NEUROTIC AND REALISTIC ANXIETIES OF NINA

PORTRAYED IN THE BLACK SWAN FILM (2010)

FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree In English Literature

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

A *Sarjana Sastra* Proposal Writing entitled:

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ii

VALIDATION

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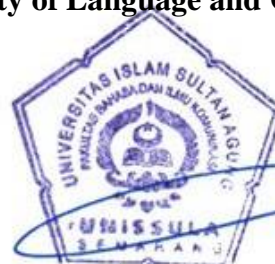
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iii

STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.
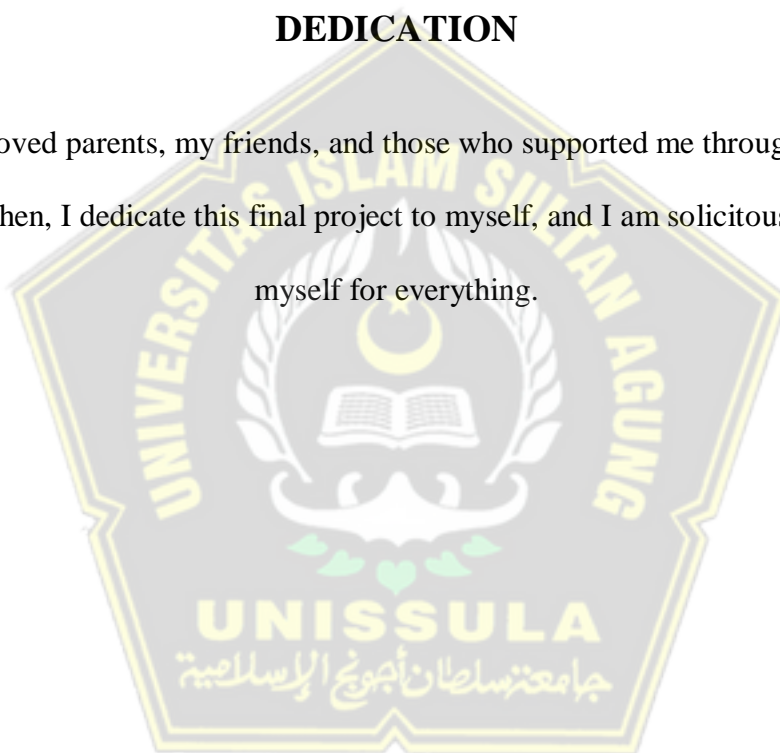
Semarang, 27th June 2022

Adela Putri Haryanti

MOTTO

"Change your thoughts and you change your world"

(Norman Vincent Peale)

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents, my friends, and those who supported me throughout all the

processes. Then, I dedicate this final project to myself, and I am solicitous to say thank

myself for everything.

ABSTRACT

Haryanti, Adela Putri. 30801700001. *Neurotic* and *Realistic* Anxieties of Nina Portrayed In The Black Swan Film (2010). Final Project Faculty of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Study Program. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., M.A.

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science from Freud to study human psychology that can express the human soul. The environment in which we carry out our daily activities can affect the human soul. The connections between psychoanalysis and literature cannot be denied. Literary works can explain human behavior, feelings, and thoughts through words or sentences, it also tries to present the state of mind or psychological element of humanity in words. Black Swan film (2010) was chosen as the object of the study because this movie contains some problems of anxiety problems that the main character shows using the Anxiety Theory by Sigmund Freud.

This study was aimed to analyze the anxiety experienced by the main character portrayed in the Black Swan film (2010). Type of the research methodology is qualitative type. The study reports the analysis result in sentences or descriptive form. The data are taken from the film such as dialogues, monologues, and narratives. There were steps used to collect the data such as watching movies, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study describes two types of anxiety; the neurotic and realistic anxieties portrayed by Nina based on Sigmund Freud's theory. The first is the neurotic anxiety experienced by the main character Nina. The next was, the realistic anxiety portrayed by the main character Nina.

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Anxiety, Neurotic Anxiety, Realistic Anxiety

INTISARI

Haryanti, Adela Putri. 30801700001. Kecemasan Neurotik dan Realistis Nina yang Digambarkan Dalam Film Black Swan (2010). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., M.A.

Psikoanalisis adalah cabang ilmu dari Freud untuk mempelajari psikologi manusia yang dapat mengungkapkan jiwa manusia. Lingkungan tempat kita melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari dapat mempengaruhi jiwa manusia. Hubungan antara psikoanalisis dan sastra tidak dapat disangkal. Karya sastra dapat menjelaskan tingkah laku, perasaan, dan pikiran manusia melalui kata-kata atau kalimat, juga berusaha menyajikan keadaan pikiran atau unsur kejiwaan manusia dalam kata-kata. Film Black Swan (2010) dipilih sebagai objek penelitian karena film ini mengandung beberapa masalah kecemasan yang ditampilkan oleh tokoh utama menggunakan Teori Kecemasan oleh Sigmund Freud.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kecemasan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama yang diperankan dalam film Black Swan (2010). Jenis metodologi penelitian adalah jenis kualitatif. Kajian tersebut melaporkan hasil analisis dalam bentuk kalimat atau deskriptif. Data diambil dari film seperti dialog, monolog dan narasi. Ada langkah-langkah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data seperti menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data.

Penelitian ini menjelaskan dua jenis kecemasan; kecemasan neurotik dan realistis yang digambarkan oleh Nina berdasarkan teori Sigmund Freud. Yang pertama adalah kecemasan neurotik yang dialami oleh tokoh utama Nina. Selanjutnya, kecemasan realistis yang digambarkan oleh tokoh utama Nina.

Kata Kunci: Psikoanalisa, Kecemasan, Kecemasan Neurotik, Kecemasan Realistis

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In the Name of Allah SWT, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the ' Alamin (mankind, jinns, and all they exist). This study is submitted as the final requirement for accomplishing the *Sarjana Sastra* degree in the English Literature Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. Here, I would like to convey my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Dean of Language and Communication Science Faculty, Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd.

2. Head of English Literature, Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

3. Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., M.A, is my best advisor who has given me useful comments, guidance, suggestion, corrections, and all support from the preliminary of this final project until the end for her support, help, and encouragement.

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Hopefully, this study would be useful for the readers. I realize this final project is still far from perfect. So, the researcher lets every reader to gives critiques and suggestions.
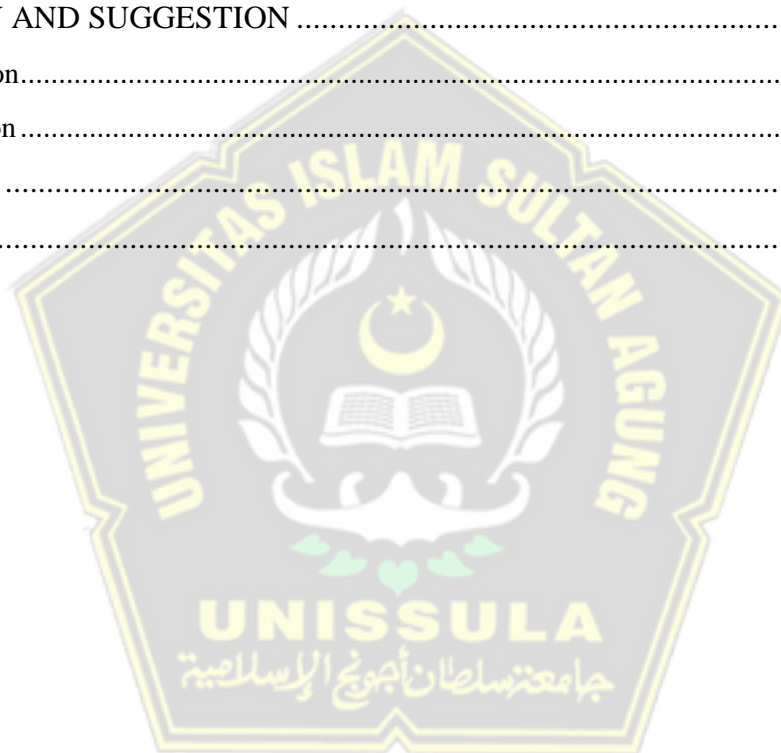
Semarang, 2nd August 2022

Adela Putri Haryanti

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of an introduction involving the background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science from Freud to study human psychology that can express the human soul. The environment in which we carry out our daily activities can affect the human soul. The human soul is one of the feelings that enter human psychology. Freud explains that therapy viably complete the mental insurgency started by Copernicus and progressed by Darwin, a transformation that undermined human conceit concerning its putatively extraordinary and favored position within the universe and nature. Freud completed the ambush on human affectation by appearing that even human reason is not what it has been gathered, that human brain research is assaulted and driven by silly, oblivious inspiration (Stey 1).

Psychoanalysis is not only used in the branch of medicine, but is also used to help understand various fields such as philosophy, culture, and religion. Psychoanalysis as a modern theory is used in literature. According to Hossain, "Psychoanalysis as the modern theory is used in literature and has two basic meanings: first, it is used as a method of treating people with mental disorders. Second, it is used to explain the human mind and its various complexities" (Hossain 2017). The connections between psychoanalysis and literature cannot

be denied. Literary works can explain human behavior, feelings, and thoughts through words or sentences, it also tries to present the state of mind or psychological element of humans in words. According to Emir "A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on fantasies, emotions and human soul" (Emir 49).

Dealing with psychoanalysis and personality, Freud's theory believes that personality is formed through conflicts among three fundamental structures of the human mind. "Sigmund Freud divided mental life into three agencies or "provinces," id, ego, and superego" (Stey 1). The three concept structures cooperate to make a balanced personality. Concurring to Daniel K Lapsey, Id does not work alone. Id is associated with a sense of self that works based on practical rule and a superego that works based on a hopeful role (Stey 5). Humans usually have their standard of moral satisfaction. When the id wants to be satisfied by humans, but the ego cannot act, then there is anxiety where the id wants to be satisfied but the ego cannot act. "Anxiety is a normal, emotional, reasonable and expected response to real or potential danger" (Shri 100). In addition, Whitehead accepts that individuals now and then feel on edge due to a few things. For some cases, sometime recently or after doing something, individuals in some cases will unquestionably think approximately the effect or result that will happen after doing those things (Shri 102). Research, as quoted by Spinella 2001 has found that:

> The environment we are living in is physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, and morally dynamic and challenging. We possess effective mechanisms to meet everyday stress. Sometimes, normal adaptive mechanisms can be over-activated and, thus, become maladaptive. A common outcome of such over-activation is anxiety and insomnia.

Anxious and worried feelings are called a sense of anxiety. Freud considered, anxiety as a flag reminding the individual of his powerlessness without cherishing and assurance. An uneasy state may be a pragation of an early encounter that is seen and felt as something repulsive, went with by different physical sensations and physiological changes (Freud 267).

Freud mentions three kinds of anxieties. "*Neurotic anxiety* comes from id impulses as apprehension toward uncertain danger. *Realistic anxiety* is a closely possible danger relating to fear. *Moral anxiety* regards right involvement between ego and superego" (Feist 34). According to Freud's view, "there were three varieties of anxiety with the ego as the seat of all three: *realistic anxiety* is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the external world. *Neurotic anxiety* is when the source of danger by the ego is from the id. *Moral anxiety* is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the superego" (Freud 267).

We can get another point of view about the relationship between psychoanalysis especially anxiety and literature in Black Swan Movie. We can see the main character of the movie 'Black Swan', trying to be a perfect ballet dancer. Nina who was underwent training to become a ballerina at a production house. Nina is an only child whose life is controlled by her mother, Erica. When Nina was chosen to be the main dancer in the 'Swan Lake' dance, however, this is where the conflict began because to play the character in the Swan Lake performance, Nina had to be able to perform two dances with two different emotions, namely the White Swan, which was full of innocence and charm, and the Black Swan, whose character was the opposite, which was so dark and seductive. Nina trains herself as a black swan every day, but the idea that Lily could take her role keeps on appearing.

Black Swan Film was chosen as the object of the study because this movie contains some problems of anxiety problems that the main character shows. Some fact in Black Swan Movie has made the Anxiety Theory by Sigmund Freud the geared theory to be applied for this

movie. Therefore, the title of this study is: *Neurotic* and *Realistic* Anxieties of Nina Portrayed in the Black Swan Film (2010)

B. Problem Formulation

This study analyzes Nina Sayers in the Black Swan movie by Andres Heinz. This study focuses on:

1. What are Nina's *neurotic* anxieties depicted in the Black Swan film (2010)?
2. What are Nina's *realistic* anxieties depicted in the Black Swan film (2010)?

C. Limitation of the Study

Psychoanalysis is applied in analyzing the Black Swan film by Andres Heinz. This study only focuses on Nina Sayers as the main character that relates to anxiety. To explain the analysis based on Sigmund Freud's theory use narration and dialogues as the data.

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of analyzing Nina Sayers in the Black Swan film by Andres Heinz are as follows:

1. To describe the *neurotic* anxieties of Nina Sayers in the Black Swan film by Andres Heinz.
2. To describe the *realistic* anxieties of Nina Sayers in the Black Swan film by Andres Heinz.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be helpful in the following ways:

1. The study contributes knowledge to the reader on learning psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud about anxiety theory, especially about *neurotic* and *realistic* anxiety.

2. The study can guide and give contribution through the references to the students of the English literature Department at Sultan Agung Islamic University, to analyze poems, novels, or films that are dealing with anxiety by Sigmund Freud

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one consists of the introduction that explains the background of the study in general, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, and significance of the study. Chapter two is a review of related literature that consists of a synopsis of the Black Swan Film and an explanation of anxiety and defense mechanism. Chapter there is the research methodology that involves types of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data. Chapter four of Finding and Discussion. Whereas, Chapter five is divided into two parts namely Conclusion and also Suggestion.
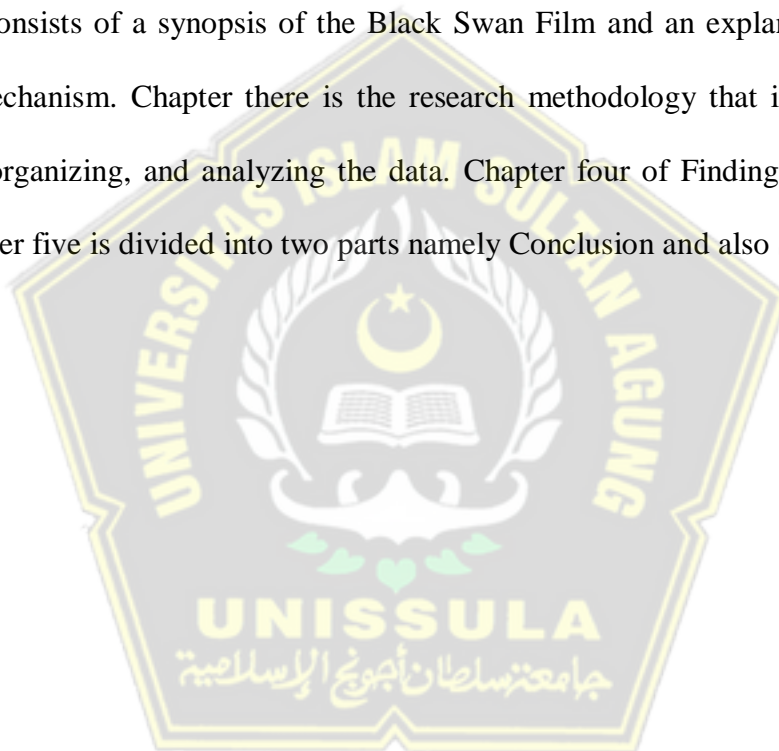
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The chapter review of related literature consists of two sub-chapters. They are a synopsis of the story and a review of related literature that involves anxiety.

A. Synopsis of Black Swan Movie

Black Swan is an American drama film in the mystery thriller genre that was released in 2010. The film Black Swan had its premiere at The Venice Film Festival on September 1, 2010. Then the film was released widely on December 17, 2010. Positives response from critics it was directed by Darren Aronofsky and produced by Mike Medavoy, Arnold W. Messer, Brian Oliver, and Scott Franklin. This impressive and unpredictable storyline was written by Mark Heyman, Andres Heinz, and John McLaughlin with the main character played by Natalie Portman. The film Black Swan tells the story of a female character named Nina Sayers who undergoes training to become a ballerina at a production house. Nina is an only child whose life is controlled by her mother, Erica. Erica who dedicates her life to Nina makes it difficult for her to recognize who she is and makes Nina unable to do any activities like other children her age, all she does is ballet. One day, the production house announced that they were looking for a new actor in their show because the previous cast left. When Leroy, the owner of a production house, decides to choose a new cast for a show, Nina was selected as the main character.

This is where the conflict begins because to play a character in the 'Swan Lake show, Nina must be able to perform two dances with two different emotions. Firstly, 'White Swan' is full of innocence like Nina's personality, while 'Black Swan' whose character has a

character opposite to Nina, is dark and seductive. When Nina dances the innocent side as the 'White Swan', she gets praise from Leroy for conveying her character so well through her dance and expressions, but when she dances the dark and sensual side as the 'Black Swan' she gets criticized. According to Leroy as a director, Nina has excellent dance skills but cannot convey the character of 'Black Swan' well. Leroy's criticism made Nina practice every day to be able to play the character 'Black Swan' and try to be the perfect main character in the show. Director Leroy immediately compared Nina to Lily. According to Leroy, Lily can't dance as well as Nina but Lily can convey 2 different sides of 'Queen of Swan' better than Nina. Nina began to worry and worry if the role she got could be replaced by Lily. Nina assured the director that she could perfectly bring out the 'Black Swan' in the show. The day when Nina practiced to be 'Queen of Swan', Nina accidentally saw Lily trying to dance to become 'Queen of Swan' with other ballet dancers which made Nina anxious again and feel threatened. When Nina felt that everything was going well, it turned out that Leroy returned to criticizing Nina where Nina was still unable to express herself as a 'Black Swan' and her dance was very flat and monotonous when she danced the 'Black Swan' part. Nina feels insecure. In a practice session the following day Nina arrives late and finds her role replaced by Lily and gets praise from the director. Her anxiety grew when she found out that Lily was measuring her body for the 'Queen of Swan' dress in the same place as her. Nina trains herself as a 'Black Swan' every day, but the idea that Lily could take her role keeps on appearing.

Nina tries to protect herself from the danger she feels. Like when Nina was rehearsing in the studio with the other cast and Leroy as director, Nina was always criticized by Leroy about how she couldn't bring the 'Black Swan' character to the audience well. The thought that Lily still had a chance to take her place as the main character always haunted Nina. With this anxiety, when after Nina got home, she always practiced and practiced to prove that she

could and was better than Lily. When Nina feels that everything is going according to her
expectations and the day of the show is getting closer, Nina is happily measuring her clothes
for the show. Again, she found out that Lily was measuring the same clothes as her in the
same place Nina runs to the production building to meet Leroy and beg not to use Lily as her
backup. Nina is very worried about this but Leroy sticks with his decision to use Lily as a
backup for Nina and tells her that everything will be fine.

B. Related Literature

B.1 Personality Theory

Personality is the foremost imperative portion to clarify human behavior. The term
"personality" is determined by the Latin word "persona". It alludes to the part individuals
play in Greek dramatizations. In any case the theorist of personality it into different concepts.
Since they don't have an assentation almost the single definition of personality is a
characteristic of humans. The theorist defines personality based on their possessed viewpoint,
but it characterizes as generally lasting to a person's behavior (Feist 3-4). Freud composed
that instinctual were the fundamental components of the personality, the spurring strengths
that drive behavior and decide its heading (Schultz 43). Research, as quoted by Zhang has
found that:

> Psychoanalysis or psychodynamic theory arose in the 19th century and
> focuses on consciousness and dream analysis. Psychoanalysis is the first
> wave of psychotherapy development which had has a huge influence on
> the development of psychology all and other psychologists. Personality
> psychology is a subdivided subject that studies the psychological type and
> individual personality. (Zhang 229)

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science from Freud to study human psychology that can express the human soul. The environment in which we carry out our daily activities can affect the human soul. The human soul is one of the feelings that enter human psychology. Agreeing to Sigmund Freud, therapy viably completed the mental insurgency started by Copernicus and progressed by Darwin, an insurgency that undermined human conceit concerning its putatively uncommon and advantaged position within the universe and nature. Freud completed the attack on human pretense by appearing that even human reason is not what it has been gathered, that human brain research is blockaded and driven by silly, oblivious inspirations (Stey 1). Psychoanalysis is not only used in the branch of medicine, but is also used to help understand various fields such as philosophy, culture, and religion. Psychoanalysis as a modern theory is used in literature. According to Hossain, "Psychoanalysis as the modern theory is used in literature and has two basic meanings: first, it is used as a method of treating people with mental disorders. Second, it is used to explain the human mind and its various complexities" (Hossain 2017).
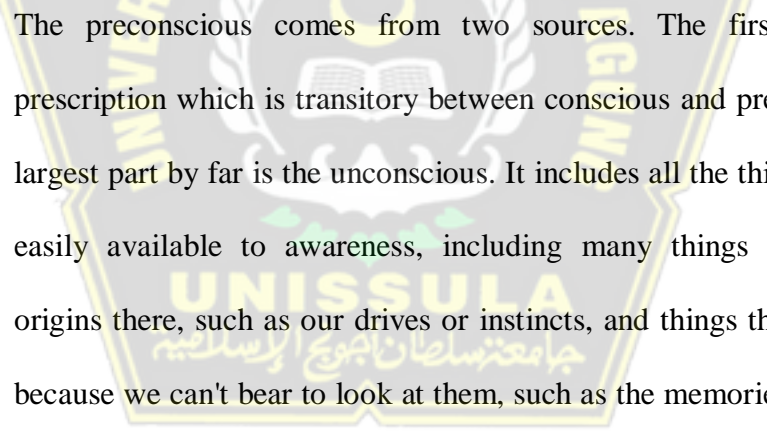
B.2 Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud

The primary of the modern personality was created by Sigmund Freud and is known as Psychoanalytic theory. The psychiatric practice of this theory by Freud is called psychoanalysis (Freud 279). Boeree's paper quoted Freud's statement, "Freud's greatest contribution to personality theory is the idea of the conscious mind, preconscious, and unconscious mind. The conscious mind is about the awareness of particular moment such as feeling, fantasy, memory, prescription and thought" (Boeree 5). Feist explains Freud's statement that, consciousness can be characterized as mental life that is straightforwardly accessible to each person. There are two diverse headings to reach an awareness. The primary is from the perceptual cognizant framework, when the condition is seen through a sense of organs and not as well undermining, it enters into awareness (Feist 25). "Regarded

consciousness as the starting point for psychoanalytic investigations, on which is unique and defies explanation or description. Psychoanalysis is concerned with what is unique in a person's life. What unique history has led to the individual whatever she/he is at any moment (Freud, 1938)" (Feist 26). "The second is from the mental structure when the condition is non-threatening but able to picture ideas from preconscious as a harmless concept, it enters in the unconscious" (Feist 26). However, those two concepts finally meet the conscious.

Boeree's paper explains that another intellect framework relating to the cognizant is called preconscious or available memory which suggests when considering recollections, it can make cognizant and promptly bring them to mind (Boeree 5). The preconscious comes from two sources. "The first is conscious prescription which is transitory between conscious and preconscious" (Feist 25). As research, and as quoted by Boeree has found that:

> The preconscious comes from two sources. The first is conscious prescription which is transitory between conscious and preconscious. The largest part by far is the unconscious. It includes all the things that are not easily available to awareness, including many things that have their origins there, such as our drives or instincts, and things that are put there because we can't bear to look at them, such as the memories and emotions associated with trauma. (Boeree 5)

According to Freud "The unconscious is the source of our motivations, whether they are simple desires for food or sex, neurotic compulsions, or the motives of an artist or scientist. And yet, we are often driven to deny or resist becoming conscious of these motives, and they are often available to us only in the disguised form" (Boeree 5). "Unconsciousness involves the things that are not easily available like instincts or drives translate as id. The Id is part of

unconsciousness coming from instincts; Id needs ego as behavior's mediator and also superego to control the right and wrong of the norm" (Freud 268).

Freud's theory believes that personality is formed through conflicts among three fundamental structures of the human mind. "Sigmund Freud divided mental life into three agencies or "provinces," id, ego, and superego" (Stey 1). The three concept structures cooperate to make a balanced personality. According to Daniel K Lapsey, "Id does not work alone. Id connected with an ego that works based on realistic principle and superego that works based on the idealistic principle" (Stey 5). Humans usually have their standard of moral satisfaction. When the id wants to be satisfied by humans, but the ego cannot act, then there is anxiety where the id wants to be satisfied but the ego cannot act. The hypothesis of Freud is additionally clarified in Shri's composition that, "Anxiety is a normal, emotional, reasonable and expected response to real or potential danger" (Shri 100). Additionally, Whitehead accepts that individuals some of the time feel on edge due to a few things. For illustration, sometime recently or after doing something, individuals now and then will unquestionably think about the effect or result that will happen after doing those things (Shri 102).

B.3 Anxiety

In defining anxiety, Freud (1933/1964) emphasized that it could be a felt, emotional, unsavory state went with by a physical sensation that cautions the individual against a looming threat. The repulsiveness is regularly unclear and difficult to pinpoint, but the uneasiness itself is continuously felt (Feist 39). Many sources explain this and one of them is Shri who supports and re-explains Freud's ideas in her paper. According to Richa Shri, "anxiety is the feeling of discomfort, fearful or apprehension, and expected response to real or potential danger" (Shri 100). Freud mentions three kinds of anxieties. "*Neurotic anxiety* comes from id impulses as apprehension toward uncertain danger. *Realistic anxiety* is a

closely possible danger relating to fear. *Moral anxiety* regards to morally right involving between ego and superego" (Feist 34). In this paper, I only use two types of anxiety that Nina shows in the Black Swan film. The following is a detailed explanation of each type of anxiety.

B.3.1. Neurotic Anxiety

Freud's paper on anxiety is divided into three sections. As research, and as quoted by Freud found that:

> In the first, he describes the clinical symptoms of anxiety neurosis including general irritability, anxious expectation ("a quantum of anxiety in a free-floating condition"), "apprehensiveness, which is not usually in consciousness, but is ever lying-in wait," the heart's action, respiration changes, awakening in fright, etc." (Freud 190).

In that statement, a person feels neurotic anxiety in the form of fear and feelings of anxiety about something. Feist also explained in his paper that "Neurotic anxiety is defined as apprehension about an unknown danger. The feeling itself exists in the ego, but it originates from id impulses" (Feist 40). Boeree explained Freud's theory of neurotic anxiety in his paper "This fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If you have ever felt like you were about to "lose it" lose control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind, you have felt neurotic anxiety" (Boeree 7).

B.3.2. Realistic Anxiety

Realistic anxiety arises in unpleasant, non-specific feelings involving the possibility of impending danger. This statement is supported by Feist in his paper, "Realistic anxiety is

closely related to fear. It is defined as an unpleasant, nonspecific feeling involving a possible danger" (Feist 40). One example taken from Feist's paper is, "For example, we may experience realistic anxiety while driving in heavy, fast-moving traffic in an unfamiliar city, a situation fraught with real, objective danger. However, realistic anxiety is different from fear in that it does not involve a specific fearful object" (Feist 40). Realistic anxiety is anxiety that arises when we feel anxious about something that has the potential to be dangerous. The dangers in this case come from the outside world. "Realistic anxiety is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the external world" (Freud 267).

B.3.3. Moral Anxiety

"Moral anxiety stems from the conflict between the ego and the superego. After children establish a superego—usually by the age of 5 or 6—they may experience anxiety as an outgrowth of the conflict between realistic needs and the dictates of their superego" (Feist 40). "For example, would result from sexual temptations if a child believes that yielding to the temptation would be morally wrong. It may also result from the failure to behave consistently with what they regard as morally right, for example, failing to care for aging parents" (Feist 40). As an analyst says, in truth it is fair another word for sentiments like disgrace and blame and the fear of inconspicuous discipline (Boeree 7).

13

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology. Research methodology uses the strategy employed in collecting and analyzing data to answer the problem formulation. This research method consists of three parts; type of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Type of Research

Type of the research methodology is qualitative type. The study reports the analysis result in sentences or descriptive form. "As the name itself suggests, this research is concerned with the qualitative process. It generally works with the study of human behavior. By this research, one can find the body language, attitude, opinions, feelings, etc. from the opposite person through observation" (Patel 49). In short, using a qualitative approach explains that the method is designed to help the reader understand the study in a social-cultural context, the research forms are descriptive data by explaining the sentences. Therefore, the qualitative data is used in descriptive ways to explain every single thing through sentences of dialogues and monologues. In this case, qualitative research is used to analyze Nina Sayers as the main character in Black Swan Film (2010).

B. Data Organizing

The aims of this study are given to be insight and reference for both Proposal Writing and Final Project

B.1 Data Collecting Method

Some steps used in the data collecting method are:

B.1.1. Watching Movies

The first step is watching the movie entitled 'Black Swan (2010)' directed by Andres Heinz and reading the movie script as the object of this research. Watching several times makes it easier to understand the storyline being conveyed. Through visuals and dialogue, it can help to understand the relationship between the topic of analysis and the film.

B.1.2. Reading the Movies Script

The second step is reading the script several times carefully to better understand the relationship between the storyline and the topic being discussed. Dialogues, monologues, and narrations that explain how the topics analyzed are contained in the text in written form.

B.1.3. Identifying the Data

After watching 'Black Swan (2010)' film and reading the script closely, the second step is collecting the data by identifying the data which related to the topic. The form of the data identified at this stage is dialogue, monologue, or narrative. The step of collecting the data was doing quotes highlighted in the movie script.

B.1.4. Classifying the Data

Classifying the data is the process of making the data into a table based on problem formulation. The table consists of the form of data that has been collected such as references and comments.

B.1.5. Reducing the Data

Reducing the data is a data simplification process. Reducing the data is processed to check appendices again. It is necessary to find data that does not match the data.

B.2 Types of the Data

The data form were words, phrases, utterances, dialogue, monologue, and sentences. There were two types of data resources used in this study; they were Primary and Secondary data:

1. Primary data sources were taken from the 'Black Swan' film (2010).
2. The secondary includes the script and supporting data from some books and e-books, e-journals and journals, and sites related to this study.

C. Analyzing the Data

Analyzing the data is the last part of this research. The data in this study is a descriptive analysis technique. It is all a process that includes theory, reference, and approach. This technique approaches by explaining, analyzing, and interpreting all the data contained in the appendix in the form of a description. In addition, this study reports the results of the analysis by explaining and describing simultaneously with related quotations. It also includes data such as dialogues, monologues, sentences, prologues, and descriptions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion. Chapter IV consists of the answer to problem formulations that have been stated in chapter one. The problem formulations are about the types of Nina's neurotic anxieties depicted in the Black Swan film (2010). This chapter shows two kinds of anxieties portrayed by Nina; they are neurotic and realistic anxieties.

A. Anxiety Depicted by Nina

The anxiety theory of Sigmund Freud identified three kinds. "Freud described anxiety as an objectless fear, meaning that we cannot point to its source, to specific objects that caused it" (Schultz 47). "Freud proposed three different types of anxiety: reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety" (Schultz 48). This study, describes two types of anxiety from Sigmund Freud depicted by Nina Sayers as the main character in the Black Swan film (2010). Those anxieties are Neurotic Anxiety and Realistic Anxiety.

A.1 Neurotic Anxiety

"Neurotic anxiety is defined as apprehension about an unknown danger. The feeling itself exists in the ego, but it originates from id impulses" (Feist 40). According to Schultz based on neurotic anxiety by Sigmund Freud; neurotic anxiety is an unconscious fear of being rebuffed for imprudently showing id-dominated behavior. Note that the fear isn't of the instinctual themselves, but of what might happen as a result of satisfying the instinctual. The struggle gets to be one between the id and the inner self, and its root has a few premises in reality (qt. in Schultz 48). This anxiety is shown by Nina as the main character in a dialogue when she told her mom that there was a girl that Leroy did not notice during the training session:

ERICA : Shhh. Almost done...You're working yourself too

hard. We all have off days.

NINA : If that girl hadn't barged in.

ERICA : I'm sure she didn't mean to. Remember when you

started? If I hadn't taken you to each of your classes, you would have

been completely lost.

NINA : I'm gonna talk to him. Tell him I finished it.

ERICA : He knows you can do the coda. It won't convince him

one way or the other. (00:17:45)

The previous scene shows that when Nina was practicing, Leroy the director did not pay attention to her because suddenly a girl named Lily walked into the practice room, she smiled at Leroy and vice versa. Nina tells the incident to her mother and makes her think Lily is a threat to her, so Leroy does not pay attention to Nina's dance. From this narration "I'm gonna talk to him. Tell him I finished it." This shows that Nina plans to tell Leroy the next day that he trains better at home than at practice. Nina was worried about Leroy's lack of attention.

Anxiety can make a person feels fear or an uncomfortable feeling about something that hasn't happened yet. Anxiety is a response to a threatening situation a person. Anxiety itself can interfere with a person's mind because it refers to feelings of worry or fear. Every individual finding a thing that makes them anxious, an individual will turn nervous, panicked, afraid, and can even lose control over them. Boeree states that neurotic anxiety is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If you have ever felt like you were about to "lose it," losing control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind, you have felt neurotic anxiety (qt.in Boeree 7). Losing control over oneself such as reasoning or temper tantrums can be categorized as neurotic anxiety as described by Boeree. It can be seen from the proof of neurotic anxiety portrayed by Nina Sayers in the narration below:

She looks up and finds Lily putting on makeup and wearing the Black Swan costume. Lily coyly smiles and continues applying makeup. Nina looks into the mirror. Instead of Lily's reflection, there's the Double. Nina's fury rises from inside. She charges... And smashes her into the WALL LENGTH MIRROR, shattering it. Shards fall everywhere. (01:32:56)

This part has shown Nina who always feels threatened when she sees Lily. Freud said that anxiety is a signal of a dangerous situation explaining that this part, "She looks up, and finds Lily putting on makeup and wearing the Black Swan costume", Nina feels excessive anxiety when she sees Lily in her dressing room doing makeup to replace her as the main character. Due to excessive anxiety, Nina begins to lose control with overflowing anger. We can see from this part "Nina's fury rises from inside. She charges... And smashes her into the WALL LENGTH MIRROR, shattering it. Shards fall everywhere". Nina takes her anger out on Lily because of the constant anxiety she feels.

Another proof of neurotic anxiety portrayed by Nina Sayers can be seen in the narration below:

Her hands frantically scramble along the surface of the floor. The fingers barely touch the edge of a MIRROR SHARD, but can't grasp it. The Double squeezes down. The blood vessels in Nina's eyes BURST again. Her neck starts to stretch unnaturally. Strength surges through her body and she lunges... Finally grabbing the shard. And drives it into the Double's stomach. Nina glances at her hand, cut by the mirror, then back up. The Double is now LILY. Stunned, Lily looks down and touches the stab wound. Lily coughs up blood and

19

collapses, dead. Nina stares at her, breathing heavily, high on adrenaline. A KNOCK on the door. Nina drags the stiffening body into the wardrobe closet. (01:33:35)

It can see from that part of the narration "Her hands frantically scramble along the surface of the floor. The fingers barely touch the edge of a MIRROR SHARD, but can't grasp it." Nina is out of control trying to secure her role from being usurped by Lily. Nina kills Lily by stabbing glass shards into Lily's stomach to stop Lily from trying to take her place. It shows from this part "Strength surges through her body and she lunges. Finally grabbing the shard". As Sigmund Freud presumed that a person experiences neurotic anxiety when the person is in a state of loss of control even to the point of losing their mind because neurotic anxiety refers to anger filled with impulses from the Id.

A.2 Realistic Anxiety

Realistic anxiety is anxiety that arises when we feel anxious about something that has the potential to be dangerous. The dangers in this case come from the outside world. According to Freud that "Realistic anxiety is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the external world" (Freud 267). Realistic anxiety arises in unpleasant, non-specific feelings involving the possibility of impending danger. This statement is supported by Feist in his paper, "Realistic anxiety is closely related to fear. It is defined as an unpleasant, nonspecific feeling involving a possible danger" (Feist 40). The realistic anxiety that appears in the *Black Swan* movie can be seen in the narration below:

> LILY   : What are you doing here?
>
> LEROY   : Nina?
>
> LILY   : You're supposed to be sick.

LEROY   : Lily, give us a minute.

LEROY   : Are you okay?

NINA   : I'm fine.

LEROY   : Nina?

LEROY   : Nina!

NINA   : What?

LEROY   : I already asked Lily-

NINA   : Fuck. Have you announced it?

NINA   : After Beth, do you need more controversy?

NINA   : I'm here, Thomas. I'm doing it. (01:27:05)

It can be seen that Nina feels a very tight competition with Lily, feels angry and feels threatened. Nina does not want anyone to replace her role, even though she was supposed to be at home because she was sick, she trained too hard. Related to what Freud said that anxiety is the ability to predict dangerous situations which can threaten someone who experiences anxiety. Nina feels a dangerous situation will occur if she does not come to her concert then she finds out that Lily will take her role. It can be seen from Nina and Leroy's conversation, that Nina's anxiety does happen, where Leroy says "I already asked Lily", Leroy plans to give Lily the main role when he finds out Nina was sick. Nina answers "Fuck. Have you announced it? I'm here, Thomas. I'm doing it." It shows that Nina feels angry to secure her position by not giving Lily a chance to replace her.

Another proof of realistic anxiety portrayed in Nina Sayers can be seen in the narration below:

Nina takes a drink from the water fountain. She hears music emanating from the large rehearsal studio. Curious, she walks to the open doorway and stops to watch. CORPS MEMBERS and a few soloists form two lines on both sides of the room. In the middle, Veronica dances along with Lily. Nina pays close attention to Lily, sizing her up. Her dancing is explosive, exudes sex. Leroy snuck up behind Nina at the doorway and gets very close to her. Lily makes a small mistake, but cracks up laughing, amused rather than bothered by her blunder. Nina stares at her, attracted and threatened. (00:29:00)

This shows that Nina is worried when she sees Lily practicing the "*Black Swan*" and dancing with other colleagues. Nina sees Lily's dance as very interesting and suited the character. "Nina stares at her, attracted and threatened" this part shows that Nina felt that Lily could replace her at any moment. Nina feels realistic anxiety in which the person feels anxious about something that has the potential to be a danger to her.

Anxiety can make a person feel fear or an uncomfortable feeling about something that hasn't happened yet. Anxiety is a response to a threatening situation a person. According to Freud that "Realistic anxiety is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the external world" (Freud 267). Realistic anxiety is anxiety that arises when we feel anxious about something that has the potential to be dangerous. The dangers in this case come from the outside world. It can be seen proof of neurotic anxiety portrayed by Nina Sayers can be seen in the dialogue below:

LILY   : Hey...Thomas sent me.

NINA   : (to customer) what's she doing here?

22

LILY   : He made me your alternate. (Can't help it) Just in

case...

NINA   : Thomas!

NINA   : She's trying to replace me.

LEROY   : (to stage manager, stagehands) Go ahead. I'll catch up.

LEROY   : What's going on?

NINA   : Lily. You made her my alternate.

LEROY   : There's always an alternate, you know that. Lily's the

best choice.

NINA   : She wants my role.

LEROY   : Every dancer in the world wants your role.

NINA   : No, she's different. She's after me. She's trying to

replace me.

LEROY   : (condescending) Nina...

NINA   : Please believe me.

LEROY   : Listen, I know it's been a struggle. But you had a

breakthrough this morning. Tomorrow is yours. Give a great

performance, and you won't have to worry about Lily, or anyone else.

NINA   : Thomas-

LEROY   : No more. Go home and rest. (01:17:10)

After Nina meets Lily while she is measuring clothes for a show, Nina sees Lily as a threat to her role which can be replaced at any time. It makes Nina worried and anxious if Leroy will choose Lily to do the black swan's role rather than her. Leroy makes Lily a backup dancer for Nina in case the main character is unable to attend. In a show there is always a substitute who is prepared if at any time something unexpected happens, but Nina sees Lily not only as a substitute but she wants Nina's role. It was shown in Nina's dialogue with Leroy when Nina says "Lily. You made her my alternate", and Leroy answer "There's always an alternate, you know that. Lily's the best choice", then Nina answer "She wants my role. No, she's different. She's after me. She's trying to replace me". Nina didn't want Lily to replace her no matter what. Nina was worried and tried to plead with Leroy, but was ignored by him. Nina's depiction of anxiety is supported by the Freudian perspective that realistic anxiety is when the source of danger sensed by the ego is from the external world. That explains her anxiety about Lily's talent where the talent that lies within a person is one of the reasons for Nina's anxiety about things in the outside world.

This discussion, it shows that Nina Sayers as the main character in *Black Swan* film has two types of anxiety Sigmund Freud. There are: Neurotic Anxiety and Realistic Anxiety.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter V is the ultimate chapter of this study. This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions based on the study results and discussions. The writer provides a conclusion and suggestions as the closure of this study based on the analysis of chapter four. This study observes Nina Sayers as the main character in the *Black Swan* film (2010) by using the Theory of Anxiety approach. This study shows Nina Sayer's anxiety the in *Black Swan* film (2010), how Nina ends up showing two types of anxiety in the *Black Swan* film (2010), which shows the difference between neurotic and realistic anxiety. This study observes Nina Sayers as the main character in the *Black Swan* film (2010) by using the Theory of Anxiety by Sigmund Freud.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is based on the analysis in chapter four. This study analyses the theory of anxiety by Sigmund Freud of the main character in *Black Swan* film (2010). Freud depicts uneasiness as an objectless fear, which means that we cannot point out its source, the particular objects that caused it. Freud proposes three different types of anxiety: reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. This study shows two types of anxiety; neurotic and realistic anxiety portrayed by the main character named Nina Sayer in *Black swan* film (2010). Nina is chosen to be the main dancer in the "Swan Lake" dance, however, this is where the conflict begins, because to play the character in the Swan Lake performance, Nina has to be able to perform two dances with two different emotions, namely the White Swan, which is full of innocence and charm, and the Black Swan, whose character is the opposite, which is so dark and seductive. Nina trains herself as a black swan every day, but the idea that Lily can take her role keeps on appearing.

25

As the explanation in chapter four, the main character experiences two types of anxiety; neurotic and realistic anxiety. Nina shows neurotic anxiety when she catches Lily dancing her part in the rehearsal until she finds Lily who is in the same clothes shop as her to measure the same clothes as Lily is chosen to be the second choice as the main character. She always feels threatened when she sees Lily doing what she does like when she sees Lily in her dressing room doing makeup to replace her as the main character. Due to excessive anxiety, Nina begins to lose control with overflowing anger. Nina is out of control trying to secure her role from being usurped by Lily. Nina kills Lily by stabbing glass shards into Lily's stomach to stop Lily tries to take her place. Nina's realistic anxiety shows when she feels nervous and glanced at Veronica and Galina who seem to be looking at her waiting for Nina to make a mistake when the music changes. Nina feels that Lily can replace her at any moment. When Leroy makes Lily a backup dancer for Nina in case the main character is unable to attend. Nina does not want Lily to replace her no matter what. Nina feels worried and tries to plead with Leroy, but Nina is ignored by him.

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, there are several suggestions that researchers can give to the readers. First, the readers can analyze another film using the theory of anxiety such as *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* directed by Stephen Chbosky and produced by John Malkovich, and *High Anxiety* directed by Mel Brooks and produced by Mel Brooks. Second, the *Black Swan* film (2010) can be used as the object of analysis using another theory such as the hierarchy of needs theory.

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