

**THE MODES OF EXPRESSION AND THE LANGUAGE OF GRIEF
AS REFLECTED IN OTTO CHARACTER IN *A MAN CALLED
OTTO* (2022) MOVIE**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana
Sastra Degree in English Literature**



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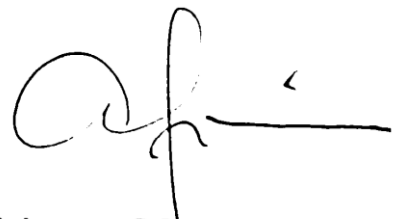
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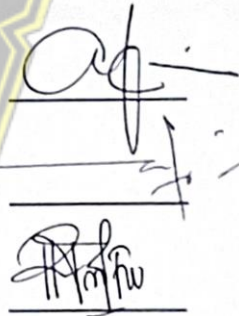
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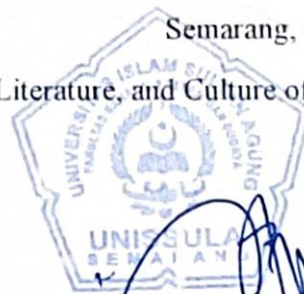
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STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate final project I wrote does not contain the works of other people, apart from those properly quoted and referenced, as is required in a scientific paper. If this statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction, which may include withdrawal of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.



MOTTO

“And will provide for him from where he does not expect. And whoever relies upon Allah – then He is sufficient for him. Indeed, Allah will accomplish His purpose. Allah has already set for everything a (decreed) extent”

(Q.S. At-Talaq: 3)

“Be you, be unique, be crazy, you’re beautiful”

(Ten Lee WayV)

“Hidup bukan saling mendahului, bermimpilah sendiri-sendiri”

(*Besok Mungkin Kita Sampai* song by Hindia)



ABSTRACT

Naza, Annisa Sofiatun. 30802100013. The Modes of Expression and the Language of Grief as a Reflected in Otto Character in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) Movie. Final Project of English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language, Literature, and Culture. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum S.S., M.M., M.A.

Everyone must experience grief in life, for instance being abandoned by family, friends, partners, and even pets. Each individual who experiences grief has different responses in dealing with the grief. This happens to the main character of *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie, Otto, who is abandoned by his beloved wife who becomes an influential person in his life. This study aims to determine how Otto responds to the grief he experiences and what language Otto expresses and conveys his grief responses using languages of grief theory by Corless et al. The theory includes modes of expression and types of language which are interconnected each other.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the movie with primary and secondary data. The primary data was taken from *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie and its script. The secondary data was taken from the articles, books, or other resources that related to the study.

The result of this study is Otto experiences all of the grief responses called modes of expression, including verbal response, non-verbal response, physical response, and physical activity. Furthermore, Otto's response also uses all the types of language to express it including narrative, symbolism, metaphor, and analysis.

Keyword: grief, response to grief, languages of grief, a man called otto

INTISARI

Naza, Annisa Sofiatun, 30802100013. *Macam - Macam Ekspresi dan Bahasa Kedukaan pada Otto sebagai Karakter Utama dalam Film *A Man Called Otto* (2022).* Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum S.S., M.M., M.A.

Setiap individu pasti mengalami sebuah duka dalam kehidupan, seperti ditinggalkan oleh keluarga, teman, pasangan, bahkan hewan peliharaan. Setiap individu yang mengalami duka pasti memiliki respons yang berbeda-beda dalam menghadapi duka tersebut. Hal ini dialami oleh karakter utama dalam film *A Man Called Otto*, yaitu Otto, yang ditinggalkan oleh istri tercintanya yang sudah menjadi bagian penting dalam hidupnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana respons Otto terhadap duka yang dialaminya dan dengan bahasa apa Otto mengekspresikan respons duka tersebut dengan menggunakan teori *Languages of Grief* dari Corless et al. Teori ini terdiri dari *modes of expression* dan *types of language* yang berhubungan satu sama lain.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis film dengan ditunjang 2 data, yaitu primer dan sekunder. Data primer diambil dari film *A Man Called Otto* (2022) dan skripnya. Sedangkan, data sekunder diambil dari beberapa artikel, buku, atau beberapa sumber yang berkaitan dengan penelitian ini.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Otto mengalami semua respons duka yang dikenal dengan macam-macam ekspresi duka, yaitu respons verbal, respons non-verbal, respons fisik, dan aktivitas fisik. Selain itu, dalam respons duka tersebut Otto juga menggunakan semua bahasa yang digunakan untuk mengekspresikan hal tersebut, yaitu dengan naratif, simbol, metafora, dan analisis.

Kata Kunci: duka, respons duka, bahasa duka, a man called otto

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Finally, I realize that this final project is not perfect writing. Hence, all of suggestions and criticism will always be welcomed. I hope this final project can be useful for readers and whoever need this study.

Semarang, June 03th, 2025



Annisa Sofiatun Naza

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL	i
PAGE OF VALIDATION.....	ii
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALITY.....	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
INTISARI.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem Formulation	5
C. Limitation of the Study	5
D. Objective of the Study.....	6
E. Significance of the Study	6
F. Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER II.....	8
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8

A. Synopsis	8
B. Related Theories.....	10
B.1. Grief.....	10
B.2. Languages of Grief	12
B.2.1. Modes of Expression	13
B.2.1.1. Verbal Response (Written or Oral Expression).....	13
B.2.1.2. Nonverbal Responses (Silent or Reflective).....	14
B.2.1.3. Physical Responses (Somatic or Expression).....	14
B.2.1.4. Physical Activities (Ritual or Object).....	15
B.2.2 Types of Language.....	16
B.2.2.1. Narrative (Story Telling)	16
B.2.2.2. Symbolism (Representation)	17
B.2.2.3. Metaphor (Figurative)	17
B.2.2.4. Analysis (Concretizing).....	18
CHAPTER III	19
RESEARCH METHOD.....	19
A. Type of Research.....	19
B. Data Organizing	19
B.1. Data Collecting Method	20
B.2. Types of Data	21

C. Analyzing the Data.....	22
CHAPTER IV	23
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	23
A. Modes of Expression	23
A.1. Otto's Verbal Responses	24
A.2. Otto's Non-Verbal Responses.....	26
A.3. Otto's Physical Responses	30
A.4. Otto's Physical Activities.....	31
B. Types of Language.....	34
B.1. Narrative (Story Telling).....	34
B.2. Symbolism (Representation).....	38
B.3. Metaphor (Figurative).....	42
B.4. Analysis (Concretizing).....	44
CHAPTER V.....	47
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	47
A. Conclusion.....	47
B. Suggestion.....	48
REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDICES	54

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As humans, both individuals or groups, will experience losing someone that we love, for instance family, children, friends, or a partner that is really influential in our life. It is a normal phenomenon that will emotionally impact human existence that we cannot anticipate. Park and Halifax state that the loss experience causes deep grief and sorrow. Many types of loss are experienced by people, including loss of a loved one, place, thing, relationship, identity, and others (355). Furthermore, grief as the response to bereavement also causes psychological symptoms (such as anxiety, depression, anger, etc.) may be related to physiological changes, for instance blood pressure, insomnia, immune system changes, and others (Shear 153). Grief can happen to everyone's life and it does not regard the background, belief, culture, location, and many more (Abi-Hashem 309).

Losing someone because of sudden death, for instance an accident or terminally ill, will have a significant impact on the person left behind. In the research of Lee and Salleh explained that for people who are experiencing grief, 38% of people are dissatisfied at work and 28% of other people still experience this problem up to 13 months post-loss (43). This shows that someone who experiences grief will decrease their performance and enthusiasm for a while in doing a job or even feel pointless in their life. Furthermore, people who experience grief will show

various responses and expressions of their grief depending on themselves. As also explained by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross in her book “On Death and Dying”:

The family of such patients may share their feelings of sorrow and uselessness, hopelessness and despair, and add little to the patient’s well-being. They may spend the short remaining time in a morbid depression instead of an enriching experience which is often encountered when the physician responds as outlined earlier (29).

The grief in the heart of someone who is abandoned by a loved one will cause different grief responses. It is because grief is not a linear process with concrete boundaries, but rather a composite of overlapping and changing phases which vary for each individual (Shuchter and Zisook 23). Furthermore, the responses that are shown by the griever are influenced by various factors and causes, including from external or internal. According to Genevra et al., the individual response is influenced by several things, for instance age and stage of development, gender, history of loss or trauma, the relationship between the deceased, and other factors (501). For instance, the man griever will be more silent and do an internal thought instead of crying out loud in order to respond to his grief.

The griever responses are categorized as Languages of Grief which consists of 3 elements. They are Modes of Expression, Types of Language, and Contingent Factors. Each point in the Languages of Grief has its own classification that relates to the response of grief and what influences how people process it (Corless et al. 134). As observed in Modes of Expression, individuals experiencing grief often

engage in various activities to express their emotions, with these activities differing based on their personalities. For instance, participating in memorial services, sharing stories about the deceased with others, visiting the grave, lighting candles in honor of the deceased, creating books or something to express feelings of grief and other activities (Mitima-Verloop et al. 740). Those activities in the Modes of Expression are expressed with Types of Language, for instance writing a book to express grief is part of modes of expression and expressed in a narrative way (Corless et al. 137). Both of them have correlation with each other. Furthermore, the Modes of Expression and the Types of Language are related to a person's psychology which also has an impact on their emotions (Corless et al. 134).

The correlation between psychology and literature is really closed and cannot be separated from each other. According to Aras, psychology and literature contain many similarities in a variety of ways since they both deal with humans and their feelings, emotions, perceptions to the world, and others, using different concepts, methods, and approaches (251). Moreover, psychological issues are also often found in literature such as movies, novels, songs, poetry, drama, short stories, and many more. One example of a literary work that shows psychological issues or approaches is the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie.

Receiving a nomination for Best Intergenerational Film, *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie is a movie adaption of a best seller novel entitled *A Man Called Ove* by Fredrik Backman from Sweden that was published in 2012 and adapted as a movie in 2022. *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie tells an old man named Otto as the main character who lives alone in a housing estate. Otto is known by his

neighbors as a hot-tempered person and has standard habits that cannot be changed at will. People who do not act on his principles will be labeled as "idiots."

Otto has a standard habit and is also hot-tempered is not without reason. This happens as a result of Otto's abandonment by his loving wife, Sonya, who had added a color to his life. After the death of his wife, Otto experiences deep grief that affects his habits, emotions, and psychological well-being. The grief leads to Otto's own response from the time he experiences it until he dies. Otto sometimes stays silent and seems anti-social, is ignorant to his surroundings, visits his wife's grave, thinks internally, and also sometimes verbally talks about his wife to Marisol, Otto's new neighbor who moved in front of Otto's house.

In the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie, several researchers have analyzed the themes and issues presented. There are two final projects that have focused on the discussion of grief with the theory that was popularized by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. The first final project entitled *Prolonged Grief Disorder of the Main Character in A Man Called Otto* was written by Muhammad Zakky in 2023. This study explores the stages of grief experienced by Otto because of the loss of his beloved wife. The result of the final project is Otto experiences the whole of the stages of grief, including denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance after the loss of his beloved wife. The second final project, authored by Azzahra, is titled *Stages of Grief in A Man Called Otto and Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri (A psychological Approach)*. Similar to the first study, this study also examines the stages of grief experienced by the main character.

This final project shares similarities with the published studies. It also focuses on the *A Man Called Otto* movie and explores the theme of grief experienced by the main character. However, the key distinction lies in the emphasis on Otto's response to his grief called Modes of Expression and the language he uses to express the response of grief called Types of Language.

From the explanation above, this study is interesting to discuss about the Modes of Expression and Types of Language that Otto experienced because of his loss under the research entitled **The Modes of Expression and the Language of Grief as Reflected in Otto Character in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) Movie**. This study will focus on the way Otto responds to his grief and the language that he uses.

B. Problem Formulation

Referring to the background of the study above, this study takes two problem formulations as follows:

1. What kinds of modes of expression were used by Otto as his response to his grief in the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie?
2. What types of language were used by Otto to express his modes of expression as his response to grief in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on grief of Otto, the main character in the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie, as he responds to his grief because of the death of his wife,

Sonya, by referring to the theory of Corless et al., in their article entitled *Language of Grief: A Model for Understanding the Expression of the Bereaved*. This study points out the modes of expression that Otto uses to express his grief and the type of the language that Otto uses on the way to express his modes of expression as his response to grief. This study is going to limit its data collection through watching movies and reading the movie script.

D. Objective of the Study

Referring to the two problem formulations above, this study formulates the objectives:

1. To identify the modes of expression were used by Otto as his response to grief in the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie.
2. To identify the types of language that Otto used to express his Modes of Expression as his response to grief in the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) Movie.

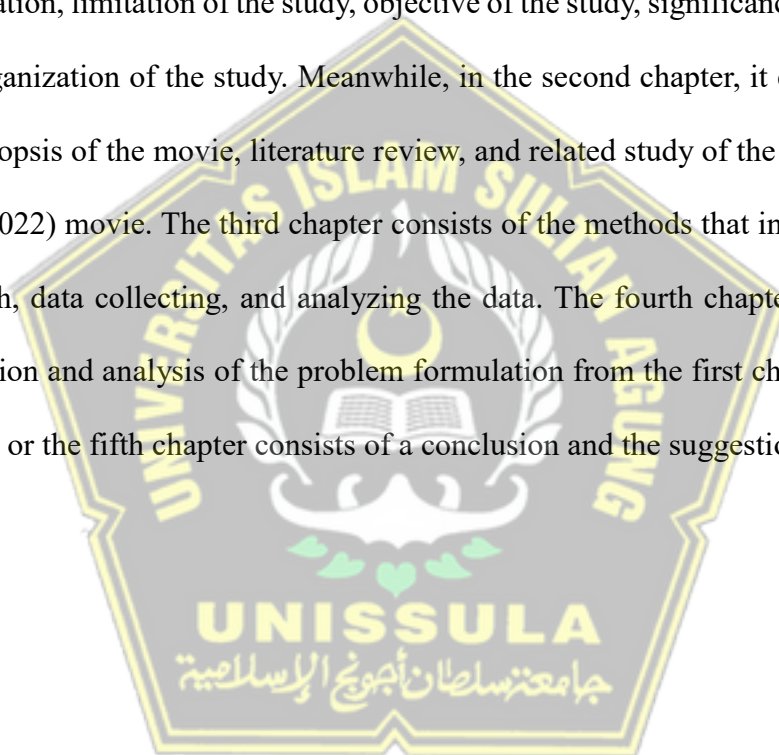
E. Significance of the Study

This study is useful for the readers to understand various expressions to respond to the grief that happened in life and know in depth about the types of language that the griever uses in expressing the modes of expression. In addition, this study is also beneficial as a reference for English Literature Students of Language, Literature, and Culture Faculty in Sultan Agung Islamic University and other researchers to analyze a literary work that align with psychological approach,

for instance novel, movie, short story, song, and others, that discusses grief responses and its language.

F. Organization of the Study

This final project is divided into five chapters. First chapter which is the introduction part. It shows six parts including background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Meanwhile, in the second chapter, it explains about the synopsis of the movie, literature review, and related study of the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie. The third chapter consists of the methods that include types of research, data collecting, and analyzing the data. The fourth chapter presents the discussion and analysis of the problem formulation from the first chapter. The last chapter or the fifth chapter consists of a conclusion and the suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

A Man Called Otto is a movie adaptation of a legendary and best-seller novel from Sweden by Fredrik Backman entitled *A Man Called Ove* that was published in 2012. The movie, which was released in late 2022, was directed by Marc Forster and has received many awards and praise, for instance Christopher Awards, nominated in GLAAD Media Awards, and other awards. It tells the story of Otto, an old man who lives alone in a housing estate. In his daily life, he does strange habits every morning before going to work, for instance checking every car parked in the housing estate whether there is a parking card or no hanging, separating garbage, and various other activities. His reason is because he wants the people who live there to follow the existing rules and be neat.

One day, he decides to resign from work and also disconnects all electricity and telephone lines in his house. Otto wants to distance himself from any social activities and wants to escape himself from the society. Otto does this after the passing of his loved wife, Sonya, because of her cancer. After the death of his wife, Otto feels deep grief which is represented through his daily actions and emotional changes in himself. Otto becomes more angry and antisocial towards his neighbors. Furthermore, Otto also often still thinks and dreams about Sonya.

As an ordinary human being, Otto must certainly respond to the grief he experiences both consciously and unconsciously. This response is closely related to his emotional condition in his grief period. Otto expresses the different responses in dealing with his grief. Starting from the verbal responses in which Otto shares the story of Sonya to Marisol, his neighbor who has just moved in front of Otto's house. He tells about Sonya's favorite thing and how great Sonya was during her life. Then, Otto does a physical response where Otto often gets angry by hitting something when someone tells him to move on immediately from Sonya, his beloved wife. Furthermore, he also still often visits the grave of Sonya to just treat longing, talking, clean the grave, and bring her favorite flowers. Sometimes, Otto also ponders and thinks about something when it is related to Sonya, for instance when Otto is silent and looks at the interior of the house which is still the same without movement from before Sonya died.

The responses expressed by Otto in his grief period also have different language expressions. This is strongly related to Otto's emotional condition as well as the previous type of response. Sometimes Otto wants to express it through words or narrative. He tells about Sonya and recalls memories of her. In addition, Otto also uses a symbol to express what he feels which describes his relationship with his deceased wife. He plays the song "Til You're Home" which has a special meaning for Otto and Sonya. Also in his speech frequently Otto uses a metaphor to create a deeper image of his wife or to express something inexpressible. Last, Otto also expresses his feelings with an analysis of the idea of grief and this happens

when Otto wants to resolve Otto's selfishness and indifference during his grief period towards his surroundings.

After experiencing these ups and downs of grief and causing many intentional or reflex responses from Otto himself, Otto was finally able to come to terms with his condition of being locked up by grief and loss. Otto also slowly begins to open up to those around him and dares to talk about his situation. He shared with Marisol about his memories with his wife and how Sonya's personality was during her lifetime. He also finally socializes with people around him, changes his quick-tempered emotional attitude, and becomes more aware of his surroundings. Furthermore, Otto also starts to reconcile and accept his situation after the various processes he goes through and also thanks to the existence and support system of Marisol's family and his neighbors. Otto has started packing up Sonya's belongings that are still in place, such as coats, with the help of Marisol and her family. Otto realizes that by not moving his wife's belongings, he will not move on and live a life that is still going on.

B. Related Theories

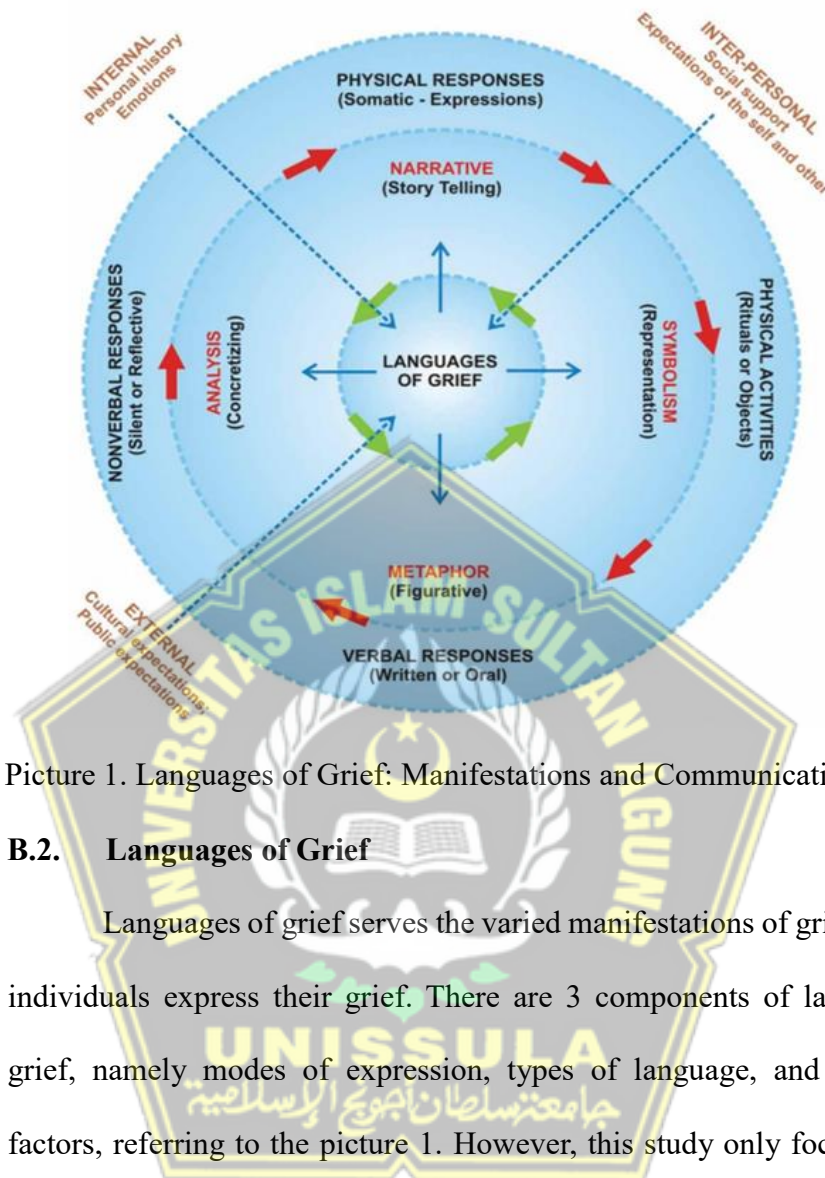
B.1. Grief

Grief is a common and natural thing by humans in life and it may be a very challenging experience. According to Shear, grief is the psychobiological response to bereavement (losing someone loved) whose hallmark is a blend of yearning and sadness, along with thoughts, memories, and images of the deceased person (120). Grief also refers to a process of

loss and people grieve in different ways depending on the type of person, place, or thing that have been lost and it is a common human experience (Mongelluzzo 6). It can be concluded from those definitions that grief is a complex emotional response and process to loss, involving deep feelings and memories, shaped by individual characteristics and the type of loss experienced. According to Zisook and Shear, grief has 5 characteristics. There are:

1. Grief is not a state, but it is a process.
2. Grief proceeds in stages.
3. The spectrum of emotional, cognitive, social and behavioral disruptions of grief is broad.
4. Grief is never fully completed.
5. Grief is not only about separation with someone loved, but how to find the meaning of life (68).

Furthermore, the response to grief for a person is also different, depending on the situation and condition of the griever. However, Corless et al. in their article entitled *Language of Grief: A Model for Understanding the Expression of the Bereaved* have categorized the types of responses typically experienced by a griever called as Modes of Expression, and also the languages used in grief which have been detailed in Types of Language.



Picture 1. Languages of Grief: Manifestations and Communications.

B.2. Languages of Grief

Languages of grief serves the varied manifestations of grief in which individuals express their grief. There are 3 components of languages of grief, namely modes of expression, types of language, and contingent factors, referring to the picture 1. However, this study only focuses to the core components which are modes of expression and types of language. It excludes the contingent factors which are modifiers component that influence the griever to express the grief. Furthermore, the two core components are combined in many ways and interconnected each other. The modes of expression refer to how people express their grief, while the types of language refer to the method to convey and express their grief (Corless et al. 134). They influence each other because the way someone expresses

grief often affects the kind of language they use and the language they choose can change how their grief is understood. For instance, someone may speak with metaphor to describe the deceased which it carries meaning and emotion (Corless et al. 137). This connection shows that to fully understand how someone experiences and communicates grief is needed to look how the grief is expressed and what kind of language is used in the process.

B.2.1. Modes of Expression

Modes of expression are part of languages of grief that happen to someone who is facing grief. It is the way a griever expresses their emotions. According to Corless et al., the modes of expression aim to capture the manner in which grief is indicated. These modes of expression contain 4 points, including verbal responses, nonverbal responses, physical responses, and physical activities (134).

B.2.1.1. Verbal Response (Written or Oral Expression)

Verbal responses involve conveying one's response or expression to grief through words, including written or spoken. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, verbal means “consisting of or using words only and not involving action”. In another definition by Corless et al., grief is verbally expressed through audible sounds or words that are understandable to those people in the same language, allowing for the articulation of emotions and

experiences related to grief (135). It can be inferred that verbal response to grief is only words response, either oral or written, to grief without an action that is understood by people. For instance, telling the story of a deceased person aims to heal and recover from grief (Gyulay 13). These verbal responses are the easiest way to understand what others feel about grief since they can express it directly, either with spoken or written, without any concerns.

B.2.1.2. Nonverbal Responses (Silent or Reflective)

In contrast to verbal responses, nonverbal responses may be difficult to understand for some people. Instead of expressing or verbalizing the grievers' feeling directly, nonverbal refers to communication that conveys messages through means other than words (Kurniadi & Mahaputra 166). Furthermore, they only give the symbol about what they are experiencing. According to Corless et al., Nonverbal responses are internal thoughts or reflections, which might be silent or reflective and can sometimes be expressed in different ways later on, for instance thinking about the experience of grief (136).

B.2.1.3. Physical Responses (Somatic or Expression)

Physical responses include signs and expressions of the body, as well as sensory aspects like seeing and hearing, for instance body language, weeping, sobbing, sighing, and other involuntary

physical reactions to intense emotions (Corless et al. 136). Physical responses are linked to the intense pain of grief (Gyulay 4). As humans, we must have felt this way when we received sad or grief news. These responses are usually felt first when receiving or suddenly remembering the grief experienced. Furthermore, physical responses are easy to understand because the griever shows it clearly when they are experiencing the grief.

B.2.1.4. Physical Activities (Ritual or Object)

This physical activity is a variety of activities carried out intentionally by the griever to respect someone deceased. According to Corless et al., physical activities are deliberate actions involving objects or events to honor the deceased and the bereaved, either public or private. For instance, attending funerals, planning and holding memorial services, and other activities. The purpose of expression could be to satisfy social conventions, communicate with those nearby, or to define the dead person for oneself (136). One of the physical activities is visiting the deceased gravesite. Besides honoring the deceased one, it also aims to facilitate adjustment to bereavement and help the griever to cope with the loss (Mitima-Verloop et al. 736). Physical activities are important for the griever because it is one of the ways to keep remembering the bereaved person and to bring the griever to the acceptance stage.

B.2.2 Types of Language

Another element of Language of Grief is Types of Language. According to Corless et al. Types of language refer to the various representational methods used to express grief (134). This aims to find out what the language that is used by a griever in expressing the grief experienced as a response to their grief. Types of language are divided into 4 categories, namely narrative, symbolism, metaphor, and analysis.

B.2.2.1. Narrative (Story Telling)

The first category of Types of Language is Narrative or storytelling. Narrative is a form of communication for the griever to speak, share stories, or retell the stories of the dead partners. The griever is able to share or tell the story of deceased one either verbal or non-verbal with their friends, relatives, or surroundings. Furthermore, the griever can also depict something or someone who can tell the story of the deceased (Hedtke 5). In addition to conveying information, narratives also serve to organize experiences, thoughts, and actions (Kirmayer et al. 236).

According to Cunningham (as cited in Corless et al.), this narrative way can be combined with the Modes of Expression as the response to the grief, for instance when narrative is combined with the verbal responses (spoken or written), the griever can write a

journal or a poetry. Another example is when it is combined with physical activities, the griever perhaps participates in the memorial service by reading a eulogy (137).

B.2.2.2. Symbolism (Representation)

People who are experiencing grief usually express or do something where the action presents a symbol that is implicit and has a certain meaning. According to Corless et al., symbolism shows as the material, action, and performance manifestations and represents the relationship or an important object within it. For instance, a husband who is left behind by his wife requests a song in the funeral which means the song is a nonverbal symbol of their relationship (137). Furthermore, Castle and Phillips (as cited in Sas and Coman) states that symbolism aims to validate the relationship between the griever and the deceased, to facilitate memories, and encourage emotional expression (560). The meaning of these symbols must be related to someone deceased or the moment that has been created between the griever and the bereaved.

B.2.2.3. Metaphor (Figurative)

Metaphor is a word, phrase, story, or action that literally represents one thing but implies another through analogy (Cade 136). According to Kenney (as cited in Corless et al.), metaphor is part of figurative language as a means to present oneself or other

what seems inexpressible, for example a father who is left behind by his daughter writes a blog and depict her as a sparkling crystal (137). Metaphor aims to illustrate and to convey, to the extent that words can (Kenney 228). At times, individuals use metaphorical language to explain the concepts that are otherwise inexpressible. A metaphor expressed by a griever is perhaps difficult to interpret by others, because the one who knows the real meaning of a metaphoric depiction is the person who created it.

B.2.2.4. Analysis (Concretizing)

The last part of Types of Language is Analysis. According to Corless et al., Analysis refers to taking ideas about the death of an individual and identifying which ideas may be useful for some purpose. Similar to the previous three parts, Analysis can also be combined with each part of Modes of Expression. For instance, an individual may analyze their emotions through physical responses, such as changes in blood pressure when remembering the deceased. This process involves examining the relationship between cognitive processes and physiological reactions (138). Analysis in the context of grief involves an individual's effort to comprehend and process a significant event by employing logical and concrete reasoning. Furthermore, analysis encourages individuals who have experienced loss to examine their grief by identifying meaning or patterns of the event.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The third chapter consists of three points: the type of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Type of Research

This study applied a descriptive qualitative method, which involved explaining through writing, such as words, sentences, dialogues, monologues, quotes, and others, rather than by statistics or numbers. According to Hammarberg et al., qualitative method explore experience, meaning, and perspective, often from the participant's viewpoint, using data that cannot be easily measured or counted (499). It shows that qualitative research focuses on understanding human experiences in depth, emphasizing context, emotions, or individual perspectives rather than numerical analysis. In this case, the type of qualitative-descriptive research was used to analyze the Otto character in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie.

B. Data Organizing

In this step of organizing the data, there steps were explained in collecting data and the types of data.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

In this step, there were four steps of collecting the data, including watching the movie and reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

B.1.1 Watching the Movie and Reading the Movie Script

In the first step of data collection, the movie was watched several times while also reading the movie script. The purpose of watching the movie for the first time was to understand the characteristics, plot, conflict, and others. Then, the movie was watched repeatedly, combined with reading and understanding the script in order to learn more about the movie, as well as finding the data. It aimed to find out and explore the sense of connection between the movie and the topic discussed.

B.1.2 Identifying the Data

The following step was to identify the data after watching the movie and reading the script. This step was aimed at collecting relevant data related to the subject or problem formulation described previously. Important data were taken from dialogue, monologue, and narration of the movie. The sentences in the movie that related to the two problem formulations mentioned in the first chapter were then highlighted and analyzed again in the next steps.

B.1.3 Classifying the Data

The next step in the data collection was categorizing or arranging data in tables termed appendix depending on the problem formulation. In the appendix, there were columns for number, movie script quotation, form of data, scene, type, reference, and comment. There were two data tables in the appendix that were categorized because they aligned with the two problem formulations mentioned.

B.1.4 Reducing the Data

Reducing the data was the last step in collecting the data. In this step, the data that were not related to the two problem formulations above were reduced and simplified. The data used was the strong data related to the problem formulation and the weak data was reduced.

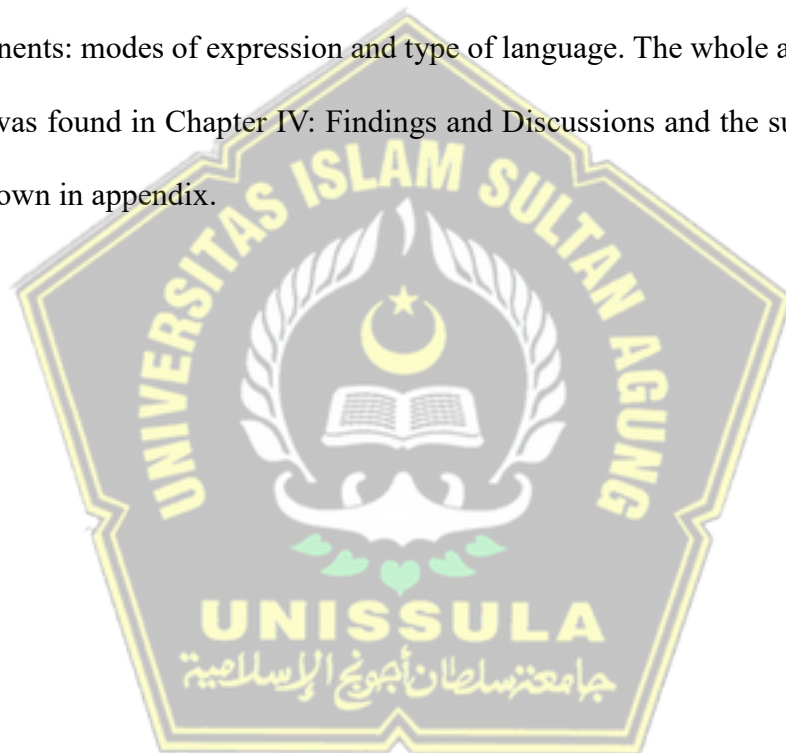
B.2. Types of Data

Data in this study were divided into two types:

1. Primary data was taken from *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie and its script.
2. Secondary data was taken from books, journals, and articles that are related to the problem formulations above.

C. Analyzing the Data

The last step of this study was analyzing the data that had been collected. This study used descriptive qualitative analysis as an analytical method that contains explanations or statements about the data that had been collected. This study only used selected data that supported problem formulations. The analysis referred to the Languages of Grief theory by Corless et al., which includes two main components: modes of expression and type of language. The whole analysis of this study was found in Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions and the supporting data was shown in appendix.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses in-depth the result of the problem formulations that have been stated in the first chapter above. This study focuses on analyzing the modes of expression and the type of language from the main character of *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie, Otto. The following are the findings and discussion of the analysis.

A. Modes of Expression

As we know that every human will experience loss and grief in their life, because grief is universal. Their responses to grief are also different depending on many causes of the grief that they experience and the factors that influence the grievers. The examples of the grief's influence are gender, history of loss, age, the relationship between the griever and the deceased, and others (Genevra et al. 501). These factors shape how individuals express their grief, whether through words, actions, or even silence. In the case of Otto, his grief is expressed in various ways, shaped by emotional struggle, his personality, or his experiences after losing his wife. Otto's responses are categorized into four types based on Modes of Expression, including verbal responses, non-verbal responses, physical responses, and physical activities.

A.1. Otto's Verbal Responses

Verbal is closely related to the words, either in the speaking or writing form. According to Corless et al., Verbal response of grief is when the griever expresses grief through spoken words or sounds that can be understood by people who are in the same language, allowing individuals to convey their emotions and experiences related to grief (135). The following example of this verbal response is found in the *A Man Called Otto* dialogue when Otto tells to his friend, Marisol, how Sonya's life before she passed away.

OTTO: Sonya found it. We used to come here every Saturday at one.

MARISOL: Then what?

OTTO: Go home at two. I'd wax the car. Sonya would grade papers, cook. Spend the rest of the day reading.

MARISOL: What kinds of books?

OTTO (Shrugs): Books. I tried reading some of them; it wasn't for me. (Beat.) Sonya's friends used to say we were night and day. Everything in my world was black and white until I met Sonya. She was the color.

MARISOL: I would have liked her.

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 01:09:17 - 01:10:05)

Otto is actually not a talkative person. Telling about Sonya's life is how Otto responds to his grief with verbal responses through a spoken expression. His words reflect how Sonya brought color symbolizing happiness and warmth into his bleak and colorless life. This moment highlights how grief can be processed through storytelling, whether shared with relatives, friends, or even strangers. Storytelling has been shown to have positive psychological and physiological effects on individuals (Brockington 1). Sharing memories of Sonya not only allows Otto to express his emotions and find a sense of relief, but it also serves as a coping mechanism and a way to keep her memory alive, demonstrating how grief often intertwines with the act of remembering and sharing the past.

That instance is not the only time Otto verbally expresses his grief. Here is another dialogue that represents his verbal response.

MARISOL: Don't yell at me!

OTTO: ... Why can't people mind their own business? Idiots, interrupting me at every turn. The more they babble on, the more they drown out the memory of her voice. I don't want to clear Sonya out of my life. She was everything. There was nothing before her; there's nothing after.

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:21:43- 01:22:06)

In the dialogue above, Otto emphasizes his unwillingness to let go of Sonya's memories after she passed away, despite societal expectations to

move on. That moment illustrates how Otto verbalizes his grief, making it clear that his loss has left a deep void in his life. Through spoken words, he conveys his resistance to forgetting Sonya and showing how grief is not only experienced internally but also expressed externally at times of emotional distress.

In addition, Otto highlights the role of verbal response as a form of resistance. By verbally telling his unwillingness to let go, he actively defends his right to grieve in his own way. His anger toward people who tell him to move on indicates the frustration that many griever feel when they perceive others as being insensitive to their pain. Through this verbal response, Otto not only expresses his emotions, but also emphasizes how important Sonya is in his life.

A.2. Otto's Non-Verbal Responses

Besides verbal response, Otto also experiences non-verbal responses, either silent or reflective, to his grief. Nonverbal responses involve internal thoughts or reflections, which might be silent or reflective and can sometimes be expressed in different ways later on, for instance thinking about the experience (Corless et al. 136). The following quotation shows how Otto responds non-verbally to his grief.

Marisol, Jimmy and the Cat leave and Otto shuts the door firmly behind them. **He stands for a moment in silence then turns, looking around his empty house, remembering...**

EXT. LUCAS'S FARMHOUSE, DRIVEWAY 1976 (MEMORY) ...

Sonya picks up a chubby barn cat (ERNEST) and holds it out affectionately toward Young Otto, nearly pressing their faces together.

SONYA: This is Ernest, my guard dog. Say hello to Otto.

YOUNG OTTO: ... Hello.

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 00:54:25 - 00:54:45)

Otto stands motionless in his home, silently taking in his surroundings, where Sonya's belongings are untouched hanging behind the house door. His silence and reflective gaze show the depth of his thought and recall memories of his deceased wife. This aligns with the concept of non-verbal responses, which involve internal thoughts or reflection that may remain unspoken but profoundly shape one's emotions. The silence of Otto is not merely the absence of speech, but it is an intentional act of remembering, a way for him to hold onto his loss and relive moments from the past. The moments illustrate how sorrow can be profoundly conveyed without words, emphasizing the emotional weight of unspoken grief.

The quotation above also reflects that grief is not always expressed verbally, but can be experienced in silence. By standing silently and taking in the familiar yet empty surroundings, Otto shows how grief persists in everyday spaces, turning ordinary objects into powerful reminders of loss.

Otto is unwilling to remove the belongings of Sonya which reinforces his struggle to move on. His non-verbal responses in this moment reflect the way many people cope with loss, where moments of silence become opportunities for internal reflection and emotional processing.

Aside from his silent act in remembering his wife, Otto's grief is also evident in another moment where his actions convey his deep sorrow.

**Otto (60s) sits on a train bench, watching people come and go.
It's a foggy morning, dreamlike, hard to recognize faces.
(Flashback)**

A train pulls in. Otto catches sight of a woman who looks like Sonya boarding at the other end of the platform. He rises, hurries toward her, then tries to board. Too late. ...

(A Man Called Otto movie 00:42:33 - 00:42:45)

In this quote, Otto remembers the memories he has been through with his deceased wife, Sonya. He is silent in the place where they first met and flashbacks to the old memories. This quote is included in nonverbal responses to grief where Otto expresses his sorrow not through words but through silence and internal reflection, His grief manifests in a quiet yet powerful way, emphasizing how memories can momentarily transport someone back in time, reliving love and loss in a single instant.

There is another example of Otto's non-verbal response that is depicted in this quotation.

Otto turns on the radio, searches stations, lands on a country ballad ("Til You're Home"). He listens to the song a moment while he finishes his cookie, then turns the radio off, leaning back in his seat as exhaust fills the car... (Flashback...)

EXT. TRAIN PLATFORM, 1973 -

Otto (60s) sits on a train bench, watching people come and go. It's a foggy morning, dreamlike, hard to recognize faces.

A train pulls in. Otto catches sight of a woman who looks like Sonya boarding at the other end of the platform. He rises, hurries toward her, then tries to board. Too late. (...)

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 00:41:40 - 00:42:30)

In that quote, Otto responds to his grief non-verbally. As Otto listens to 'Til You're Home', he remains silent, yet his gesture suggests a deep emotional response. His silence and the act of listening attentively suggests that the song may have a personal meaning, perhaps reminding him of Sonya or bringing up memories of their time together. The above situation shows a very strong internal thought. Furthermore, the absence of words in that moment does not lessen the depth of his grief, instead it highlights how unspoken emotions can be just as powerful as verbal expression.

A.3. Otto's Physical Responses

Another response of Otto's grief is Physical Response. Physical responses include signs and expressions of the body, as well as sensory aspects like seeing and hearing, for instance body language, weeping, sobbing, sighing, or other involuntary physical reactions to intense emotions (Corless et al. 136). Physical response and non-verbal response are totally different from each other. Nonverbal responses are often passive or internal, while physical responses involve active, visible actions. However, both can be symbolic and meaningful, depending on the personal or other contexts. Physical response of Otto is depicted in this following quotation.

MARISOL: I would have liked her.

OTTO (Nods:): Sonya was a force of nature. Convinced the school to start a program for kids who needed extra help. A lot of them had problems at home, social anxieties. By the time she was done, they were reciting Shakespeare. I ran into one of her kids this morning -

Otto pauses, struck by an unexpected wave of emotion. He pushes it quickly aside and rises, grabbing his coffee cup.

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:10:05 - 01:10:41)

That quote illustrates the physical response of Otto in alignment with the definition above. After Sonya's passing and Otto begins to tell about Sonya's life, he is suddenly struck by a wave of emotion that makes him

stop for a while in the middle of his speech. This hesitation is a physical response from Otto and it is a sign of Otto's sudden involuntary sadness that is not presented by words, but expression of body. Moreover, Otto attempts to suppress his emotions by quickly distracting himself, standing up, and grabbing for his a glass of coffee.

This moment depicts how physical response can both express and control emotions. The moment also conveys that Otto is deeply grieving of his loss. Otto's physical reaction indicates that grief will stay with him and often appears or manifests in unexpected ways.

A.4. Otto's Physical Activities

The last modes of expression are physical activities. This is one of the responses for an individual who experiences grief by doing some activities which are activities that are carried out to honor or remember someone who has passed away. In addition to responding with the 3 types of responses above, Otto also did physical activity as a form of response during his grief. When Sonya passed away, Otto visited the grave of Sonya a few times as in the following quotation below.

Otto walks across an expanse of grass carrying a lawn chair, a thermos, and some potted flowers. He unfolds the lawn chair, puts the thermos beside it.

OTTO: I found the flowers you like. Pink.

Otto sets the flowers in front of the grave marker of SONYA ANDERSON. He clears away old flowers, leaves and twigs.

(A Man Called Otto movie 00:23:33 - 00:23:58)

After Sonya's passing, Otto was left to live alone. Otto often visited Sonya's grave. This recurring visit serves as a physical response to his grief, demonstrating how he copes with his loss through deliberate actions. Referring to the definition from Corless et al., physical activities are deliberate actions involving objects or participating in events to honor the deceased and the bereaved, either in a public or private setting. For example attending funerals and memorial services (136). Otto's visit to Sonya's grave, where he clears away old flowers and places fresh ones in front of her marker, represents a deeply personal way of honoring the deceased and maintaining his connection with her. The activity that Otto did is part of the physical activity which is organized in a private way. Furthermore, his continued care for her grave highlights how love and mourning persist beyond death, manifesting through physical activity that keep the memory of the deceased alive.

The quote above is not the only instance where Otto engages in physical activity by visiting his wife's grave. There is another scene in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie that shows physical activity, namely when Otto visits Sonya's grave with Marisol and her family. Marisol and her family, who had just moved to be Otto's neighbors, really played a crucial

role in helping Otto dealing with the grief he experienced to accept his fate. Wanting to share an important part of his life, Otto brings Marisol and her family to Sonya's grave, introducing them to his deceased wife. They also brought Sonya's favorite flower, the pink flower. They came to do a memorial service in a private setting which is done to honor the deceased and also remember her.

In addition, this moment also highlights Otto's gradual acceptance of companionship in his life, showing that grief does not have to be endured alone. It can be expressed through meaningful interactions with those who care about him. Here is a quote that shows the moment above.

TILT DOWN to discover Otto setting his thermos and lawn chair down in front of Sonya's headstone. Marisol stands behind Otto, the baby in her arms. Tommy, Luna, Abbie and the Cat are there as well.

Otto gestures to each in turn, 'introducing' them to Sonya. Marisol takes the baby's hand in hers and waves to Sonya. Luna and Abbie place fresh pink flowers on the headstone.

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:00:18 - 01:00:33)

Based on the analysis above, Otto has shown all types of modes of expression as responses to the grief he experienced. These responses are verbal response, non-verbal response, physical response, and physical activities which are natural reactions commonly observed in individuals

coping with the loss. Otto's journey through grief demonstrates the varied ways in which individuals process emotions when faced with the absence of a loved one. His expression of grief, whether through words, silence, involuntary physical reaction, or activities, reflect the complexity of mourning and grief.

B. Types of Language

When someone expresses their modes of expression as their response to their grief, they do so using their own language of grief, shaped by their conditions. This is referred to as the Types of Language which includes various representational methods used to express grief (Corless et al. 134). The Types of Language is closely linked to the Modes of Expression, as both serve as means of expressing grief. However, Types of Language emphasizes the method of conveying the grief, while Modes of Expression focus on the form in which grief is expressed. Otto experiences four categories of Types of Language in *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie which are Narrative, Symbolism, Metaphor, and Analysis.

B.1. Narrative (Story Telling)

Narrative is the first category from Types of Language. Narrative refers to the form of communication for the griever to speak, share stories, retell the stories of the dead partners (Hedtke 5). This can take various forms, for instance reading an eulogy, writing poetry, internally reflecting on the dead person in a favorite place, and others (Cunningham as cited in Corless et al. 137). Otto experienced this form of communication during his

grief as seen in the following quotation with narrative form used by Otto to express his grief.

MARISOL: What kinds of books?

OTTO (Shrugs): **Books. I tried reading some of them; it wasn't for me. (Beat.) Sonya's friends used to say we were night and day. Everything in my world was black and white until I met Sonya. She was the color.**

MARISOL: I would have liked her.

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:09:38 - 01:10:05)

This quote belongs to the Narrative of grief communication and is closely linked to the Verbal Response which is one of Otto's ways of expressing his grief. This moment in the movie demonstrates Otto in spoken storytelling as a way to keep the memories of Sonya alive and presence. Otto tells Marisol about Sonya's habit that is much different from Otto and also about Sonya's presence that makes Otto's life inversely better than it used to be before meeting her. Unlike the first quotation of narrative in the previous one, this moment marks a shift where Otto explicitly verbalizes his emotions.

There is also the same scene with the previous which is using oral narrative to express Otto's modes of expression which is verbal response. Here is the quotation.

MARISOL: Don't yell at me!

OTTO: ... **Why can't people mind their own business? Idiots, interrupting me at every turn. The more they babble on, the more they drown out the memory of her voice. I don't want to clear Sonya out of my life. She was everything. There was nothing before her; there's nothing after.**

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:21:43 - 01:22:06)

Otto's grief is evident in this scene as he expresses his frustration with those around him, who pressure him to move on from Sonya. His words, filled with resistance and grief, serve as a way to keep Sonya's memory alive and show that Sonya remains an irreplaceable part of his existence.

This moment reflects how grief often manifests through storytelling. The way Otto speaks about Sonya is not just an expression of loss but an act of preserving her significance in his life. Rather than allowing her memory to fade, he actively resists, making it clear that she was and she always will be everything to him.

Narratives are not only conveyed through spoken or written, but also depict something or someone who can tell the story of a deceased partner as stated in Hedtke's definition of narrative. It also can be expressed from the internal thought of the griever. Here is another example of Narrative other than oral or spoken ways.

Marisol, Jimmy and the Cat leave and Otto shuts the door firmly behind them. **He stands for a moment in silence then turns, looking around his empty house, remembering...**

EXT. LUCAS'S FARMHOUSE, DRIVEWAY 1976 (MEMORY)

Sonya picks up a chubby barn cat (ERNEST) and holds it out affectionately toward Young Otto, nearly pressing their faces together.

SONYA: This is Ernest, my guard dog. Say hello to Otto.

YOUNG OTTO: ... Hello. (...)

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 00:54:25 - 00:54:45)

The moment of silence reflects Otto's isolation and the weight of his emotions. As he turns and looks around his house, he is not only observing his surroundings, but also recalling the past memories and reliving moments shared with his late wife, Sonya. The house is filled with memories and becomes a narrative space where Otto's grief unfolds.

This scene also demonstrates how the Narrative form of communication connects with Modes of Expression which is Nonverbal Response. Otto's response in this scene exemplifies how grief can be communicated through non-verbal storytelling. His silence and the way he looks at the whole room of his house serve as an expression of his grief without him having to say explicitly.

There is another example of narrative that is linked to the non-verbal response. It happens when Otto sits on a train bench, watching people come and go. The train station, a significant place in his past, triggers an internal flashback to the moment he first met Sonya. This moment reflects how grief often drives one to seek traces of their loved ones by using familiar or favorite places.

Otto's silent but deeply emotional experience at the train station aligns with the concept of Narrative that has already been explained. Instead of verbalizing his grief, he allows his surroundings and internal recollections to tell the story of loss. This is one of Otto's ways to remember the presence of Sonya. Here is the following quotation from the previous analysis.

Otto (60s) sits on a train bench, watching people come and go.

It's a foggy morning, dreamlike, hard to recognize faces.

(Flashback)

A train pulls in. Otto catches sight of a woman who looks like Sonya boarding at the other end of the platform. He rises, hurries toward her, then tries to board. Too late. ...

(A Man Called Otto movie 00:42:33 - 00:42:45)

B.2. Symbolism (Representation)

While narrative allows the griever to express their emotion through storytelling, either verbally or nonverbally. Symbolism serves as another form of grief expression that manifests through material objects, actions, or

performances. Here is one of the quotation examples that illustrate how symbolism presents in someone's grief.

Otto turns on the radio, searches stations, lands on a country ballad ("Til You're Home"). He listens to the song a moment while he finishes his cookie, then turns the radio off, leaning back in his seat as exhaust fills the car... (Flashback...)

EXT. TRAIN PLATFORM, 1973 -

Otto (60s) sits on a train bench, watching people come and go. It's a foggy morning, dreamlike, hard to recognize faces.

A train pulls in. Otto catches sight of a woman who looks like Sonya boarding at the other end of the platform. He rises, hurries toward her, then tries to board. Too late. (...)

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 00:41:40 - 00:42:30)

There is a song that Otto plays during his grief period called "Til You're Home". The song is a symbol that represents Otto's relationship with his late wife. This aligns with Corless et al.'s definition of symbolism, which refers to objects or actions that represent a meaningful relationship (137). In this moment, Otto does not randomly play, but it is an intentional act of remembrance. Many of the lyrics of "Til You're Home" represent their relationship. One of them is "*That there's no color in the world without you*". The lyrics convey that Sonya was the source of warmth and vibrancy

in his life and her absence has left him in a world that feels empty. Through this symbolic gesture, Otto expresses his deep longing for Sonya, keeping memory alive even in her absence. Furthermore, this scene has a relationship with the non-verbal response in modes of expression since Otto listens to the music while flashbacking to the Sonya in the past.

There is also an instance about the Symbolism where Otto brings pink flowers to the Sonya's gravestone when he does physical activity as his response to the grief. Here is the following quotation.

Otto walks across an expanse of grass carrying a lawn chair, a thermos, and some potted flowers. He unfolds the lawn chair, puts the thermos beside it.

OTTO: I found the flowers you like. Pink.

Otto sets the flowers in front of the grave marker of SONYA ANDERSON. He clears away old flowers, leaves and twigs.

(A Man Called Otto movie 00:23:37 - 00:23:47)

The pink flowers that Otto brings to Sonya's gravestone serve as a symbolic object that represents their deep connection. This aligns with the definition by Corless et al. about Symbolism which states that the object manifestation represents a significant relationship or important object within it (137). During Sonya's lifetime, she loved pink flowers, making them a meaningful representation of her presence and the love they shared. Through

the symbolic object, Otto conveys his grief, longing, and desire to keep the presence of Sonya alive. The flowers thus become more than just a material object that they serve as a powerful expression of love.

The pink flowers serve as a recurring symbol in Otto's journey of grief and remembrance. As previously analyzed, the flowers he brings to the gravestone of Sonya represent his enduring love and keep her presence alive. This act is not only done once by Otto. Here is another example of the scene.

TILT DOWN to discover Otto setting his thermos and lawn chair down in front of Sonya's headstone. Marisol stands behind Otto, the baby in her arms. Tommy, Luna, Abbie and the Cat are there as well. Otto gestures to each in turn, 'introducing' them to Sonya. Marisol takes the baby's hand in hers and waves to Sonya. **Luna and Abbie place fresh pink flowers on the headstone.**

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 01:49:58 - 01:50:06)

In that scene, Otto and Marisol's family visit Sonya's grave together. As Otto introduces each of them to Sonya, Luna and Abbie, Marisol's daughter, place fresh pink flowers (Sonya's favorite flower) on the headstone. While the flowers still hold the same symbolic meaning of Otto and Sonya's relationship like the previous scene, their presence in this scene reflects a shift. Marisol and her family who have become an integral part of Otto's life are now sharing in honoring Sonya as well. The act of Luna and

Abbie placing the pink flowers signifies how Sonya's memory is also being embraced by others.

B.3. Metaphor (Figurative)

After analyzing the Narrative and Symbolism, the discussion shifts to Metaphor as another means or language of expressing grief. Instead of stating emotions explicitly, Metaphor creates clear comparisons that make abstract feelings more tangible. According to Kenney (as cited in Corless et al.) Metaphor refers to the figurative language as a means to present oneself or other what seems inexpressible. Here is the example of the quotation in the *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie.

MARISOL: Then what?

OTTO: Go home at two. I'd wax the car. Sonya would grade papers, cook. Spend the rest of the day reading.

MARISOL: What kinds of books?

OTTO (Shrugs): Books. I tried reading some of them; it wasn't for me. (Beat.) Sonya's friends used to say **we were night and day. Everything in my world was black and white until I met Sonya. She was the color.**

MARISOL: I would have liked her.

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 01:09:17 - 01:10:05)

Besides being part of the Narrative, this scene also is part of the Metaphor. Otto uses some words to talk about Sonya that are inexpressible. The phrase *night and day* refers to time. However, Otto uses it metaphorically to emphasize the contrast between his and Sonya's behavior and personality in this context. It could not be expressed in literal meaning. Otto conveys how different they are just as *night and day* are complete opposites.

Similarly, *black and white* is a part of color. In the Merriam-Webster dictionary, black and white means a way that involves a simple choice between two opposite things. However, it is different from Otto's meaning. *Black and white* is Otto's life which tends to be boring and dark before meeting Sonya. By saying *she was the color*, Otto conveys that Sonya brought joy, warmth, and meaning to his life and transforms into something rich and fulfilling. Another example of Metaphor is found in this following quotation.

OTTO: ... Why can't people mind their own business? Idiots, interrupting me at every turn. The more they babble on, the more they drown out the memory of her voice. I don't want to clear Sonya out of my life. **She was everything.** There was nothing before her; there's nothing after.

(*A Man Called Otto* movie 01:21:46 - 01:22:06)

Similar to the metaphor example above. In this scene Otto uses the word “everything” for Sonya which conveys the depth of Otto's love and dependence on Sonya. While no human being can literally be “everything”, Otto uses this metaphor to analogize that Sonya was the center of his world, his source of purpose, joy, and warmth. Both of the metaphor examples connect with the Modes of Expression, namely Verbal Response.

B.4. Analysis (Concretizing)

Analysis is the last part from Types of Language. Analysis refers to taking ideas about the death of an individual and identifying which ideas may be useful for some purpose (Corless et al. 138). Here is the following quotation of Analysis.

MARISOL: I would have liked her.

OTTO (Nods:): Sonya was a force of nature. Convinced the school to start a program for kids who needed extra help. A lot of them had problems at home, social anxieties. By the time she was done, they were reciting Shakespeare. I ran into one of her kids this morning -

Otto pauses, struck by an unexpected wave of emotion. He pushes it quickly aside and rises, grabbing his coffee cup

(A Man Called Otto movie 01:10:05 - 01:10:41)

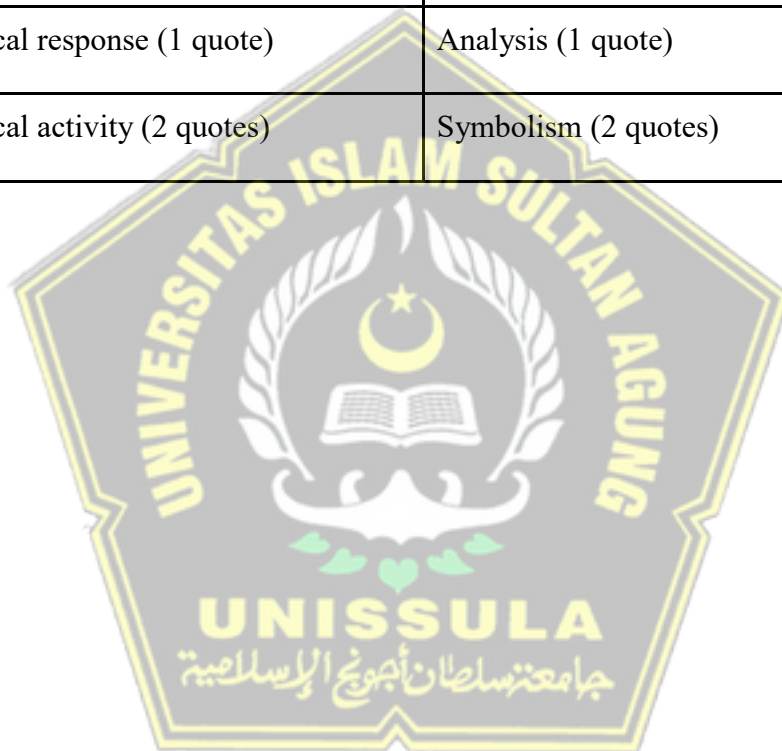
The quote is part of Analysis in which Otto processes his grief internally before taking concrete action and it is expressed through verbal

response. According to the definition of Analysis by Corless et al. above, Otto experiences an unexpected wave of emotion while recalling Sonya's life. However, instead of allowing himself to be drowned by grief, he quickly suppresses his feelings and changes his focus to another action. This decision reflects how he indirectly employs Analysis to regulate his emotions by engaging in a more concrete and functional action. By grabbing his coffee cup, Otto chooses to redirect his attention to something within his control rather than allowing his emotions to take over.

In addition to experiencing all Modes of Expression in conveying Otto's grief, he also utilizes all Types of Language as a method to convey these Modes of Expression. He uses Narrative, both verbally and non-verbally, which tells about his deceased wife. He also employs Symbolism which reflects the connection between him and Sonya. Additionally, Otto uses some metaphor words within his narrative way. He is using figurative language to express emotions that are inexpressible. Lastly, Otto utilizes Analysis as a means to represent his Modes of Expression. It can be simplified in this table.

Table 1. Classification of quotes based on Modes of expression and Types of language.

Modes of expression	Types of Language
Verbal response (2 quotes)	Narrative (2 quotes) and/or Metaphor (2 quotes)
Non-verbal response (3 quotes)	Narrative (2 quotes) and Symbolism (1 quotes)
Physical response (1 quote)	Analysis (1 quote)
Physical activity (2 quotes)	Symbolism (2 quotes)



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the problem formulation analysis in the previous part which is chapter 4. In addition, this chapter also consists of some suggestions for future researchers and readers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the problem formulation presented in chapter 4, Otto as the main character of *A Man Called Otto* (2022) movie, has responded to his grief in various ways and forms. There are 2 problem formulations discussed that refer to the Corless et al. article, namely Modes of Expression and Type of Language, which are both closely related to each other.

Modes of expression refer to Otto's response to the grief he experienced following the death of his wife, Sonya. These modes of expression are divided into 4 aspects namely, Verbal response, Non-verbal response, Physical Response, and Physical Activity. Throughout his grieving process, Otto demonstrates all four types of responses as a means of expressing his emotions.

In the terms of Verbal response, Otto shares stories about Sonya to his friend Marisol and how they used to live when they were still together. He also demonstrates to Marisol how special Sonya is in Otto's life. Additionally, his act of playing a song with profound meaning related to his deceased wife, gazing around his now-empty house to remember their shared memories, and visiting a favorite

place to flashback to their past are forms of Non-Verbal Response for Otto. Otto's grief is also expressed through Physical responses which is manifested through actions such as being struck by an unexpected wave of emotion and pushing it quickly. Furthermore, Otto also visited his wife's grave 2 times as a form of Physical activity.

Moreover, Otto's Types of language has been classified into 4 types, namely Narrative, Symbolism, Metaphor, and Analysis. While Modes of expression explains the form of response, Types of language shows with what kind of language the grief is conveyed. That is what makes every response Otto makes must be related to Types of Language. For instance, when Otto told stories about Sonya to others either verbally or nonverbally, it was included in the Narrative. Furthermore, in the Symbolism, it depicts the moment when Otto is listening to a song that reminds him and when he brings pink flowers while visiting Sonya's gravestone. Those situations have a certain symbolic meaning. Moreover, Otto uses inexpressible metaphorical language in telling about Sonya. Last, Otto also reflects on himself due to the grief he experienced and this is included in Analysis.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion described above, there are several suggestions from the researcher that can be used by future researchers or to convey the reader. This movie is analyzed with reference to the Corless et al. theory, regarding a person's response to grief and only used 2 components of language of grief, which are modes of expression and types of language. The future researchers can enhance and combine

the language of grief in this movie with another components which is contingent factor. Furthermore, future researchers can use theories from other experts to discuss the grief experienced by Otto, for instance the theory from William Worden about 4 tasks of mourning. The next suggestion is that future researchers can use the same theory about grief response to analyze other literary works, for instance *Up* (2009) movie.



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