THE NEED TO SEARCH FOR MEANING OF LIFE IN THE FIGURE OF SHO IN THE ANIMATION THE SECRET WORLD OF ARRIETTY

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Abstract. This research discusses the need to search for meaning in life on the figure of Sho in the animation *The Secret World of Arrietty* based on the psychoanalysis theory by Erich Fromm. The method was descriptive qualitative, by observing and classifying the data. The data analysis includes data reduction, display, interpretation, and conclusion. The data was from dialogues collected from the scenes in The Secret World of Arrietty animation. Based on the analysis, Sho has five needs, which include relatedness, rootedness, frame of orientation, unity, and frame of devotion.

Keywords: meaning of life, needs, psychoanalysis

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Generally, psychology is an applied science that studies human mental and behavioral. Dakir (1993) put forward the psychological concept, which discusses how human behaviour is related to the environment. Knowledge about psychology can also be obtained from literary works, whether from the author, background, fictional characters, or real people told by the author. Literature, according to Jonathan Culler (Teeuw, 1984: 143), is continuous exploration and reflection on the provision of meaning in all its forms; interpretation of experience; consideration of the creative power of language, expressive language, and deception; and criticism of the codes and processes of interpretation that exist in our current language and in previous literature. A literary speaker who adheres to psychology interprets literary works by looking at the behaviour of the characters in a novel or drama. One can use modern psychological theories to explain and interpret literary works if the behaviour of the characters is in accordance with one's understanding of the human soul (Hardjana, 1981).

A film is a type of literary work. Films are audiovisual literary works and often contain messages and implied meanings. According to Susanto (1982: 60), film is a combination of various efforts, such as conveying messages through moving images, using camera technology, and combining colour and sound. Of course, films cannot be separated from their characters and characterizations. The characters created in films definitely represent different behaviours and characters. Characters have characters in accordance with the psychological conditions possessed by the character, so that the results of actions according to that character emerge. For example, in an animation entitled The Secret World of Arrietty, the character Sho has a character who finds it difficult to understand himself. This is because the character Sho has suffered from an illness since childhood and can only focus on the healing process, so he always feels that he cannot live a normal life like other children his age who can play and have lots of friends. Therefore, Sho's character often behaves passively by not thinking about the feelings resulting from his actions towards other people and ignoring his own feelings. Based on this, the character Sho has a need to overcome his helplessness in facing life; namely, the character Sho needs meaning in his life.

Based on the description above, it is stated that the character Sho has a feeling of helplessness about himself and needs someone to find meaning in his life in order to survive. The theory that can be used to examine the needs that Sho's character needs to find the meaning of life is psychoanalysis from Erich Fromm, which puts forward the theory of basic human needs based on the desire for freedom and a sense of belonging.

Animals and humans both have physical needs. However, human mental needs are basic human needs. There is an urge from human individuality to mobilise the person within himself to face helplessness, which causes these needs to be fulfilled (Fromm, 1942:35). The needs that Sho's character has include: (1) Relatedness: the need to overcome feelings of isolation from nature and oneself. The need to make oneself part of something. Relationships built out of human need can produce positive outcomes. (2) Rootedness: A person feels isolated in the world because human relationships have been severed from their roots by circumstances, which makes them feel alone and experience loss. Then the bonds of human thought and freedom destroy the natural bonds, leading to helplessness. As a result, humans need a process for improving their self-quality (Fromm, 1942:28). Individual development requires self-quality (Fromm, 2002:235). Rootedness is the need to have relationships that make one feel comfortable out there. (3) Frame of Orientation: As a result of always being faced with confusing natural phenomena and frightening realities, humans need meaning in their lives. This is related to human development. The birth process is continuously related to human development (Fromm, 1981: 160). Humans want to know the complexity of life's existence during their personal development process. Therefore, to understand the balance of life's existence, an orientation framework as part of belief is needed (Fromm, 1988:21). (4) Unity: Overcoming separation is a basic human need. Unity is a necessity to combat the feeling of separation that humans experience. According to Fromm, because of the imbalance that exists, humans can experience anxiety (Sutikna, 2008:218–219). Also, human existence can gain freedom if human actions provide benefits for the existence of life (Yunus, 2011: 272). To be fully human, the need for unity drives a person to overcome inequality through cooperation or collaboration with others. (5) Frame of Devotion: According to Fromm, healthy people are those who are aware of their nature (Nadhiroh, 2015). Fromm's principle is that situations must be worked on because humans need them for their happiness (Fromm, 1996:33). The need to have a goal that remains requires something that can be given wholeheartedly and make one's life meaningful. The loyalty framework is a map to help find meaning in life. This is the essence of all principles and struggles.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Similar research about psychoanalysis has been conducted by several researchers. They are Izzah (2022), Saumantri (2022), Kinasih (2023), Butler (2019), and Wahyuningsih (2014).

Izzah's research (2022) is titled *Novel Mata dan Rahasia Pulau Gapi Karya Okky Madasari: Perspektif Psikoanalisis Erich Fromm*. This research analyses the existential dilemma, the need for freedom and attachment, the need for understanding and activity, and the character's escape mechanism. What these two studies have in common is the basic needs theory by Erich Fromm, which is the theme of this research. The difference between these two studies is that the type of data used by researcher Izzah is in the form of a novel, while our research uses data sources from the animation The Secret World of Arrietty.

Saumantri's research (2022) is titled *Konsep Manusia Dalam Teori Psikoanalisis Humanis Dialetik Erich Fromm*. This research analyses understanding the meaning, urgency, and nature of human

needs in Erich Fromm's dialectical humanist psychoanalytic theory. These two studies both use Erich Fromm's theory. The difference between previous research and this article is that previous research discussed the concept of humans in dialectical humanist psychoanalytic theory, whereas this research discusses the need to search for meaning in a character.

Kinasih's research (2023) is titled *Analysis of Fromm's Five Basic Needs in the Danny Boodman T.D. Lemon 1900 Movie*. What these two studies have in common is that they discuss films as research objects and use Erich Fromm's theory. However, the difference is that the data used is based on different films. The data source used by Kinasih in previous research was the film entitled The Legend of 1900, while in this research, the animated film entitled The Secret World of Arrietty was used. Apart from that, previous research discussed the character of the character and drastic decisions in the character's life, which focused on the theory of basic needs by Erich Fromm, whereas in this research, the focus of the discussion is on needs in the search for meaning in the character's life.

Butler's research (2019) is titled *Arrietty Comes Home: Studio Ghibli's The Borrower Arrietty and its English-language Dubs*. This research analyses cross-cultural transmission based on Norton's novel, with a comparative analysis of films that use Japanese and those that use English dubbing. These two studies analyse the same object, namely the animation The Secret World of Arrietty. The difference between these two studies is the topic studied. Previous research examined the comparison of the transmission of Japanese-language films into English. Meanwhile, our research discusses psychoanalysis.

Wahyuningsih's research (2014) is titled *Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Pada Film "Okuribito" Karya Yojiro Takita*. This research analyses the inner conflict of the main character in the film "Okuribito" by Yojiro Takita. What these two studies have in common is that they examine analysis using psychoanalytic theory. The difference between these two analyses is in the data objects used. Previous research used the film "Okuribito," while this research used animation from The Secret World of Arrietty. In addition, this research differs from previous research in terms of the theory used; previous research used Sigmund Freud's theory, while this research uses Erich Fromm's theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method based on observing and classifying data. The analysis techniques used are: (1) data reduction; the process of simplifying data or information to determine whether the data intended for the final purpose is appropriate or not, (2) Display data; stage of concluding with relevant data to make it easier to understand, (3) Data interpretation; create conclusions that are easy to understand; (4) Conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The needs that the character Sho has can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. The needs figure of Sho to search meaning of life

Needs	Actions
Relatedness	Sho approaches Arrietty
Rootedness	Sho took the initiative to open the topic of conversation with Arrietty
Frame of Orientation	Sho tries to protect Arrietty
Unity	Sho cooperates with Arrietty
Frame of Devotion	Sho is determined and fights to survive

Based on the table above, five needs were found in the search for the meaning of life in the figure of Sho, namely relatedness, rootedness, frame of orientation, unity, and frame of devotion.

1. Relatedness (Sho approaches Arrietty)

Relatedness is the need for relationships, caring, meaning, and responsibility.

Data 1 (21:12)

ショ	: 怖がらないで.. 今日庭で君を見かけたよ. 母が言っていたんだ, 小さい時この家の庭でを見たって,, 母が見たのも君なのかな… ね
Sho	: Don`t be scared. This morning, in the park, I saw you. My mother once told me that she once saw mini-humans here. Could it be that what Mother saw was you? Hey…

In conversation data 1, it tells the story of when the character Sho met the character Arrietty for the first time in the park when Sho had just arrived at the house where he had moved. Arrietty's character is that of a small human who borrows human goods. When Sho first saw Arrietty, he didn't know that Sho had actually seen him. Then, at night, Arrietty and her father went looking for things to borrow, such as sugar, tissue, etc. At that time, Arrietty and her father went to Sho's room and wanted to get tissues. However, Arrietty stopped for a moment, she didn't realise that Sho had woken up and realised Arrietty's presence. Arrietty was scared and wanted to leave secretly. When she was leaving, Arrietty accidentally dropped the sugar she had previously borrowed. At that time, Sho immediately told Arrietty that she didn't need to be afraid and told her that her mother had also seen these mini creatures in the house when she was little. But Arrietty left without answering anything and just left Sho.

Based on the description above, the actions taken by the character Sho show that he is trying to approach Arrietty slowly. This is proven in the dialogue "怖がらないで.. 今日庭で君を見かけたよ. 母が言っていたんだ, 小さい時この家の庭でを見たって,, 母が見たのも君なのかな… ね". Based on this dialogue, the character Sho tries to approach Arrietty by slowly talking to her so that she can be friends with her. These efforts prove that Sho's character has a need for connection in the form of approaching actions.

2. Rootedness (Sho took the initiative to open the topic of convertation with Arrietty)

Rootedness is the need to create new bonds with other people who become the most comfortable place to tell stories or rest, like home.

Data 2 (32:38)

ショ	: 来てくれたの? 待って行かないで
アリエッティ	: もう, 私たちに構わないでほしい.. それだけ俺に来たの
ショ	: 君と話がしたいんだよ
アリエッティ	: 人間は危険なの見つかったら引っ越さなきゃいけないって, お父さんもお母さんも言ってるわ
ショ	: 家族がいるんだ.. いいね
アリエッティ	: あなたにはいないの?
ショ	: いるけれど, 父にはほとんど会えないし, 母は仕事が忙しくて, あまり一緒にいられない
アリエッティ	: そうなの
Sho	: You're coming, aren't you? Wait, don't go yet.
Arrietty	: Please don't bother us anymore. I just want to say that.
Sho	: I just want to talk to you.
Arrietty	: Humans are dangerous. If we are seen, then we have to move. Mum and Dad said so.
Sho	: You have a family, right? It's delicious
Arrietty	: Don't you have one?
Sho	: Yes, yes. But I never saw my father. My mother is also busy working, so she rarely has time for me.
Arrietty	: I see, yeah.

In conversation data 2, the character Sho admits that he saw the character Arrietty. After admitting that he saw Arrietty in the park and Arrietty didn't respond to his words, Sho took the initiative to give the sugar to Arrietty. The next day, Arrietty came to see Sho to return the sugar he gave her. After returning the sugar, Arrietty was about to leave. However, Sho stopped Arrietty and admitted that he just wanted to talk to Arrietty. Arrietty curtly said that she and her family had to move because of Sho. Sho responded that Arrietty apparently had a family. He then said that he had a family but was almost never with them.

In the dialogue "いるけれど, 父にはほとんど会えないし, 母は仕事が忙しくて, あまり一緒にいられない" character Sho said that he had a family but never saw his father and rarely spent time with his mother. Based on the dialogue excerpt, the character Sho tries to open up deeper topics of conversation to get closer to Arrietty. This proves that the character Sho needs rootedness in the form of initiative actions to open up topics of conversation.

3. Frame of Orientation (Sho tries to protect Arrietty)

Frame of Orientation is the need for clarity about the existence of life.

Data 3 (61:56)

アリエッティ	: 運命ですね. あなたが余計なことをしたから, 私たちはここを出ていくことになったのよ. 何としても生き延びなきゃいけないとお父さんも言ってた, だから危険があっても新しいところへ行くの, そうやって私たちの種族が, どこかで工夫して暮らしているのをあなたたちが知らないだけよ. 私たちはそう簡単に滅びたりしないわ
ショ	: ごめん, 君の言う通りだよ. 本当は死ぬのは僕の方だ, ここが良くなくて, 来週手術するけど だめだ.
アリエッティ	: 心臓?

ショ	: 小さい時から病気で何もできなかったから,君を見たとき守ってあげられたらと思ったんだけど,やっぱりダメだった.. 本当にごめん
アリエッティ	: 料金そんなに悪い..
Arrietty	: Fate, you say? Because of you, we were forced to move from here. Dad said, "Whatever happens, we have to survive." Therefore, we have to go, even though danger awaits. We will definitely be able to overcome all obstacles. Do you really know anything about us? We won't die that easily!
Sho	: Sorry. You are right. I'm the one who will probably die. My ticker... Even though it will be surgery next week, I think it's useless.
Arrietty	: Ticker?
Sho	: When I was little, I was always sick and couldn't play like other kids. When I see you, I feel like protecting you. But it turns out I won't be able to... I'm really sorry.
Arrietty	: Your pain is that bad, isn't it…

In the conversation, data 3 tells the story after Sho heard Arrietty's words, which said that they would not die that easily because they would continue to survive even though they were in danger. Sho realises that he is the one who will actually die. Sho has suffered from a heart disease since childhood and will soon have surgery. Sho told Arrietty that he had been sick since childhood and couldn't play like other children. Then Sho apologised for his words, which apparently offended Arrietty.

Based on the dialogue excerpt "小さい時から病気で何もできなかったから,君を見たとき守ってあげられたらと思ったんだけど,やっぱりダメだった.." Sho realises how powerful and scary the universe is, which makes him feel it was useless to struggle during the operation so he could survive. However, since Sho met Arrietty, Sho has had the desire to overcome these feelings of despair with the aim of protecting Arrietty. Sho tries to improve his abilities and fights hard so he can discover and create a new, more meaningful world. This proves that the character Sho has a need for an orientation framework in the form of efforts to protect Arrietty.

4. Unity (Sho cooperates with Arrietty)

Unity is the need to be one and cooperation to obtain unity.

Data 4 (1:08:59)

アリエッティ	: ショ!! ショ!! ショ!!
ショ	: アリエッティ..
アリエッティ	: お母さんがいないの! 屋根が開けられたみたいだし, 人間に捕まったのかもしれない.. お母さん..
ショ	: 一緒に探そう
Arrietty	: Sho!! Sho!! Sho!!
Sho	: Arrietty..
Arrietty	: Mother is missing! Someone opened our roof. Looks like kidnapped by someone.. Mom..
Sho	: Let's look for it together.

Conversation data 4 tells the events after Arrietty's character talked to Sho. A few minutes later, a scream was heard. Arrietty realised that the screaming voice was her mother. Arrietty then returned home and found that her mother had disappeared because she was kidnapped. Arrietty ran to Sho and wanted to ask him for help. Arrietty cried, and Sho looked at him while wiping Arrietty's tears. Sho asked Arrietty to look for her mother together.

Based on the dialogue "一緒に探そう," Sho invites Arrietty to look for her mother together. As a result of this collaboration, Arrietty succeeded in saving her mother, and Sho was finally able to realise his wish to protect and help Arrietty. This proves that the character Sho has a need for unity in the form of cooperation.

5. Frame of Devotion (Sho is determined and fights to survive)

Frame of Devotion is the need to have an absolute goal in life such as the struggle for salvation.

Data 5 (1:28:16)

アリエッティ	: これから出発なの
ショ	: 間に合ってよかった. ニーアが教えてくれたんだ
アリエッティ	: ありがとう.. 元気でね
ショ	: それからこれを… 今度は受け取ってくれると嬉しいんだけど
アリエッティ	: ありがとう.. もう行かなきゃ, 手術はいつなの
ショ	: あさって. 頑張るよ, 君のおかげで生きる勇気が湧いて きた
アリエッティ	: これをそばに
ショ	: ありがとう
アリエッティ	: 守ってくれて 嬉しかった..
ショ	: アリエッティ
アリエッティ	: いつまでも.. 元気でね, さよなら..
ショ	: アリエッティ, 君は僕の心臓の一部だ. 忘れないよ, ずっと..
Arrietty	: We'll go.
Sho	: Thank goodness I arrived on time. Nia was the one who guided me.
Arrietty	: Thank you. Take care of your health…
Sho	: Then, this.. I hope you accept it this time….
Arrietty	: Thank you.. I have to go, when will you have surgery?
Sho	: The day after tomorrow. I will fight. Thanks to you, I have the courage to live.
Arrietty	: Accept this
Sho	: Thank you
Arrietty	: I'm glad you protected me...
Sho	: Arrietty
Arrietty	: I hope you will always be healthy... Goodbye
Sho	: Arrietty, now you are part of my life. I won't forget you, ever.

In conversation data 5, it tells the end of the struggle that Sho carried out for Arrietty. After various actions taken by Sho and Arrietty, Arrietty was finally able to save her mother. However, Arrietty's family had to move for their safety. After a cat named Nia leads Sho to meet Arrietty, Sho is finally able to express his feelings and say goodbye to Arrietty. Sho then gave sugar to Arrietty and hoped that Arrietty would accept it this time. After that, Arrietty asked when Sho's operation would be carried out, and Sho answered the day after tomorrow. Arrietty then gave Sho the hairpin that she was wearing as a thank you for helping her, and she hoped that Sho would always be healthy. Sho feels happy even though he has to be separated from Arrietty, but there are new memories in his life that give Sho a reason to keep fighting and living.

Based on the dialogue "あさって. 頑張るよ, 君のおかげで生きる勇気が湧いて きた" Sho shows that he finally has the courage to survive after going through the helplessness he experienced. Then in the sentence "アリエッティ, 君は僕の心臓の一部だ. 忘れないよ, ずっと.." Sho said that Arrietty was a part of his life and would never forget Arrietty forever, showing that Sho had found the meaning of life, which made him have absolute goals and had courage and determination in his life thanks to Arrietty. This proves that the character Sho has a need for a framework of loyalty, determination, and struggle to survive.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that Sho has five needs in the search for the meaning of life, which include: 1). Rootedness; Sho approaches Arrietty, 2). Rootedness; Sho took the initiative to open the topic of conversation with Arrietty, 3). Frame of Orientation; Sho tries to protect Arrietty, 4). Unity: Sho cooperates with Arrietty, 4). Frame of Devotion; Sho is determined and fights to survive.

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