

## Dynamic Content Analysis: Psychological Main Actor in the Film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" Via Structure Three Acts

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### Abstract

Film is one of the media communication mass To use convey message to viewer . The messages conveyed give meaning and power pull separately . Films with the drama genre are one of them most types of films interested by a number of people circles . There are many drama genres interested Because the story there is in the film use approach to reality social. The film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah " is one of the popular films in Indonesia with the drama genre. Issues raised in this film about mental health . This movie give description about survivor deep bipolar disorder undergo his life . This matter interesting attention For Then researched about change behavior or dynamics psychology that happens to the characters cast main in the film. So that can know How condition psychological can change behavior someone . Study This use method qualitative descriptive with analysis fill in and through approach psychoanalysis . Result of study This show that in the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah " there is a number of change psychological can concluded as change emotions are not stable , too sensitive in respond environment and depression face family and friends near . The hope Hopefully study This can give addition knowledge about bipolar disorder and for study furthermore can more details and can see from more perspective wide .

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### Introduction

As a medium for conveying communication through audio-visual, filmmakers have their own way of packaging a story to make it memorable. The content of the message in a film is one of the main components so that a film gets attention and is of interest to many viewers. The world of cinema continues to develop and survive amidst the current rise of *new media* . Film as art is a work that combines audio and visual presentation and contains artistic meaning in it. Film literally comes from the word *cinematographie* , cinema means movement while *tho* or *phitos* means light (Alfathoni, 2020).

The beauty of conveying messages through scenes in films is one of the results of modern art. Storytelling and cinematography are the basic elements that form a story in a film. There are two elements that make up a film, namely cinematic elements and narrative elements (Pratista in Alexander & Noor, 2022). Narrative elements consist of story setting, time sequence, time duration, characters and character conflict. Meanwhile, cinematic elements consist of scenes in frames, cinematography and editing. On the other hand, films can also be an educational medium for the public regarding values and traditions that should be preserved and conveyed by packaging the story in an interesting way and presenting it in a good film. Films have developed in various different perspectives, including the perspective of art, educational media and mass media (Komalawati, 2017).

In films with the drama genre, conflict is created in such a way through dramatic elements. Conflict in a film can be in the form of a character's psychological condition which can become the object of the audience's attention. In communication science, one of the theories that can be used is the psychological theory of communication. One approach that can be used to analyze a film with the object of character psychology is communication psychology. Communication psychology is a science that attempts to describe, predict and control mental events and behavior in communication (Miller in Armando, 2018). In a film, the psychological approach that can be taken begins with reading the character's psychology which can be accepted by the audience through the five senses, such as the behavior and condition of the characters that appear in a film. The character's response in facing internal and external conflict can then be used as confirmation of the character's response or prediction in the next scene.

One of the Indonesian films that raises the issue of mental health and contains psychological dynamics is the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah". Psychological dynamics itself is an aspect of motivation and encouragement that originates from within and from outside the human individual which influences and helps the individual's mentality in adapting to circumstances (Widiasari in Gumelar et al, 2021). The film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" has several reasons to be used as a research object, including that this film raises the issue of mental health in the form of bipolar disorder, which is still rarely addressed in existing films. Some of the known symptoms of bipolar disorder include prolonged sad mood, anxiety or agitation, irritability and even thoughts of ending your life (Fadila, 2022). The influence of bipolar disorder on the sufferer's psychology can be seen from how he responds to things that happen in his daily life. Bipolar disorder causes mood disorders and emotional experiences that can interfere with daily life (Feldman, 2022)

Mental health issues are currently an interesting issue to discuss, especially for young people. Reporting from the Kompas.id page, according to the Indonesia-National Adolescent Mental Health Survey in 2022, it is stated that 15.5 million (34.9%) teenagers experience mental problems and 2.45 million (5.5%) experience mental disorders. This relatively large number makes mental health an important issue that should receive special attention from society. Data for the following year, namely in 2023 for the period January – June 2023, reported from the page komnasperempuan.go.id The Republic of Indonesia Police stated that the suicide rate was 633 cases, an increase of 36.4% compared to the same period in 2021 (486) cases. . The highest provinces are Central Java (253), East Java (128), Bali (61) and West Java (39). In the city of Malang itself, suicide cases still occur frequently. According to the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit, Malang Police, in his statement on the Radar Malang website, he noted that in the period from January to May there had been seven cases of suicide. The suicide case was caused by depression. Factors that cause depression vary, including family conflict and romance. The data that has been described indicates that mental health in society today can be said to be worrying and requires special attention.

Apart from raising issues regarding mental health, another reason that makes the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" interesting to research is because this film is one of the films with the largest number of viewers during the pandemic. Reporting from the Kompas.com page, the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" was one of the films with the most viewers during the pandemic with 2,219,233 viewers. This number of viewers made the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" get a MURI record. This film is adapted from the song Amygdala with the same title, making this film very interesting to watch. The psychological dynamics contained in the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" are a building block in the storyline. The unpredictable behavior of the main character when responding to things faced in friendships, relationships and family makes the audience feel how someone with bipolar disorder must adapt to their environment. The

dissimilarity between the psychological condition of the main character and his environment makes the story in this film interesting to study because there are still very few films that campaign about people with bipolar disorder who are often misperceived by society.

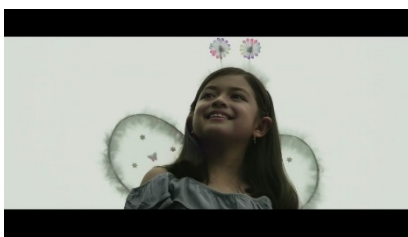

### Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The purpose of choosing this qualitative method is to find out in depth about the psychological changes of the main character in the film "I think you're home" through a psychoanalytic approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that is based on positivism to examine an object naturally and is not an experiment, researchers in qualitative act as key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out in a combined manner and the analysis is in qualitative form and emphasizes the meaning of what is being studied (Sugiyono, 2018) .







The object of this research is the film "I think you're home" with a film duration of 90 minutes. This film was directed by Umay Shahab and written with Monty Tiwa and Imam Salimy by adapting the song of the same title by Amygdala. The research focused on the psychological changes of the main character, namely Niskala. The film "I think you're home" was used as a primary source, while secondary sources were obtained from books and scientific journals. The data collection technique in this research uses literature study by looking for references to the film "I think you're home" and documentation techniques to take several scene excerpts containing psychological changes in the main character. The analysis in this research uses Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic analysis method with its triadic relations, namely representament, interpretant and object. The three-act structure is used to make it easier to divide scenes starting from the first act, second act and third act.

### Results and Discussion

Based on the observation process in the film "I think you're home" there are a total of 15 scenes that show psychological changes in the main character. Among them, there are 3 scenes in the first act, 10 scenes in the second act and 2 scenes in the third act. Some of the psychological dynamics found are in the following table.

<b>Dynamics First Half Psychology</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Scene</b>	<b>Information</b>
1		Scene 1 Duration (00:35 - 00:48)  Desire For obtain freedom
2		Scene 2 Duration (00:49 - 01:17)  Sensitive in respond environment

3		<p>Scene 5 Duration (04:20 - 04:24)</p> <p>Emotions are not reasonable and excessive</p>
<b>Dynamics Second Half Psychology</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Scene</b>	<b>Information</b>
1		<p>Scene 10 Duration (09:20 – 10:20)</p> <p>Feeling right and not accept other people's opinions</p>
2		<p>Scene 11 Duration (11:00 - 11:43)</p> <p>Vengeful to something ever happen</p>
3		<p>Scene 16 Duration (21:40 - 23:00)</p> <p>Happy to get it the right relationship</p>
4		<p>Scene 25 Duration (30:50 - 31:07)</p> <p>Happy moment have freedom For expression</p>
5		<p>Scene 37 Duration (41:35 - 43:23)</p> <p>Feeling very happy together partner</p>
6		<p>Scene 39 Duration (44:29 – 45:49)</p> <p>Feel stressed when happen conflict with family and friends near</p>

7		Scene 40 Duration (45:55 – 47:30)  Stressed moment forced to do something that doesn't desired
8		Scene 43 Duration (50:35 – 51:00)  Desire For oppose something that doesn't in accordance with will
9		Scene 50 Duration (58:27 – 59:29)  Desire For understood by the family
10		Scene 53 Duration (01:01:35 – 01:02:25)  Desire For get freedom
<b>Dynamics Third Act Psychology</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Scene</b>	<b>Information</b>
1		Scene 63 Duration (01:17:09 – 01:17:59)  Desire For end life
2		Scene 67 Duration (01:24:39 – 01:26:07)  Feel lost moment abandoned by a loved one

In the first act of the film "I think you're home" there are 3 scenes, namely scenes 1, 2 and 5. Scene 1 depicts Niskala's childhood condition, which wants freedom. The sign in this scene is a smile on the face. Where this smile indicates the meaning of happiness. Meanwhile, in the dialogue, the abstract says "I want to fly". This dialogue shows that Niskala wants to fly like a fairy. The interpretant in the first scene of the film "Ku Kira Kau Rumah" describes Niskala's cheerful condition while playing with her best friend. Niskala's

childhood personality in this scene describes the Id personality system. This Id personality is described in the dialogue spoken, namely "I want to fly". Niskala imagines being a fairy and that she can fly. The factors that influence the psychological changes in this scene are internal factors within Niskala. The second scene shows a scene of Niskala crying when she is about to blow out the candles. The representation in this scene is Niskala crying. This illustrates that Niskala does not accept interference from other people. So it makes him feel sad and annoyed. The nature of this sign shows that he is very sensitive to anything that happens to him. The interpretant in this scene can be said that Niskala has a sensitive nature. Niskala gets angry easily and is very sensitive to things in the surrounding environment. The driving personality in this scene is an ego personality that makes him cry. This is influenced by external factors, namely the surrounding environment. Scene 5 shows Niskala's unnatural and excessive emotions. While arguing in class, Niskala shouted and hit the table because she did not accept her debating opponent's opinion. The representation in this scene is Niskala who is angry and the interpretant shows that Niskala's personality is easy to get angry and expresses unnatural emotions. It is driven by the ego personality and caused by external factors.

The second half is the longest story sequence in this film. Where there are 10 scenes that show psychological changes in the main character. Scene 10 shows Niskala who feels she is right and does not accept other people's opinions. In psychology, this phenomenon is called the dunning krugger effect, which means that oneself is better than other people. The ego personality system makes Niskala easily irritated. The influencing factors in this scene are external factors. The representation in this scene is that Niskala feels annoyed. The interpretant in this scene shows Niskala who is easily offended by other people's opinions. In scene 11 the psychological changes depicted are in the form of vengeance towards something that has happened. This is driven by the ego personality system which is influenced by external factors. The representation shows Niskala who is angry. The interpretant shows that Niskala is easily angry and vengeful towards something she considers right. Scene 16 depicts the figure of Niskala who feels happy with her new relationship, namely Pram. The Id personality system encourages him to want the freedom to choose an environment that feels comfortable. The influencing factors are external factors. The representation in this scene shows Niskala feeling happy. The interpretation shows that Niskala was happy when she was free from the shackles of a family that was overprotective of her. Scene 25 depicts the figure of Niskala who feels happy when she is free to express herself. The Ego personality system that encourages him to do whatever he wants. The factors that influence it are external factors, namely the new environment. The representation in this scene is Niskala laughing on stage and her interpretation shows happiness when she is free to do whatever she wants.

Scene 37 shows Niskala spending time with Pram. The ego personality system encourages Niskala to do activities she likes with her partner. The factors that cause psychological changes in this scene are external factors. The representation in the scene shows Niskala happy. The interpretant shows that Niskala gets happiness from her partner, Pram. In scene 39 Niskala is in a depressed psychological situation because of the conflict she is facing between her close friend and her partner. The Id personality system wants itself to be understood by others. Meanwhile, the influencing factors are external factors. Representation shows that Niskala is stressed and feels depressed. The interpretant shows that Niskala was depressed when facing the conflict that befell her. Scene 40 depicts Niskala being depressed when forced to take sedatives. The Id personality system makes him want to be understood by family and close friends. The influencing factors are external factors. The representation shows Niskala crying. Meanwhile, the interpretant gives the meaning that

Niskala's psychological condition is depressed. Scene 43 is a flashback to high school where he fought his teacher when he was given a sanction. Id's personality drives him to fight his teacher. The influencing factors in this scene are external factors. Representament shows Niskala fighting her teacher. The interpretant describes the figure of Niskala who has unstable emotions and tends to fight against things that are not in accordance with her wishes. Scene 50 depicts Niskala crying next to her mother. The Id personality system encourages Niskala to be understood by her parents. The influencing factors are external factors. The representation in this scene shows Niskala crying. The interpretant in this scene gives an idea that Niskala wants to be understood by her parents. Scene 53 is the last scene in the second half. Where Niskala feels trapped in her own house. The Id factor encourages him to feel freedom. The factors that influence it are external factors. The representation in this scene shows Niskala who is gloomy in her room. The interpretant obtained from this scene is Niskala's desire to get out of the shackles of her family which has made her feel trapped and unable to find comfort in life.

The third act is the end of the conflict resolution. There are two scenes that depict Niskala's condition as she tries to resolve all the conflicts in her life. In scene 63, it depicts Niskala who has resigned herself to the situation. The Id personality system drives him to commit suicide because this is how he can solve all the problems in his life. The factors that cause this are external factors. The representation in this scene depicts Niskala crying on the roof of the building. The interpretant gives the meaning that Niskala has resigned herself to her condition in life and has decided to commit suicide. In scene 67 is the end of the story in the film "I thought you were home". Where Niskala is sitting lamenting everything that has happened in her life. The superego personality system makes him feel that the people around him have a big impact on him. The influencing factors in this scene are external factors. The representation shows Niskala sitting listening to a voice message while crying. The interpretation obtained in this scene gives the impression that Niskala feels that she has lost her parents' love and lost her partner. This made him feel down and Niskala felt that no one wanted to understand him.

## Conclusion

The psychological dynamics in the first half are depicted in 3 scenes at the beginning of the film. The psychological conditions in the first half include describing the desire to gain freedom, being sensitive to the surrounding environment and being easily offended by other people's opinions. The psychological dynamics in the second half depict several psychological conditions that are more numerous than the other rounds, namely in 10 scenes. Psychological conditions that exist in the second half include feeling right and not accepting other people's opinions, being vengeful about something that has happened, feeling happy about getting a new environment, happy when you have the freedom to express yourself, happy when you do something you want, angry when something happens. conflict with family and close friends, the desire to be treated the same as other people, the desire to fight against something that is not according to one's wishes, the desire to be understood by the family and the desire to gain freedom.

Meanwhile, the psychological dynamics in the third act are contained in two scenes, including the desire to end your life and feeling lost when someone you love leaves you. In the film "I think you're home" the factors that can influence a person's psychological condition include personal and situational factors. The personal factor that causes changes in psychological conditions in this film is bipolar disorder. This condition causes a person to have difficulty controlling emotions and drastic changes in attitude so that it is not easy for other people to understand. Meanwhile, the situational factors that cause psychological

dynamics in this film are environmental factors, namely family, relationships and friendships.

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