PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
MR. BROOKS MOVIE; PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH

A Thesis
Submitted to letter and Humanities Faculty
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT

Septian Hega Pratama, NIM: 1110026000083, *Psychological Problem of the Main Character in Mr. Brooks Movie; Psychoanalysis Approach.* Thesis: English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2014.

The purpose of this research is to know the psychological problem from the concept of Structure Personality id, ego, and superego of the main character in the movie. The writer uses qualitative descriptive analysis method to analyze it. The data are collected from the dialogues in the script and some pictures in the movie, the writer analyzed this movie using psychoanalysis theory.

From the analysis of this movie, the writer finds that the main character suffers depression which is a part of psychological problems; it appear when he thinks that he has such a perfect life but suddenly trouble comes and ruined it all. He is more depressed after his daughter pregnant and got involved in a murder situation. He cannot punish her daughter, so he kills people as the replacement for his daughter. But he needs someone to blame for all of his mistakes, that is the reason that the main characters suffer mental disorder and make imaginary friends named Marshall His psyche disorder because his three parts of structure personality; id, ego, and superego, does not work properly,. In this movie the main character tries to overcome Marshall as the manifestations of the superego and id as a part of his structure personality. Therefore, his ego makes some defense mechanism such as; Projections and Rationalizations. His ego makes usage of many defense mechanisms to help him cure his Depression. But in the end of this movies show that all of his effort to maintain the balance between his id and superego are fail, because Brooks’s still feel uncomfortable.
APPROVEMENT

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF THE MAIN CHARACTER

IN Mr. Brooks Movie; PSYCHONALYSIS APPROACH

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One Degree (S1)

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 9th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 9th, 2015

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 2015

SEPTIAN HEGA PRATAMA
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to give appreciation and many thanks to Allah SWT, the lord of the universe and the thereafter. He assures, he cannot do anything without him. God guided us with all of his blessed in our life. Then, peace and blessing is upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW and all of his followers.

This paper is presented to English Letters Department of Letters and Humanities faculty UIN of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as partial fulfillment of the requirement for strata one degree.

The writer would like to express the highest gratitude to his family; his parents and sisters who giving spirit everyday that makes him strong. Most of all, his dedicated this thesis for all of his beloved family for the support all this time.

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Finally, the writer hopes this thesis is not only useful but also invites the others research to discuss about psychoanalysis.

Jakarta, 9 February 2015

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Movie is the result of the collective works from a number of professionals from various fields such as scenario writer, cinematographer, movie stars, expert lighting and electricity.\(^1\) According to Panusuk, movie resembles painting, music, fine arts, play, and literature.\(^2\) That means movie is more than moving picture, it has almost all of art in it.

Movie helps us in understanding the environment around us. Movie can be served as the public information for us about the past, present, and future. Movie also could be an instrument to record about a tragedy or social condition. For example, a movie that created from Nelson Mandela life story that tells us about the history of racist in Africa.

Meanwhile, movie becomes a break from our daily obligations—a form of escape, entertainment, and pleasure. Motion pictures are much more than entertainment. The movie shapes the way we view the world around us and our place in that world. What is more, a close analysis of any particular movie can tell


us a great deal about the artist, society, or industry that created it. Surely any art form with that kind of influence and insight is worth understanding³

Based on explanation above, movie as a story could be a media to deliver an event or issue that happens in the time and place inside it. The ideas, creativities and concepts of the director combine with other elements like writer, cinematographer, movie stars, expert lighting and electricity, which make the movie is more interesting to be watched. Besides many aspects behind the scene, topics about humans and their problems also contribute to the success of the movie. Those problems are not only about human problems as part of society, but also as an individual are also popular in the movie.

Furthermore, psychology is one of the story topics in the movie which tell about the wishes and fears that people have. It is also about their memories in the past and how these memories fulfill their relationship in the present which is about their struggle to fight with painful feelings such as fears and anxiety.⁴ Psychoanalysis theme is one of the themes in movie which can be easily determined from the development of the character.

Movie and Psychoanalysis have relationship; both of them correlate each other. Movie is a medium to describe Psychology topics that contains development of the life cycles, family life and human personality. Psychoanalysis is one of the approaches to find the unconsciousness of the character in the movie analysis.

³ Richard Barsham, Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film (New York, W.W. Norton & Company, 2007) p. 2
*Mr.Brooks* movie is one of movies that has psychological theme. This movie describes about a man who is sometimes controlled by his blood-thirsty alter ego that causes him love to kill; it is played by Kevin Costner as the main character. It is an American movie directed by Bruce A. Evans released on June 1st, 2007. The movie script was written by Bruce A. Evans and Raynold Gideon; the movie distributed by Metro-Goldwyn Mayer (USA).

The story tells about Earl Brooks (Kevin Costner) a respected businessman known as Portland’s “Man of the Year” but behind his achievement; he hides terrible secret as a serial killer; known as “Thumbprint Killer”.

Earl Brooks is depicted as quiet person; he did not want his family to know about the bad habit. Therefore, if he had problems, he kept it for himself and he could not share his past to others because his past is very bleak. That was why he made an imaginary friend named Marshall, and Marshall was the one that push Mr. Brooks to become a killer.

After two years living without killing, Brooks could resist his killing habit by attended 12 steps meetings for addicts to cope with his killing addiction. He felt that the desire to kill raised again, his blood-thirsty alter ego, Marshall become more insistent. In order to satisfy his addiction after two years vacuum, he killed a couple while they were having sex in their apartment. After he killed the couple, he left the sign in the lampshade. The sign was the victims’ thumbprints, his trade mark as “the thumbprint killer”.

Trouble came when Mr. Smith came to Brooks’ work and blackmail him with photographs of Brooks’s recent murder. Smith has one condition if Brooks
did not want the photographs spread in public, which Smith would accompany Brooks in every murder that Brooks did and Brooks agreed with that.

In this movie, Brooks’s imaginary friends came only when he felt stressed and nobody can understand his feeling. Brooks was an introvert person, even with his wife because he had very bad memories in his past. He got more stressed when police came to his house to ask some question about his daughter that involve in murder case. When he thought about it, his desire to kill raise and in the few days later he kills couple that was cheating.

He asked Smith to accompany him and gave Smith chance to kill people, but Smith was too afraid to kill that couple until he peed on his pants. Finally Brooks was the one who killed the couple and then them runaway. But after that, his ego decided that he no longer wanted to kill, but Brooks did not want to be caught and shame his family; so he made Smith as if the thumbprint killer. Brooks wanted to trap Smith.

Brooks and Smith was gone to a cemetery and asked Smith to kill him. But, suddenly Brooks imagined his family before Smith shoots him; then Brooks killed Smith with a shovel. He made it like Smith suicide and buried his body. Brooks called 911 and told the police to come to the cemetery in order to check the body after a report said that there was a body of a man like the Thumbprint killer. Then the police assured that Smith is the Thumbprint Killer with his DNA from his pee from the last killer and Brooks returned to his normal life.

In the case of the psychological problem that is suffered by the main character, Sigmund Freud’s structure of personality is the most appropriate theory
that should be applied on the research. Freud proposes an integrated model of how
the mind is organized, which is consisted of three major elements of personality
that vary across the level of consciousness. Id is the most basic level that
completely submerged the unconscious; it is operated by the pleasure principle.\(^5\)

Moreover, Id can be controlled by superego that will lead to valuable
social and moral life. Both id and superego are mediated by the ego which tries to
satisfy expectation of the id while being responsive to the dictates of the superego;
it generally operates to the reality principle. Based on the explanations above, the
writer is argued that the Sigmund Freud’s work is the most appropriate theory to
conduct a research entitled “Psychological Problem of the main character in Mr.
Brooks movie; Psychoanalysis Approach.

1) **Focus of Study**

   The focus of this study is to describe the main character Earl Brooks
   (Kevin Costner) viewed by Psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud.

2) **The Problem of the Study**

   Considering the phenomenon clarified above the researcher proposes the
   problem of the research to the some questions are:

   1. How does the character of Earl Brooks portrayed?

   2. How are the psychological problems of the main character Earl Brooks?

3) **The Significance of the Study**

   This study can help the readers in understanding the term of Sigmund

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\(^5\)Pleasure principle is the principle that desires and wishes should be immediately
gratified, without concern for the constraints of society. In Ludy T. Benjamin, Jr. *A Brief History
Freud psychoanalytic theory and give a new contribution to the larger knowledge; furthermore, the result of this research hopefully can be used as an input in literary studies.

4) The Methodology of the study

This research will be divided into four parts: Method of the Research, Data Analysis, and Instrument of the Research, Unit Analysis, Time and Place of Research.

a) The Method of the study

In the research, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method. The writer will described, decode, translate the phenomena to get information.

b) The Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above the objection of study are:

1) To know the character of Earl Brooks is portrayed in the movie.
2) To know the character of Earl Brooks viewed from psychoanalysis.

c) The Technique of Analysis Data

The collected data will be analyzed by using Sigmund Freud theory. Therefore, the study begins by analyzing the script, watching and learning the movie repeatedly, and then focuses on the main character to find his characteristic and psychological problem of his character.

d) The Instrument of the Study

The research employs the writer himself as the main Instrument by watching the movie several times, analyzing the script of The Mr. Brooks movie, identifying, classifying and giving some notes of the collected data.
e) The Unit Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is the script and pictures of The Mr. Brooks movie directed by Bruce A. Evans, released by Metro-Goldwyn Mayer (USA) on June 1st 2007.

f) The Time and Place of the Study

The writer begins his Research on June 2013. The place of the research is done in many libraries such as Library of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Library of Psychology faculty and Library of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THE THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

First, the research was taken from an analysis which written by De Blerg on his blog https://garrettsblerg.wordpress.com/2011/07/31/movie-analysis-mr-brooks-610/. In the research, De Blerg analyzed the psychological problem from Earl Brooks. De Blerg said that Earl Brooks has two faces: that of a family man with a successful job and that of a man addicted to murder. Marshall became Brooks’s alter-ego and through discussions with Marshall, he could receive a second opinion or in many cases a figure unaffected by outside circumstances that could act as the voice of reason or gave insight on certain details Brooks may have missed. Now because Brooks lived in two very different lives, there were two very different descriptions. The first was a man who loved his family and worked hard to make sure they have the best. Just like any good father, he made sure of his daughter is well-educated and felt disappointed when she left school and refused to make something of herself. After he discovered the possibility of her secret he called upon his other self to make sure she was unharmed.

The second one Brooks was emotionless, calculating, utilized a godlike attention to details and an impeccable method for deduction he used on Smith and his daughter to figure out what they are up to. De Blerg did not only analyze the psychological problems inside the movie but also the aspect outside the movie

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Accessed on December 14th, 2014
such as its movie poster and the taglines “Desire can be dark. Truth can be elusive. Knowledge can be deadly.” After reviewing those two things, he started to analyze the characterization of the main character, Earl Brooks. And he also reviewed the characterization from the character that shown in this movie, like Marshall, Mr. Smith, and Jane Brooks.

De Blerg research focused on the psychological problems from Earl Brooks. De Blerg did not analyze more details about Brooks Psychological distress. He did not indentify what happened in Brooks unconsciousness, his structure of personality, and the reason why these problems happen in Brooks life.

Second, the research taken from another thesis made by Linda Hayati; The Personality Structure of the Main Character in Mr. Brooks’ Film. In her thesis she explain about the dominancy from Brooks’s Id, which work based on the pleasure principle. She explain that Brooks overwhelmed by his Id dominancy and it encouraged him to do some murders, despite he already did not killed person for 12 years. She focused on the role from the id, but she gave less information about ego and superego. Linda’s thesis only focused on the dominancy from Brooks Id, but less mention about the ego and superego role in structure personality.

Therefore, this thesis will focus to enhance explanation about Brooks’s unconsciousness, his structure of personality. Then provide more information on the ego and superego role in structure personality that has not been described by the previous researcher. The writer hopes this thesis can complete the previous research.
B. The Definition of Movie

Movie is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful tool for educated people. The visual elements of movie give universal power of communication. Some movies have globally become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue in various languages.

Moreover, movie employs the compositional elements of the visual arts: line, form, mass, volume, and texture. Like painting and photography, movie exploits the subtle interplay of light and shadow. Like sculpture, movie manipulates three dimensional spaces. But, like pantomime, movie focuses on moving images, and as in dance, the moving images in movie have rhythm. The complex rhythms of movie resemble those of music and poetry, and like poetry in particular, movie communicates through imagery, metaphor, and symbol. Like the drama, movie communicates visually and verbally: visually, through action and gesture; verbally, through dialogue. Finally, like the novel, movie expands or compresses time and space.7

1. Characterizations in the Movie

Character creation is the art of characterization and to be interesting, characters must seem real, understandable, and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. In other words, they conform to the laws of probability and necessity (by reflecting externally observable truths about human nature), they conform to

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some inner truth (man as we want him to be), or they are made to seem real by the convincing art of the actor. 


\[ \text{Characterization through Appearance} \]

Movie actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in movie has a great deal to do with casting. A major aspect of movie characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. Although some actors may be versatile enough to project completely different qualities indifferent roles, most actors are not. The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.

\[ \text{Characterization through Dialogue} \]

Characters in a fictional movie are naturally revealed themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts,
attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech.\textsuperscript{11}

c) Characterization through External Action

The appearance is an important measure of a character's personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person's actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than more instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality.

Thus, there should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her actions; the actions should grow naturally out of the character's personality. If the motivation for a character's action is clearly established, the character and the plot become so closely interwoven that they are impossible to separate, and every action that the character takes in some way reflects the quality of his or her particular personality.\textsuperscript{12}

d) Characterization through Internal Action

There is an inner world of action that normally remains unseen and unheard by even the most careful observer/listener. Yet the dimension of human nature that this world embraces is often essential to a real understanding of a character. Inner action occurs within characters’ minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People's hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an

\textsuperscript{11}\textit{Ibid. p.61.}
\textsuperscript{12}\textit{Ibid. p. 62.}
understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure.\textsuperscript{13}

e) **Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters**

The other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen. The other character can tell about the problem which is caused by the main character and the characteristic of the main character.\textsuperscript{14}

f) **Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils**

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main characters. The effect is similar to that achieved by putting black and white together the black appears blacker and the white appears whiter.\textsuperscript{15}

g) **Characterization Through Caricature and Leitmotif**

In order to catch a character quickly and deeply in our minds and memories, actors often exaggerate or distort one or more dominant features or personality traits. This device is called caricature (from the technique used in cartooning).\textsuperscript{16}

A similar means of characterization, leitmotif, is the repetition of a single action, phrase, or idea by a character until it becomes almost a trademark or theme.

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid. p. 64.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid. pp. 65-66
song for that character. Because it essentially exaggerates and emphasizes (through repetition), such a device acts very much like caricature.\textsuperscript{17}

\textbf{h) Characterization Through Choice of Name}

One important method of characterization is the use of names possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. This technique is known as name typing. The screenwriter usually thinks hard to give the name to the character and the name usually has the special connotation and the meaning of something which has relationship to the role of the character, although the general connotation of the name still exists.\textsuperscript{18}

\section*{C. Psychoanalysis}

Sigmund Freud was born on May 6th, 1856, an Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist who co-founded the psychoanalytic school of psychology. Freud is best known for his theories of the unconscious mind, especially involving the mechanism of repression; his redefinition of sexual desire as mobile and directed towards a wide variety of objects; and his therapeutic techniques, especially his understanding of transference in therapeutic relationship and the presumed value of dreams as sources of insight into unconscious desires. He is commonly referred to as "the father of psychoanalysis” and his work has been highly influential, popularizing such notions as the unconscious, defense mechanisms. Freud has 23 books about his theory of psychoanalysis.\textsuperscript{19}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{17}Ibid
\textsuperscript{18}Ibid. p. 66
\end{flushright}
Psychoanalytic theory is *deterministic* point of view. Freud held that all behavior is determined, or caused, by some force within us and that all behavior therefore meaning. One of Freud’s earliest and most widely cited clinical observations was the finding that even the simplest occurrences of human behavior can be traced to complicated psychological factors of which the individual may be totally unaware. Perhaps the best known of these occurrences are the so-called Freudian slips made in speech, writing reading. The error presumably reveals something about the person’s ‘inner’ thoughts, or ‘real’ intent.\(^{20}\)

Second is dynamic point of view. ‘Dynamic’ in the present context refers to the exchange and transformation of energy within the personality. Like most others that are personality theorists, Freud thought that it was essential for a comprehensive understanding of personality to have a statement of the source of motivation for human actions. Freud postulated that this source of motivation was unitary energy source, called *psychic energy*, which can be found within the individual.\(^{21}\)

Third, psychoanalytic is organizational. Freud believed that personality is organized into three basic functions – the id, ego, and super ego and that it is the dynamic interaction or conflict among them which determines behavior. Also, these personality functions operate at three levels of awareness- unconscious, preconscious, and conscious.\(^{22}\)

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\(^{21}\) Ibid. p. 51.

\(^{22}\) Ibid.
Fourth, psychoanalytic theory is developmental. Freud held that human development follows as a more or less set course from birth, and he divided development into a series of stages which all persons must pass through. Freud’s theory is also developmental in the sense that stresses the importance, indeed the dominance, of an individual’s early childhood development as a determinant of his adult personality.23

D. The Structure of Personality

Freud (1917) believed that personality has three structure; the id, ego, and super ego. “Tahun 1923 Freud menegaskan secara tegas tentang struktur kepribadian manusia, yaitu sebagai terdiri dari tiga ‘bagian’ yang tumbuh secara kronologis: Id, Ego, dan Superego.”24

Each of these provinces of the total personality has its own function, properties, component, operating principle, dynamisms, and impossible, to disentangle their effects and weigh their relative contribution to human behavior, its nearly always the product of an interaction among these three system; rarely does one system operate to the exclusion of others two.25

Although, the id, ego, and super ego are often referred to as “structures”, it more correct to think of them as aspect of functions of the personality.

23Ibid. p. 52.
1. The Id

The *id* is said to be original system of personality because it contains everything psychological that is present at birth. The *id* is a container for all drivers and stimulus its power directly from bodily need and process. As bodily needs such as hunger and thirst build up, they must be satisfied, and the result increase in tension must be discharged. When the *id* alone governs this discharge, no delay of gratification is possible. The id is regulated by the *pleasure principle*; it cannot tolerate increases in psychic energy and presses for immediate satisfaction.\(^{26}\)

The id represents the source of all stimulus energy. The part of id such the energy for a person’s functioning originally resides in life and death, or sexual and aggressive instincts. In its function, the id seeks the release of excitation, tension, and energy. It operates according to the *Pleasure Principle*, which is particularly simple to define; the id pursues pleasure and avoids pain. The point is that the id does not do anything else. In does not devise plans and strategies for obtaining pleasure, or wait patiently for a particularly pleasing object to appear.

Instead, it seeks immediate tension release. In has qualities of a spoiled child; it wants what when it want it. The id cannot tolerate frustration and is free of inhibitions. Its show no regard for reality and can seek satisfaction through action or through imagining that it has gotten what it wants; the fantasy of gratification is as good as the actual gratification. It is without reason, logic,

values, morals, or ethics. In sum, the id is demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, selfish, and finally, pleasure-loving.\textsuperscript{27}

2. **The Ego**

The ego develops out of the id, which is to say that it “borrows” some of the id psychic energy for its own function. Recall that at birth all of the child’s psychic energy is contained in the id and is used for primary process. Therefore, the energy for ego functions must come from id. An important consequence of the closed nature of the energy system is that as psychic energy is transferred to the ego, there is less psychic energy for id functions. This shift of energy is an intra psychic phenomenon which cannot, of course, be observed directly. However, it is manifest in such behavior as the child becoming less demanding of immediate satisfaction of his needs and more willing to delay gratification.\textsuperscript{28}

In contrast to the pleasure principle of the id, the ego is governed by the reality principle and has its aim postponing the discharge of energy until and appropriate situation or object in the real world is discovered or produced. The ego is characterized by realistic thinking or problem solving and is the seat of intellectual processes. Daydreaming is an example of a secondary process which illustrates the reality-bound nature of the ego.\textsuperscript{29} The ego helps the human test reality, to see how far we can go without getting into trouble and hurting ourselves.

\textsuperscript{27}\textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{28}\textit{Ibid}
\textsuperscript{29}\textit{Ibid}
3. **The Superego**

The superego serves as the internal representative of the values of one's parents and society. It strives for the ideal rather than the real. Independently of the utility an act, the superego will judge it is right or wrong, as being or not being in accord with the moral values of the society.\(^{30}\)

The superego has two major functions. First, as the representative of society demand regarding idealized by human behavior, the superego, rewards the individual for acceptable behavior. Second, by creating feelings of guilt, it punishes him for engaging in actions and thoughts which society does not sanction.

The role of superego in the life of human are:

1. It inhibits rather than just postpones, as does the ego, the impulses of the id, particularly those as sexual or aggressive nature.
2. Persuade the ego to attend moral rather than realistic goals and thus presumably account for various types of self-sacrifice and altruism.
3. It directs the individual toward the pursuit of perfection.

**E. Defense Mechanism**

Ego tries to maintain a stable relationship between the reality of, id and superego. However, the anxiety tries to control it; the ego must try to defend. Unconsciously, ego will survive by blocking all impulse into something more acceptable. The function of defense mechanism carried out by the ego; they are a

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\(^{30}\)Ibid. p. 69.
strategic effort by the ego to cope with the socially unacceptable impulses of the id.  

1. Rejection

Rejection is defense mechanism by blocking the events that come from outside of awareness. If someone has a serious problem, he should try to refuse that the event happens to him. But rejection is primitive and dangerous way, because human can’t run from the reality repeatedly.

2. Repression

Anna Freud said that repression refers to the automatic tendency to stop thinking and avoid remembering. Repression is a function of conflict between the ego and the id, serving to maintain balance between them. The anxiety attacks proper apparently signal the threat such represses desires are about to break through into consciousness and apparently lead to reinforcement of the repressive defense.

3. Isolation

This mechanism runs by altering emotion from painful memories. For example, doctors and nurses must adjust themselves to separating disgust, annoyance and fear from blood, wounds and so on; but they also must to treat the patient like their own family.

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4. **Displacement**

Displacement is one of the way in which a represented impulse may become conscious is through adopting a disguise that is directly opposite its original form.\(^{35}\) For Example, a woman who is angry at her roommate may displace her anger onto her employees, her pet cat, or a stuffed animal. She remain friendly to her roommate, but unlike the workings of a reaction formation, she does not exaggerate or overdo her friendless.

5. **Projection**

The defense mechanism of projection involves attributing one’s own unacceptable and disturbing impulses or wishes to someone or something else. It has often been observed that under stress people tend to see in others precisely those characteristics which they hate in themselves.\(^{36}\)

6. **Rationalization**

Rationalization is an unconsciousness process, as is all of the ego defense mechanism, and should not be confused with consciously making up an excuse. The example, a guy asks a girl out to become his girlfriend, but a girl refuses him. This situation make this guy becomes thinks that “I don’t like her, even though she likes me.” He has a perfect reason to accept his disappointed.\(^{37}\)

7. **Undoing**

The aim of undoing is to make retribution for the harm caused by an unacceptable act or the potential harm inherent in the thought of the unacceptable

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\(^{35}\) Ibid. p. 102.

\(^{36}\) Ibid. p. 103

act. Undoing frequently involves a ritualistic act which symbolically compensates for an id impulse which is threatening to the ego.  

8. **Intellectualization**

A form of solution, connecting on the intellectual components of situation so as to distance oneself from the associated anxiety-provoking emotions, separation of emotion from ideas, thinking about wishes in format, effectively bland term and not acting on them, avoiding an acceptable emotion by focusing on the intellectual aspects (isolation, rationalization, ritual, compensation, magical thinking).  

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38Ibid. p. 78  
39Ibid. p. 80.
CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

A. Character Analysis

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the characteristic of the main character and discusses the connection between the main character’s distresses with his structure of personality. Then, the writer discusses the main character based on his appearances, attitudes, and thought that will be taken from direct statement, dialogues, and his interactions with other characters.

Earl Brooks is a middle aged good looking man. He wears black frame eyeglasses; he has blonde short tidy hair and always wears formal suits in the office. The pictures below describe Brooks’s appearances.
From the pictures 1 and 2 we can see his daily suits in the office, very neat. He has to be a good looking person, because Brooks is a successful businessman, Leader of his company, and those appearances met him Portland’s Man of the Year, and it made him become the role model of success man in his environment.

Pictures 3 and 4 described Brooks appearance in his house, does not using formal suits, just a couple of simple clothes, like t-shirt and long sleeve shirt but Brooks still looks very neat. It shows that Brooks always pays attention and smart in choosing his dresses. Those 2 pictures also describe that even he is a famous person, he does not like dress up himself with flashy color, He likes clothes with calm color such as black, brown, dark green, mocha, etc.

Brooks as a successful businessman has a unique hobby. In pictures 4 & 5 shows that he likes to play with glazes; his studio was full of glaciers and pottery. These hobbies describe a person attitude such as discipline, patient person and also have big attention to details. And the pictures is shows the condition in Brooks pottery studio, so this two pictures try to describe Brooks as a person that has all of those attitudes, and the studio also looks very neat and clean studio.
Brooks business that lifts his name as a successful person is a company that serve others company necessity in boxes. Brooks Box Company is very famous and has lots of client, besides that, many investors want to plant stock on it. One of lots of reason that cause his company grows as Big and famous company is because Brooks has good relationship with his employee in the office, also in the factory. And this Company is another reason beside his appearances that makes him as The Portland’s Man of the Years.

From the pictures 7 and 8, we can see his routine activity. He checks his factory by himself, he enjoys talk to his employee and he does not use formal suits because he wants the employee treats him like their own family.

Brooks : She is in there?
Secretary : Yes, she is and… She has some boxes and suitcases downstairs and she didn’t have any money for the cab.
Brooks : and you paid for that? Thank you.
Secretary : You’re welcome.

(Mr. Brooks, 00.17.53-00.18.00)

The quotations also describe Brooks’s conversation with his secretary; the secretary also helps him with personal problem. It happened when Brooks’s
daughter came from her college to his office but she cannot pay the taxi and the secretary is the one who pay the bill. Its show his relationship with the secretary like friends to others and this reason makes his company runs smoothly.

Besides being successful in business world that makes him famous, Brooks is also very lucky because he has a beautiful wife named Emma, who always supports him 20 years since they married. Brooks also has a daughter who studies in a famous college in Palo Alto named Jane.

Picture and quotations below will shows Brooks relationship between Brooks and Emma:

(\textit{Mr. Brooks, 00.06.16-00.06.43})

Pictures 9 show Brooks relationship with his wife. They usually give hug and kiss before they sleep, although they have been married for 20 years, but they
keep doing the habit. And the quotes above tell us that Emma was loved Brooks very much, even if Emma already fell asleep, she ask Brooks to woke her up if he needs something when he comeback from the studio.

Pictures 10    Pictures 11

Brooks  : Hello gorgeous. What are you doing here?
Jane  : I’m sorry Daddy. Please don’t be angry with me.
Brooks  : All right, I can guess what you’ve done, but why don’t you tell me and then I’ll decide.
Jane  : I dropped out of school.
Brooks  : Ouch, Oh Jane… Okay.

(Mr. Brooks, 00.18.23-00.18.35)

From the pictures 7 and the quotation above describe how much Brooks loves his daughter; he makes flat responses when Jane said she was dropped out of school. He tries not angry with her and in pictures 8 show Brooks flat mimic in his face. He did not show his anger and remain calm when hear the reason but he feels something strange with Jane. He feel that Jane hiding something from him. He did not want his daughter see Brooks anger and then afraid of him.

Brooks  : What’s wrong, girls?
Emma  : Ask your daughter what the real reason is she dropped out of school.
Jane  : I told you, it’s not the real reason.
Emma: Honey, you wanted to go to college. You had good grades, your father put in favours to get into that school. If this is not the reason... please dear God, tell me the reason.

Brooks: Why does your mother think you dropped out of the school?

Jane: I’m pregnant. But that’s not the reason I dropped out. Being pregnant wouldn’t keep me from going to school if I wanted to.

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Brooks: There will be no abortion, Jane.

Jane: No Dad, you’re not going to tell me what to do, ok? It’s my body and I’ll do what I want with it.

Brooks: I’m sorry, you’re right. I said it wrong. I wasn’t trying to tell you what to do. What I was... what I was trying to say is that... a grandchild would be a wonderful gift for your mother and me.

(Mr. Brooks, 00.33.34-00.35.29)

The quotations above describe the real reason why Jane was dropped out from her school. Brooks and Emma are very surprised at the first time, but gradually they try to accept it. After discussing it few minutes later, finally Brooks can forgive her daughter mistake because Brooks and Emma was love their daughter very much; they try to accept Jane pregnancy and will help Jane to raise her child.

Pictures 12

Pictures 13
In pictures 12 & 13, we can see differences in Brooks’s appearances. When he went to do murders he did not wear glasses like he always did in the office or in front of his family. It makes him like a different person with different attitudes and behavior.

Despite his almost perfect behavior, Brooks shows unusual activity; he kills people. He enjoyed the feeling when he killed his victim. The pictures 14, 15, and 16 describe Brooks’s mimics and motion after he killed his victim. He shot his victim right in their head. It shows that Brooks is a professional killer and definitely he was already done a murder more than once.

This movie shows the two victims of Brooks’s killing activity. The two victims who were killed by Brooks are couple who did sins and cheating. Pictures
16 and 17 describe Brooks’s victims. The first victim was a couple from dancing class. Brooks killed them because after the class they always made appointment to meet again in apartment and did sex. The second were a lawyer and a man that become her client.

Based on the discussion above the writer concludes that Earl Brooks is a very successful person, he has a big company, he was rewarded as Portland Man of the Year’s and he has a perfect little family consist of his wife Emma and his daughter named Jane. Brooks’s also has good attitudes and appearances. It seems that he was a perfect man, but behind those perfect lives, Brooks’s actions indicate that Brooks has psychological problems. Brooks’s psychological problems will be discussed in the following discussion.

B. Brooks Psychological Problem

*Mr Brooks* movie describes that Earl Brooks shows he is unable to resist his desire to kill, despite he was once made his habit disappear in 12 years. But his life changes once again when his imaginary friend Marshall appears and pushes Brooks for doing another murder. Marshall appears when Brooks thinks that his life is perfect because he is a successful businessman; has a beautiful wife that loves him and a clever daughter that studying in one of the best university in America.

The psychological problems in his life appear when his daughter decided to quit school because she was expecting a baby from an irresponsible man. It was ruined his perfect life but he cannot blame or punish his daughter. He loves her daughter very much, but he needs to express his anger and disappointment.
Brooks’s inability to express his anger and disappointment recall Marshall appearances once again; but this time Marshall only have small parts on Brooks decision.

The following discussion will show how Marshal’s present influence Brook’s behavior and how the interaction between id, ego, and superego allows and disallows Marshall as Brooks alter ego interfere Brooks action. In discussing the issue above the writer will apply Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

From the previous analysis, the main character suffered from depressions that force him to make an imaginary friend to share his problems. He can’t think properly because of his id, ego and superego works unbalance. It all happens according Freud’s concept of the structure of personality; Brooks’s superego was too perfect and dominant. According to Freud, personality has three structures, which work together to produce all of our complex behaviors: the Id, the Ego and the Superego. All three components need to be well-balanced in order to have good amount of psychological energy available and to have reasonable mental health.

Brooks personality reflected by his name. According to dictionary, “Earl” was taken from Scandinavian name which means chieftain who set to rule a territory in a King’s Stead and “Brooks” means condition of either residing near a stream. He is calm like the stream of small river but once there’s rock on it, it become muddy. Same as the muddy river, Brooks feel depressed because all of his

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sudden problems in his life, he becomes very negative and unconfident person because he can not accept any mistake. Brooks’s superego domination becomes unsteady and his Id starts to take control. But Brooks’s ego unconsciously using defense mechanism named Projections. The defense mechanism of projection develops on Brooks’s personality to avoid unpleasant feeling from the trouble he had and use Marshall to take care of it. Marshall would be the person who deals with Brooks problems, take the decision to finish it and Marshall would be the person to blame if the decision went wrong.

Brooks : Now tell me, what do I do?
Marshall : She did it. Didn’t she?
Brooks : Yeah. It’ll take the cops a week to ten days to put the case together then they will come back and arrest her.
Marshall : What are you going to do?
Brooks : Oh God! I’ve been afraid of this since before she was born. She has… she has what I have. Brooks : What does she think I think? Doesn't she remember what she told me? That the BMW was being driven across country by a friend and now right in front of me, she tells the Cops it was stolen.
Marshall: And where you would be, but in exactly the same place that you are in now? It is not your fault, Earl. Part of problems with her is you always think it is.

Brooks: She has what I have, Marshall, so on a very basic level, it is my fault!

Marshall: what are you going to do?

Brooks: Maybe the best thing for her would be let her go to jail.

Marshall: What about her child?

Brooks: Emma and I will help her raise it.

Marshall: You might be right Earl, you know? Just might be. Because if she’s not stopped she is going to kill again and if she really wants to take over that box business the next victim be… you.

(Mr. Brooks, 01.05.43-01.08.22)

The pictures and the quotations above describe the situations when Marshall almost affected all of Brooks’s decision in facing his problems. This time Marshall becomes Brooks’s superego, he makes Brooks realizes that Brooks’s decision to handover Jane to the police is wrong because Jane is expecting a baby. Marshall told Brooks what happened with Jane’s baby if she were in jail, it would made situation became worst. Brooks know that Jane has done a murder in her old dorm in college and Jane already lie to the Cops and also to Brooks but he know it.

This situation describe us the contradiction between his superego and id. Brooks as a father and a part of society feels responsible to know that there is a crime around him but he cannot report it to the police; as a father, he must protect his daughter because he does not want his daughter caught by the police and his grandchild born in the prison. At the same time, he feels that he fails to be a good
citizen who should report the crime to the police even if the suspect is her own daughter.

After that Brooks always interacts with Marshall as his friends, who always be there to accompany him when he feels depressed. The relationship between Brooks and Marshall creates a conflict between Brooks’s id and superego. It is supposed that Brooks’s ego tries to relieve tension between id and superego. However, Brooks’s id and superego sometime dominate each other. In one occasion, Marshall appear as Brooks’s superego, but in the other occasion Marshall appear as Brooks’s id. This time, Brooks feels that sometimes Marshall overwhelm him and interfere his decision.

The pictures above show the scene that describe that Marshall always appears when Brooks needs him, in the crime scene, in an addiction forum, in the office, and in Brooks’s house. Marshall appears as Brook’s unconsciousness.
Sometimes Marshall can be id and tells Brooks to do something to express his desire, pleasure, anger or his disappointment; but in another times Marshall can be Brooks’s superego, he gives Brooks’s advices or he makes Brooks think clearly when Brooks want to make a decision.

Brooks’ conflict is about control system in his personality between id, ego, and superego. According to Freud’s theory, three aspects of personality used to be works in balance, but in this case Brooks’s superego does not work properly; the superego was too perfect and dominant. It makes Brooks’s life perfect but Brooks’s feels something wrong with it. He cannot express his emotion freely like others.

Brooks : I know that I will have to plan it for Mr. Smith but I think... I think that was what I want to do.
Marshall : Well, I’m not particularly fond of that plan, Earl. Remember? If you die, I go with you and I like being alive; I like... eating, I like fucking, I like killing.
Brooks : I have to end it, Marshall, one way or another. And this it is the best way.

(Mr. Brooks, 01.21.05-01.21.51)

The quotations above described that this time Marshall becomes Brooks’s id. Brooks’s want to stop killing people because his superego and ego realize, if he continues this habit, it will hurt peoples around him; but Marshall as manifestations of Brooks’s id refuses the idea of Brooks’s superego. So Brooks tries to reject all of Marshall argument and insist himself to stop the habit. But Marshall, who roused by the Pleasure Principle was fight against Brook’s superego dominance, Marshall wants Brooks did not stop his habit because he
love eat, sex and doing a murder. This time, Marshall become more insist and Brooks feel more uncomfortable.

Brooks cannot resist the pleasure and satisfaction of killing people. By killing “guilty” people, he feels that he had done fair thing for the society; he had save people from bad deeds. In this case conflict in Brooks psychology becomes worst because id and superego want to take control Brooks unconsciousness, and Brooks ego tries to relieve another conflict by thinking rational and his ego choose to stop the habit because this time Marshall as Brooks id as pushed Brooks to keep killing people. Marshall said if Brooks reject Marshall presence, Brooks will lose someone to blame if he do something wrong and all the mistake he done will borne alone.

Brooks feels stress and lonely when he has many problems comes to his life and his household. He thinks everything in his life is perfect. It was unpleasant condition for him. Brooks’s ego unconsciously makes usage the extreme way in his life to reduce his problems by asking advice to Marshall and Marshall always said he must kill people to run away from his problems. Brooks hopes his mechanism can be maintained to defeat unpleasant feeling because of the problems.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes that Brooks does his self-adjustment in several aspects. The first self-adjustment is when he does some self-defense mechanisms, that all to reduce his tensions that may lead him from bad condition to pleasant condition even though with negative emotion.
In self-adjustment process, Brooks’ ego tries to cope himself by doing rationalizations or solving the problem and thinking objectively and can be accepted by the person around him. Even if the way out from his problems is using wrong way, he will make it rational for himself to do it. He set up Mr. Smith and killed him in the cemetery, he make Mr. Smith as the thumbprint killer that wanted by the police to cover Brooks ID as the real thumbprint killer.

Description above considers that everything which happens to Brooks caused by suggestion from Marshall as manifestations from Brooks unconsciousness. Basically, he fears to take decision and he cannot do anything without Marshall. Marshall is gradually takes control of Brooks’s decision on his life that is dominated by id and superego.

In this case, Brooks’s ego is no longer able to maintain the tension that comes from the id; all of the substances of unconsciousness appear and use the energy to release the tension. In this case the function of Marshall previously is an advisor of Brooks’s life, but things changed when Marshall takes control and makes him uncomfortable. Brooks cannot resist the impulse from Marshall to do everything he said, and Marshall did not want his command, his desire rejected by Brooks. That is the reason Marshall name appears, which taken from the highest title of the armies. Marshall order become very absolute and binding, Brooks can not resist it.

Marshall : How do you feel?
Brooks : Dirty.
Marshall : That’s understandable. You’ve never killed for this reason before, the feeling will pass.
Brooks: I don’t think so. It’s the whole thing, Marshall. If I could find a way to just end it all, disappear, where there’s absolutely no trace of me. Because eventually I will get caught doing this. That would be embarrassing for me, Emma and Jane. So I have been thinking. Is there a way that Mr. Smith could kill me and make me disappear?

(Mr. Brooks, 01.20.30-01.21.10)

The conversation above tells that this time Marshall ask Brooks’s feeling after doing a murder. Brooks was regretful, and he talks to Marshall and he wants to stop his bad behavior. Finally Brooks’s made decisions to separate from Marshall, which is only his imagination that he creates to overcome the stress, and help him to make a decision. Then he tries to leave out his fantasy which frames himself as Marshall.

This moment Brooks’s superego take control and Brooks ego makes him thinks rationally. Brooks realize if he continues his habit, he will hurt peoples around him, especially his family. Because if he get caught by the police; he will hurts his family badly. Brooks’s superego does not want that happen, so it tries to pushes Brooks’s id with all of his desire to kill people again and stop his habit. Brook wants go back to his ordinary life without killing desire and Marshall.
Marshall: It says there that the thumbprint killer is a monster. Annoying you little bit, you can’t take credit, doesn’t it?

Brooks: No. Anyone who’s good at what they do wants credit. I’m not going to do it anymore, I’ll let Mr. Smith have the credit.

Marshall: Don’t kid yourself, Earl. You are going to kill again.

Brooks: No, I’m not. I’m going to the AA meetings and I will control it.

(Mr. Brooks, 01.43.54-01.55.06)

The conversations above show Marshall became Brooks’s id and tried to convince Brooks that he would kill people again. But Brooks was aware Marshall would disturbed and dominated his life again. The description above also describes about his structure of personality, that id tries overwhelming Brooks again and teasing him to do another murder but his superego prevent him not to do another murder. Brooks’s superego is still dominant. Therefore, he was afraid if he gets caught by the police as a killer; it will embarrass his family and give trauma to Emma and Jane. Then calmly, Brooks denied everything that said by Marshall.
The following pictures below show Brooks condition after he decided to leave Marshall and stop killing people; in psychoanalysis it is called castration. Brooks’s ego unconsciously starts to find a way out from this problem. And finally Brooks decides to trap Mr. Smith who blackmailed him and made Smith as the Thumbprint killer. Because in his last murder, when Smith accompany Brooks to do a murder; Smith pissed on his trousers and leave his DNA there. It gives Brooks idea to trap Smith and make him the real Thumbprint killer.

Pictures 29       Pictures 30

Brooks : Think about this nut nuts. You pissed yourself back there, you left your DNA at the scene of a double homicide… And there is nothing to indicate that I was ever there. The Cops do an analysis of that urine, and they will. You are the Thumbprint Killer

Smith : No, no. I have pictures of you from the first murder.

(Mr. Brooks, 01.34.48-01.35.10)

This pictures and quotation explain that Brooks’s ego find a way to stop Brooks’s killing habit. He pushes himself to think a rational way out from the situation. Brooks’s planned to trap Mr. Smith. In the conversation above Brooks

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made Smith panics because when he told Smith what would happen if the police find Smith DNA in crime scene to force Smith followed his demands; and as Brooks looks like to help Smith to find a way out, he starts his plan to trap him. The quotation below describe Brooks’s plan.

Brooks: Let me help you with the fly. You say that I forced you to come along and If I’m not here, more specifically my body is not here to say otherwise you might had a chance to get out of this mess. You are probably asking yourself: why would I help you? Well, I’m tired Mr. Smith. I’m tired of killing, but I’m an addict. I cannot quit, I’ve tried, but I cannot do it on my own. So I need you to kill me.

Smith: How? How do I fucking do that?

Brooks: There’s a cemetery I know about. We’ll find an open grave, you shoot me. I’ll fall into the grave. You’ll shovel in just enough to cover me. Tomorrow a casket is lowered into me and I’ve disappear. It’s a good plan, don’t you think?

(Mr. Brooks, 01.35.18-01.36.20)

From the conversation above, Brooks succeeds to persuade Smith to do his plan. Smith trapped and did not know what will happen to him. We can see that Brooks’s superego pushed his ego to find a way out from this addiction. Brooks defense mechanism find a way even it has to do another murder; for the last time. Not to satisfy his id, he wants to kill Mr. Smith because it would end his bad habit and makes him back to his normal life; Brooks make everything was rational for him.. Then they come along to the cemetery.
Brooks: I'm sorry Mr. Smith. I really did want you to kill me. But, in case, the last minute I changed my mind. I go to your apartment, and I've been for firing pin on your gun. Unfortunately for you, my daughter is pregnant and before you pull the trigger I realized how much I want to see the end of that story.

(Mr. Brooks, 01.41.34-01.42.14)

Pictures 31, 32, 33, and 34 show us what was happens in the cemetery. Brooks trapped Smith. When Smith wanted to kill Brooks, he used weapon with no bullets in it. Brooks already sabotage the weapon in Smith apartment and Smith feels very shock. He did not believe what was happening, and finally Brooks kill Smith with a shovel and buried him.

From those pictures and conversation we can see that in the end of this movie, Brooks Id, ego, and superego start to work equally. Brooks can resist his Id from doing another murder, event he must kills Mr. Smith for the last time. He lets his ego take control to find a way out from his problems, and his superego
make Brooks thinks to get his normal life again. He did not want to embarrass his family with all of the sins he did.

The pictures above show about Brooks’s life after Marshall disappear from his life. Pictures 35 show that Jane killed him with a scissor but in pictures 36 and 37 show that what he see is just a nightmare. The pictures show us after everything he went through to get his ordinary life back, there still no irregularities. It means that the defense mechanism he used to remove his anxiety was fail. Then his ego also fails to maintain the balance of his id and superego. It shown by his dreams because dreams also a defense mechanism against human discomfort.

From analysis above, the writer concludes that Brooks suffers stress, depression and the processes defense mechanism of Earl Brooks are variety ways
and it has different impacts both positively and negatively. Brooks tries to solve his problems to make his life and his family in a better condition by doing self-defense mechanism with his self-treatment by Marshall. Since Marshall comes to his life the unconsciousness takes control of his personality and affected his decision for doing the wrong things. Brooks psyche disturbed caused by three of his structure personalities, which are id, ego, and superego does not work properly.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

*Mr. Brooks* is a movie directed by Bruce A. Evans and distributed by Metro Goldwyn Mayer (USA). The writer describes and analyzes the main character in *Mr. Brooks* movie to know what psychological problem that suffered of the main character and the correlation of the main characters distress with his structure of personality viewed from Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

From the analysis of the main character Earl Brooks in Mr. Brooks movie. The writer finds some of his characters and habit show that he has psychological problem namely Depression which is a part of Mental Illness. It appears when he feels that everything in his life seems so perfect, but suddenly things become worst in a short time after his daughter’s drop out from the college. When he depressed he becomes very negative and unconfident person. However, everything change when Marshall appears.

Marshall performs as his other personality. He uses it to reduce his anxiety, communicate and share as a friend, and also asking some advice. Brooks also makes Marshall become the person who should be blame if Brooks make wrong decision or doing some mistake. Since he has psychological problem that is caused of his Structure personality id, ego, and superego does not work properly.

That psychological problem makes him restrict his relationship with other because he does not want his past as The Thumbprint Killer revealed. Brooks’s ego unconsciously makes him use of many self-defense mechanism that appear
differently. When he feels depressed, he shares his problems and asks Marshall for advice. Then, there are many functions of Marshall on Brooks’s life as his friend when he feels lonely, as advisor, as a friend when he doing murder and as the one who can be blame if Brooks doing a mistake or makes wrong decision.

Marshall becomes the manifestations of Brooks’s unconsciousness; he can be Brooks’s id, ego, or superego. Because of that reason, Marshall gradually starts takes over Brooks’s life. Marshall become the one who makes decision and in a few moments he become out of control; because in this movie Brooks’s superego is too perfect but Marshall want to express his pleasure principle as Brooks’s id. Therefore, he feels uncomfortable with this kind of situation. While he tries to hold on the impulse of id and to separate his own self out of Marshall. Therefore, after Marshall has gone from his life, he becomes a proper personal as a husband and father for his family.

B. Suggestions

In analyzing movie, the researcher should use the appropriate theory to have the maximal comprehension of the movie itself. The writer is using Freud’s psychoanalysis theory to reveal the main character Mental Disorder in Mr. Brooks movie. This research is just one way to interpret a literature. There are many ways that can be used to analyze and appreciate this literature.

The writer suggests the result of this research can provide benefits to whoever interested to analyzing the character in Mr. Brooks movie. It is possible for the other researcher who wants to analyze this movie using another theory like Abraham Maslow, Carl Roger or another psychology theory; which can gives
different things to the research. Then, the other researcher can explore more about this movie to get the best analysis of the implied meaning in the movie. Therefore, the writer hopes this research gives contribution to all students of English Letters Department who want to analyze characters in the movie through Freud’s Psychoanalysis theory.
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