CHARACTER PERSONALITY FORMATION OF ISLA IN ANIME PLASTIC MEMORIES

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Abstract. The discussion of this research is the formation of the character Isla, which is an artificial intelligence (AI) in the anime Plastic Memories, which is an anime released in 2015. The purpose of this research is to describe the process of forming the character Isla, who is an AI in the anime Plastic Memories. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, which is an approach that aims to explain the data as it is without manipulation. The theory used in this research is Carl Rogers' Personality Theory, which focuses on the formation of personality in the character Isla, who is an artificial intelligence (AI) in the anime Plastic Memories. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization in the formation of Isla's identity as an AI. The results of the analysis show that elements such as: positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization contribute significantly to the development of Isla's AI character in the anime Plastic Memories.

Keywords: personality theory, carl rogers, personality formation, plastic memories, artificial intelligence

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Literary works are imaginative works based on understanding creativity as art (Sari, 2022). One type of literary work is anime, which is a typical Japanese animation, derived from the word (animeshion). The term animation is used outside Japan to refer to any animation produced in Japan. Anime can be animation with traditional techniques (cartoons, hand-drawn techniques) or animation with computer technology (Maulana, 2017).

Plastic Memories is a Japanese television anime series produced by Doga Kobo and directed by Yoshiyuki Fujiwara. Story concept by Naotaka Hayashi, with character design by Okiura. The series premiered on April 4, 2015. Plastic Memories is set in a future city where humans coexist with human-like androids that have human-like memories and emotions. SAI Corp, the leading android manufacturing company, introduces Giftia, a new android model with the most human-like qualities compared to other models. Giftia's lifespan is 81,920 hours, and if Giftia exceeds this time, it will result in personality changes, memory loss, and violent behavior (Bastin, 2019).

Previous research on psychoanalysis was conducted by Salwa Falikha, Sri Oemiati, and Irma Winingsih in (Falikha et al., 2023) with the title KEPRIBADIAN EKSTRAVERSI TOKOH RINTAROU IN THE LOVE DEEPLY DRAMA KAJIAN ANALISIS CARL GUSTAV JUNG. In this study, the main character Rintarou has all four types of extraversion personality from Carl Gustav Jung's theory. The Extraversion personality traits found in Rintarou's character include daring to express opinions, expecting others to follow his opinions, and being realistic. Then the Extraversion-Feeling personality traits found in Rintarou include sadness and openness to others (loved ones). The form of Extraversion-Sensing personality traits found in Rintarou's character includes accepting the facts as they are when his mother died because of him, and the form of Extraversion-Intuition

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personality traits found in Rintarou's character is easily suspicious and a sense of wanting to know oddities in someone.

In contrast to this research, in this study, the author analyzes Isla's character formation in the anime Plastic Memories using Carl Rogers' personality theory, which focuses on the personality dynamics of Isla's character, namely, positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Rogers is a humanistic psychologist who emphasizes the need for mutual respect and nonjudgment in helping individuals overcome their life problems (Insani, 2019). Carl Rogers in (Sa'adah, 2023) reveals that his personality theory pays special attention to someone who is in the process of becoming. The main object of Rogers' study is man and the world as seen by man. Rogers sees people as forms of their self-concept and their experiences and interpretations of the environment that surrounds them. Rogers argues that in order to be a functioning personality, a person must be able to become an ideal self.

Personality Dynamics

According to Hall and Lindsey in (Indriya, 2014) Basically, behavior is an effort directed by the organism to meet its needs as it feels, in the environment as the environment is understood. Rogers in (Alwisol, 2018) divides personality dynamics into 3, namely:

1. Positive Regard

Rogers in (Alwisol, 2018) suggests that infants learn about themselves by differentiating and then absorbing external experiences that promote their development. These experiences are evaluated on their ability to satisfy needs, initially physically, but later also emotionally and socially. This process involves a positive cycle in which one feels good about receiving and giving back positive regard and unconditional appreciation from others. When this appreciation becomes a part of a person, they can feel satisfied with themselves.

2. Self Consistency and Congruence

According to Rogers in (Alwisol, 2018), organisms function to maintain the consistency of self-perception and the match between self-perception and experience. They do not seek satisfaction or avoid pain, but aim to maintain their self-structure. Individuals develop a value system centered on their self-values. They organize their values and self-functions to maintain their self-system. Individuals only perceive what is right from their point of view and act according to their self-concept, even if there is no reward. A mismatch between the self-structure and actual experience makes a person feel out of alignment. This concept shows the importance of harmony between an individual's internal experience (thoughts, feelings, values) and the individual's external expression (behavior, speech) in order to achieve better psychological health.

3. Self Actualization

Freud in (Alwisol, 2018) saw the organism as an energy system and developed theories about how psychic energy moves. On the other hand, according to Rogers in (Alwisol, 2018), sees the organism as something that keeps moving forward. The goal of behavior is not just to reduce energy tension, but to achieve self-actualization. Organisms are driven by one main force, the drive for self-actualization, with life goals centered on achieving self-actualization. Although there are various needs, they are all basically aimed at serving the organism's desire for self-actualization, including the need for maintenance and self improvement. Two other important needs are positive acceptance from others and positive acceptance from oneself. These two needs are learned from infancy, when

infants feel affection and care and receive positive regard from others. Human behavior is designed to increase competence, which can also be interpreted as achieving self-actualization. The degree to which behavior contributes to actualization tendencies can be assessed through the organism's value assessment process. According to Rogers in (Sutisna et al., 2022), self actualization is an ideal goal that will never be fully achieved by anyone. Therefore, no one is completely free from the need for motivation. Rogers believed that there are always aspects to develop, skills to master, or biological drives that can be satisfied more efficiently. In other words, the process of self-actualization is an ongoing journey, and we always have the potential to grow and develop.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the author used a qualitative descriptive method by using words instead of numbers to describe or explain the results of the analysis (Widianingsih & Aritonang, 2023). The data source used by the author is the anime Plastic Memories, which focuses more on the personality dynamics of Isla's character in the anime. The data collected is analyzed by the author using the personality theory of Carl Rogers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of analyzing Isla's character formation in the anime Plastic Memories based on Carl Rogers' personality theory show that Isla's character experiences character formation involving positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization.

Positive Regard


```
アイラ    ：  ツカサ、ツカサ。。。
ツカサ    ：  どうしたんだ？
アイラ    ：  怖いの。一人でいるのいやだ。まだいるよね？ツカサはそばにいるよね？
ツカサ    ：  うん、いるよ。ここにいる。
アイラ    ：  どこにも行かないで！(Episode 12, 00:12).
```

Isla   : Tsukasa. . . Tsukasa. . .
Tsukasa : dou shitanda?
Isla   : kowai no. hitori de iru no iyada. Mada iru yo ne? Tsukasa ha soba ni iru yo ne?
Tsukasa : un, iru yo. Koko ni iru.
Isla   : doko ni mo ikanaide.

```
Isla    : Tsukasa. . . Tsukasa. . .
Tsukasa : What happened?
Isla    : I'm scared. I don't want to be alone. You're still here, right? You're by my
          side, right?
Tsukasa :  I'm right here.
Isla    : Don't go anywhere.
```

The dialog is about the interaction between Isla and Tsukasa when Isla felt scared because she woke up from her sleep and approached Tsukasa.

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Tsukasa shows empathy for Isla's feelings of fear and not wanting to be alone. Tsukasa responded by asking what was wrong. The action shows that Tsukasa wants to understand the situation and responds to Isla's feelings with empathy. Tsukasa then promises to stay by Isla's side and make sure that Isla is not alone. These actions show support and presence, which is important to Isla in a frightening situation.

Tsukasa's actions showed positive regard for Isla by listening with empathy and support. The interaction created a supportive environment for Isla because she felt heard, understood, and accepted by Tsukasa.

```
アイラ    ：　ね、ツカサはわたしのどこが好き？
ツカサ    ：　え？！
アイラ    ：　私はね、ツカサの好きなところいっぱいあるよ。例えば、うんんいつもマニュアルちゃんと読むとか。
             はい、私は一つ教えたから、次はツカサの番。ほら！早く！
ツカサ    ：　すぐ転ぶところかな？
アイラ    ：　え？！じゃあ、私。字がきれいなところ。はい、
ツカサ    ：　不器用なところ。
アイラ    ：　オムライスが好物なところ。
ツカサ    ：　背がちっちゃいところ
アイラ    ：　貶されてばっかりのような。
ツカサ    ：　好きなところだよ。ちゃんと。
アイラ    ：　お茶を美味しそうに飲んでくれるところ
ツカサ    ：　それはアイラがお茶を入れるのがうまいから。
アイラ    ：　手が意外と大きいところ。
ツカサ    ：　怖がりなところ。
アイラ    ：　辛いのに、泣くのは我慢して、頑張ってと笑うとするところ。そんな笑顔が素敵なところ。でも、ちょ
             っと心配かな？
ツカサ    ：　アイラ。。。
アイラ    ：　幸せだったよ。ね、ツカサ。私はとっても幸せだった。そろそろ夢の時間が終わりなので　。(Episode
             13, 14:47),
```

Isla   : ne, Tsukasa ha watashi no doko ga suki?
Tsukasa : e?!
Isla   : watashi ha ne, Tsukasa no suki na tokoro ippai aru yo. Tatoeba hmm itsumo manyuaru
*   chanto yomu tokoro toka. Hai, watashi ha hitotsu oshieta kara, tsugi ha Tsukasa*
*   no ban. Hora hayaku!*
Tsukasa : sugu korobu tokoro kana?
Isla   : e?! jaa watashi, ji ga kirei na tokoro. Hai.
Tsukasa : bukiyou na tokoro.
Isla   : omuraisu ga koubutsu na tokoro.
Tsukasa : se ga chicchai tokoro.
Isla   : unn, kenasarete bakkari no youna.
Tsukasa : suki na tokoro dayo. Chanto.
Isla   : ocha wo oishisou ni nondekureru tokoro.
Tsukasa : sore ha isla ga ocha wo ireru no ga umai kara.
Isla   : te ga igai to ookii tokoro.
Tsukasa : kowagari na tokoro.
Isla   : tsurai noni naku no ha gaman shite, ganbatte to warau to suru tokoro. Sonna egao
*   ga suteki na tokoro. Demo chotto shinpai kana?*
Tsukasa : isla . . .
Isla   : shiawase datta yo. Ne Tsukasa, watashi tottemo shiawase datta. Soro-soro yume no
*   jikan ha owari nanode.*

```
Isla     : eh Tsukasa, what do you like about me?
Tsukasa : eh?!
Isla     : there are many things I like about you. For example, hmm, when you read the
           manual seriously. Okay, now that I told you what I like, it's your turn. Hurry up!
           Hurry up!
```

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Tsukasa : when you stumble, maybe?
Isla    : uh, now it's my turn. Your writing is good. It's your turn!
Tsukasa : your clumsy attitude.
Isla    : your favorite rice omelet.
Tsukasa : your little body.
Isla    : eh, it's been ugly for a while.
Tsukasa : but that's what I like about you.
Isla    : when you say my tea is tasty.
Tsukasa : it's because your tea is delicious.
Isla    : your big hands.
Tsukasa : your shy nature.
Isla    : you always hold back your tears and try to hide them with a smile. Your smile is
          so sweet. But I'm a little worried.
Tsukasa : Isla. . .
Isla    : i'm happy. Uh Tsukasa, I'm really happy. It's time for this dream to end.
```

The dialog is about Isla and Tsukasa's interaction on the last day of Isla and Tsukasa's work as partners. Isla and Tsukasa exchange opinions about what Isla and Tsukasa like about each other.

Although there were some comments that sounded negative, such as when Tsukasa said the things he liked about Isla were Isla's petite body, seeing Isla stumble, and Isla's shy nature. Isla did not take these things as negative and appreciated what Tsukasa had expressed as positive. Despite Isla's slight concerns, Isla and Tsukasa were still happy and willing to end the moment with gratitude. This shows that despite their differences and concerns, Isla and Tsukasa are still able to find happiness and accept each other.

Isla's action of appreciating and accepting what Tsukasa said shows positive appreciation in Isla. Isla and Tsukasa still find ways to appreciate each other and create a deep relationship based on positive regard and unconditional acceptance.

Self Consistency and Congruence


```
ツカサ    ： もしかしてこのベンチがお気に入り？
アイラ    ： うん。
ツカサ    ： 日記に書いてあったからさ。カズキさんと組んでる時にはよく来てたんだろう。
アイラ    ： 日が暮れるまでここに座って、いろんな人たちの笑顔を眺めてた。不安とか全部忘れて、温かい気持ち
           に慣れたので。
ツカサ    ： カズキさんもずっと一緒に？
アイラ    ： いつも横で寝てた。
ツカサ    ： あ、そうか。最後に来たのって。
アイラ    ： ３年前。その時にここでパートナー改装言い出された。私カズキにたくさん迷惑かけちゃったので
ツカサ    ： それがあったから、来なくなったの？
アイラ    ： それだけじゃないけど。ここに来ると、嬉しいこととか、悲しいこととか、いろんな感情が溢れてきち
           ゃうので。(Episode 7, 15:54).
```

Tsukasa : moshikashite kono benchi ga o ki ni iri?
Isla   : un.
Tsukasa : nikki ni kaite atta kara sa. Kazuki-san to kunderu toki ni ha yoku kiteta ndarou?

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```
Isla    : hi ga kureru made koko ni suwatte, ironna hitotachi no egao wo nagameteta. Fuan
          toka zenbu wasurete, Atatakai kimochi ni nareta node.
Tsukasa : Kazuki-san mo zutto ishhoni?
Isla    : itsumo yoko de neteta.
Tsukasa : a, souka. Saigo ni kita no tte?
Isla    : sannen mae, sono toki ni koko de pa-tona- kaisouiidasareta. Watashi Kazuki ni
          takusan meiwaku kakechatta node.
Tsukasa : sore ga atta kara, konakunatta no.
Isla    : sore dake janai kedo. Koko ni kuru to,ureshiikoto toka, kanashii koto toka,
          ironna kanjou ga afurete kichau node.


Tsukasa : isn't this your favorite bench?
Isla    : hm.
Tsukasa : like you wrote in your notebook. You often come here with Kazuki-san, right?
Isla    : i sit here until the sun goes down. I notice the different smiles of everyone. I
          can forget my fears and my feelings become warm.
Tsukasa : Kazuki-san accompanies you as well?
Isla    : she always falls asleep next to me.
Tsukasa : i see. When was the last time you were here?
Isla    : 3 years ago. That's when she said we couldn't be partners anymore. Because I
          caused her a lot of trouble.
Tsukasa : So you don't come here anymore?
Isla    : that's not the only reason. When I came here, feelings of joy and sadness flooded
          my mind.
```

The dialog is about the interaction between Tsukasa and Isla while sitting on a park bench in the afternoon.

Isla always comes and sits on her favorite bench to watch people and forget her fear. The action shows an alignment between the action and Isla's needs, which shows consistency in Isla's behavior and choices. In the dialogue, Isla expresses her feelings to Tsukasa. Isla does not hide her mixed feelings about the memories on the bench, including the feelings of joy and sadness that flooded her mind. The action shows the congruence between Isla's internal experience (feelings and thoughts) and her external expression (communication with Tsukasa).

The actions Isla took in the dialog, namely Isla coming and sitting on the park bench again and again to forget her fear, and Isla expressing the feelings of joy and sadness that Isla felt to Tsukasa, showed self consistency and congruence in Isla.

```
アイラ   :  ね、ツカサ、私ね、最近夜眠るが怖いの。想像しチュンだ。二度と目を覚ますことができないんじゃな
           いかって、二度とツカサと会えなくなるんじゃないかって。でも、こうしてツカサと一緒にいると、その怖
           い気持ちがスーッて消えていくの。ツカサはすごいね。
ツカサ   :  いつでも頼りにしてくれていいから。
アイラ   :  うん。(Episode 12, 07:16).

Isla    : ne Tsukasa, watashi ne, saikin yoru nemuru no ga kowai no. Souzou shichaunda.
          Nidoto me wo samasu koto ga dekinainjanai ka tte. Nidoto Tsukasa to aenakunaunjanai
          ka tte. Demo, koushite Tsukasa to isshoni iru to, sono kowai kimochi ga suutte
          kiete iku no. tsukasa ha sugoi ne.
Tsukasa : itsu demo tayori ni shite kurete ii kara.
Isla    : un.

Isla    : uh, Tsukasa, lately I'm afraid to go to sleep every night. I start to imagine
          it. Like I can't wake up anymore or I can't see Tsukasa anymore. But being with
          Tsukasa like this, the fear suddenly disappeared. Tsukasa is great.
Tsukasa : you can always count on me.
Isla    : hm.
```
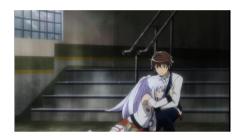
The dialog is about Isla expressing the fear she feels when she goes to bed, but the fear disappears when Isla is with Tsukasa.

Tsukasa responds by saying that Isla can always count on him. Isla communicates her fear to Tsukasa, which shows the harmony between her internal experience (feeling fear) and her external behavior (expressing it to Tsukasa). Despite her fear, Isla feels safe when she is with Tsukasa. This action shows the consistency between Isla's internal needs and her behavior. Tsukasa confirms that Isla can always rely on him, which is what Isla needs in this situation. Tsukasa's response creates a supportive environment for Isla to feel safe and comfortable.

Isla's action of communicating her fear to Tsukasa and Tsukasa's action of telling Isla that Isla can rely on Tsukasa in the dialogue demonstrate self consistency and congruence in accordance with Carl Rogers' personality theory.

Self Actualization


```
アイラ    ： ツカサ、もう平気なので、マーシアを追いかけよう！
ツカサ    ： 何言ってるんだ、無茶だよ。
アイラ    ： ツカサ、足で纏にはならない。だから私の役ありを奪わないで！
ツカサ    ： アイラ。。。
アイラ    ： 私たちは人組。そうでしょう？ (Episode 5, 18:06).
```

```
Isla    : Tsukasa, mou heiki nanode, marcia wo oikakeyou!
Tsukasa : nani itterunda, mucha dayo.
Isla    : Tsukasa, ashi de matoi ni ha naranai. Dakara watashi no yakuari wo ubawanaide!
Tsukasa : Isla. . .
Isla    : watashitachi ha hitoride hitokumi. Soudeshou?
```

```
Isla    : Tsukasa, I'm fine, let's go catch Marcia!
Tsukasa : what are you talking about? It's impossible.
Isla    : Tsukasa, I don't want to get in your way, so don't take my place!
Tsukasa : Isla. . .
Isla    : we are team, right?
```

The dialog is about Isla falling down and not being able to walk. Even though Isla could not walk, Isla still wanted to help Tsukasa and did not want to hinder Tsukasa. Isla reminds Tsukasa that they are a team and emphasizes the importance of working together. Isla is trying to do the best she can.

Isla's action of wanting to help Tsukasa even though Isla cannot walk and Isla is still trying to be the best and not wanting to hinder Tsukasa shows Isla's self actualization.

```
ツカサ    ： 今日のアイラはなんだかいつもと違ったね。選択してくれたり、片付けしてくれたり
アイラ    ： 役に立ちたかったので。
ツカサ    ： えっ！
アイラ    ： ツカサの役に立ちたかった。(Episode 7, 06:54).
```

```
Tsukasa : kyou no isla ha nandaka itsumo to chigattane. Sentaku shite kuretari, kataduke
         shite kuretari.
Isla    : yaku ni tachitakattanode.
Tsukasa : e!
Isla    : Tsukasa no yaku ni tachitakatta.

Tsukasa : for some reason, Isla is not like usual today. Washing my clothes, cleaning my
         desk.
Isla    : because I want to be useful.
Tsukasa : e!
Isla    : because I want to be useful for Tsukasa.
```

The dialog was about Tsukasa being surprised by Isla because of Isla's actions.

Isla's actions of washing Tsukasa's clothes and cleaning his desk were because Isla wanted to feel useful and help Tsukasa. The action showed Isla's self-awareness of being useful to Tsukasa. Isla took the initiative to perform the actions of washing clothes and cleaning Tsukasa's desk without being asked, showing independence in finding ways to make a positive contribution to Tsukasa. Through Isla's actions (washing clothes and cleaning Tsukasa's desk), Isla shows a desire to grow and develop herself. Isla wants to be more useful to Tsukasa, which is a step toward realizing her full potential as an individual.

Isla's actions of washing clothes and cleaning Tsukasa's desk demonstrate Isla's efforts to achieve self actualization with self awareness, independence, and motivation to grow and make a positive contribution to others.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted by the author, it can be concluded that there are 3 factors in the formation of Isla's personality according to Carl Rogers' personality theory, namely positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization. Positive regard is reflected in Isla when Tsukasa expresses his feelings in the Ferris wheel on the last day Isla and Tsukasa work as partners. Isla valued and accepted Tsukasa's feelings positively, even though it was their last day as partners. Self consistency and congruence is reflected in Isla's attitude of always being honest about her feelings. It shows consistency and congruence between Isla's internal and external expressions. For example, when Isla told Tsukasa that Isla was afraid to sleep lately. Self-actualization is reflected in Isla's attitude of always trying to do her best and not being a burden to Tsukasa, such as washing clothes and cleaning Tsukasa's desk. It can be concluded that Isla fulfills 3 factors in Carl Rogers' Personality Development, namely positive regard, self consistency and congruence, and self actualization.

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