but it holds and releases feces and urine as well. In other words, the child can now decide from himself to do something or not. Thus, the child becomes involved in a war of will with his parents.

Preschool Age: Initiative vs Guilt

This stage appears around the fourth to fifth year. At this stage, the boundaries are tested to learn what is allowed and what is not. If the parent reinforces the child's self-initiated behaviors and fantasies, the child will go through this stage with a healthy sense of initiative. However, when parents mock, ridicule, ignore, or even scold the child's self-initiated behavior and imagination, the child will go through this stage with a low sense of independence. Instead of being eager to return to the initiative, children tend to experience guilt when engaging in these types of behaviors and, therefore, tend to live life within the narrow limits that others have set for them.

School Age: Persistence vs Inveriority

This stage lasts from the age of six to about eleven years. At this stage, the most important lesson a child learns is the pleasure of completing tasks through constant training and nurturing the craft. From these lessons comes a sense of persistence that prepares children to seek with confidence from productive places in society among other individuals. If children do not develop a sense of persistence, they will develop a feeling of inferiority. This feeling causes them to lose confidence in their own ability to be a contributing member of society. Such children tend to develop a negative identity.

Adolescents: Identity vs Role Confusion

This stage lasts between the ages of twelve and twenty. At this stage, children must carefully consider all the information that has been gathered about themselves and their society, and ultimately remind themselves of a commitment to a number of strategies for living life. Once they do this, they will acquire an identity and then become adults. Achieving a personal identity marks the satisfying goal of this developmental stage. This stage itself is seen as a time to seek identity, but not as one already has. Erikson calls the interval between adolescents and adults a psychosocial moratorium.

Young Adults: Intimacy vs Isolation

This stage lasts from around the age of twenty to twenty-four. At this stage, the individual who does not develop a capacity for productive work and the intimacy that is drawn into him will avoid close contacts that lead to the development of a feeling of isolation. If the individual develops a greater capacity for intimacy than isolation, he will emerge with the goodness of love.

Adulthood: Generativity vs Stagnation

This stage is also known as the middle adulthood stage. This stage occurs around the age of twenty-five to sixty-four years. If an individual develops a positive identity and lives a productive and happy life, he or she will seek to pass on the situations that have led to such a life to the next generation. This can be done through interacting with children directly or by creating experiences that will develop the lives of people in the next generation. Individuals who do not develop this feeling of generativity are characterized by "interpersonal stagnation and underdevelopment". If the ratio of generativity is greater than stagnation, the individual will leave this stage with a virtue called mindfulness, which Erikson defines as "a broad concern for what love, necessity, or accident has evoked; able to overcome all the ambivalence posed by non-refundable obligations".

Dusk: Ego Integrity vs Despair

This stage appears around sixty-five years until death and is called the late adult stage. According to Erikson, individuals who can look back on all things in the past in a constructive way can be called happy and are never afraid of death. Individuals like this have a feeling called complete, but individuals who look at the past with frustration will experience despair. Individuals who experience this sense of hopelessness are not ready to die because they have not experienced a sense of 'fullness', that is, the feeling that they have not achieved their main goals in life.

Erik Erikson's theory of personality development helps analyze the developmental phases of the main character in the film

Headshot, which focuses on the seventh phase, namely the age level of the main character.

Methods

The research method used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or privilege of social influences that cannot be explained or measured by a quantitative approach (Sugiyono, 2011). A qualitative approach is applied using data collection methods and analytical methods, such as the use of observation instruments. The method used to research is descriptive analysis which results in the form of words, either written or spoken from people and observable behavior.

Results and Discussion

The following table is the result of data analysis that explains the developmental phases of the main character depicted in the narrative structure of the film Headshot.

Elements of Place	Generativity	Stagnation
Hospital	Help Ailin from the villain. This shows Ishmael/Abdi's concern for Ailin.	
Beach	Helping Mr. Romli catch fish. This shows ishmael/Abdi's caring attitude to Mr. Romli.	
Time Elements	**Generativity**	**Stagnation**
Rainy season	Ishmael/Abdi drove Ailin home despite the heavy rain.	
Character Elements	**Generativity**	**Stagnation**
Ishmael/Abdi	Always help the people around him.	Don't care about his health.
	Very considerate and willing to sacrifice for Ailin.	
	Not forgetting his best friend even though his best friend is a member of the mafia.	
Conflict Elements	**Generativity**	**Stagnation**
Conflicted with Lee, his adoptive parents, who were snapper-class criminals.	Want to leave Lee and his group.	Lee knew and did not accept the choice of Ishmael who wanted to leave him. Lee is disappointed and tells his other men to kill Ishmael so that they can't go anywhere for fear of leaking the secrets of their location.
	Ishmael/Abdi goes to great lengths to save Ailin from Lee's captives who want to kill her.	
Objective Elements	**Generativity**	**Stagnation**
Stop being a villain and live as a good person.	Very considerate and willing to sacrifice.	Not caring about his health and safety.
Live happily with Ailin.	Care for others.	

Conclusion

Narrative structure is one part of the film that is inseparable from the place of occurrence, time of occurrence, characters, conflicts, and the purpose of the film.

The scene in the film Headshot is predominant on the hospital beach and the beach. The time in the film is the rainy season, it can be seen from the rain that fell when Ishmael/Abdi took Ailin home from the hospital. The storyline in the film goes in order, from beginning to end. Ishmael/Abdi is the main character who determines the storyline in the film. The supporting figures are Ailin, Lee, Rika, Tano, Romli, and others. The conflict that occurs in this film occurs between Ishmael / Abdi and his adoptive parents, namely Lee. The aim of this

film is to show that we have to give up bad deeds and do good deeds.

Ishmael/Abdi who is the main character in the film has passed the seventh stage of Erik Erikson's theory, namely Generativity vs Stagnation. Psychologically, in his 30s he has entered the seventh stage, according to the results of Ahmael/Abdi.

The attitude of Ishmael/Abdi who cares about Ailin and the people around him shows that Ishmael/Abdi has become a caring society. This can be seen when he tried hard to find and save Ailin from captive Lee and his men. In fact, Ishmael/Abdi could have gone as far as possible to save himself. Relations with his adoptive parents heat up because he is caught wanting to leave Lee's criminal group. When he heard that Ailin was captured by Lee and his men, he did everything to save Ailin. This shows that Ishmael/Abdi has passed the generativity stage, caring attitude towards the surroundings.

The Stagnation Stage that Ishmael/Abdi goes through can be seen when he has a problem, he only thinks about other people and doesn't care about his safety. When he gets a call and finds out that Ailin is in danger, he immediately catches up with Ailin and fights with the criminals regardless of his safety. Another example is when Ishmael/Abdi fights Rika on the beach, he doesn't seem to have the heart to hurt Rika and doesn't care about his safety. This attitude shows that Ishmael/Abdi has passed the stage of stagnation.

From all the data above, it can be concluded that Ishmael/Abdi passed Erik Erikson's seventh stage well and balanced. The result obtained if passing this stage is a caring attitude towards the surroundings. Ishmael/Abdi are good members of the community and care about their surroundings.

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