



**DYNAMICS FRIENDSHIP AND CONFLICT OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN THE MOVIE SNOWTIME**

THESIS

BY:

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ENGLISH STUDIES

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS BUDDHI DHARMA

TANGERANG

2025



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**Presented as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement
for the Bachelor Degree the English Studies Faculty of Social
Sciences and Humanities**

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare this final project is my own writing. This is true and correct that I do not take any scholar ideas or work from other dishonestly. All the works are quote in accordance with ethical code academic writing.



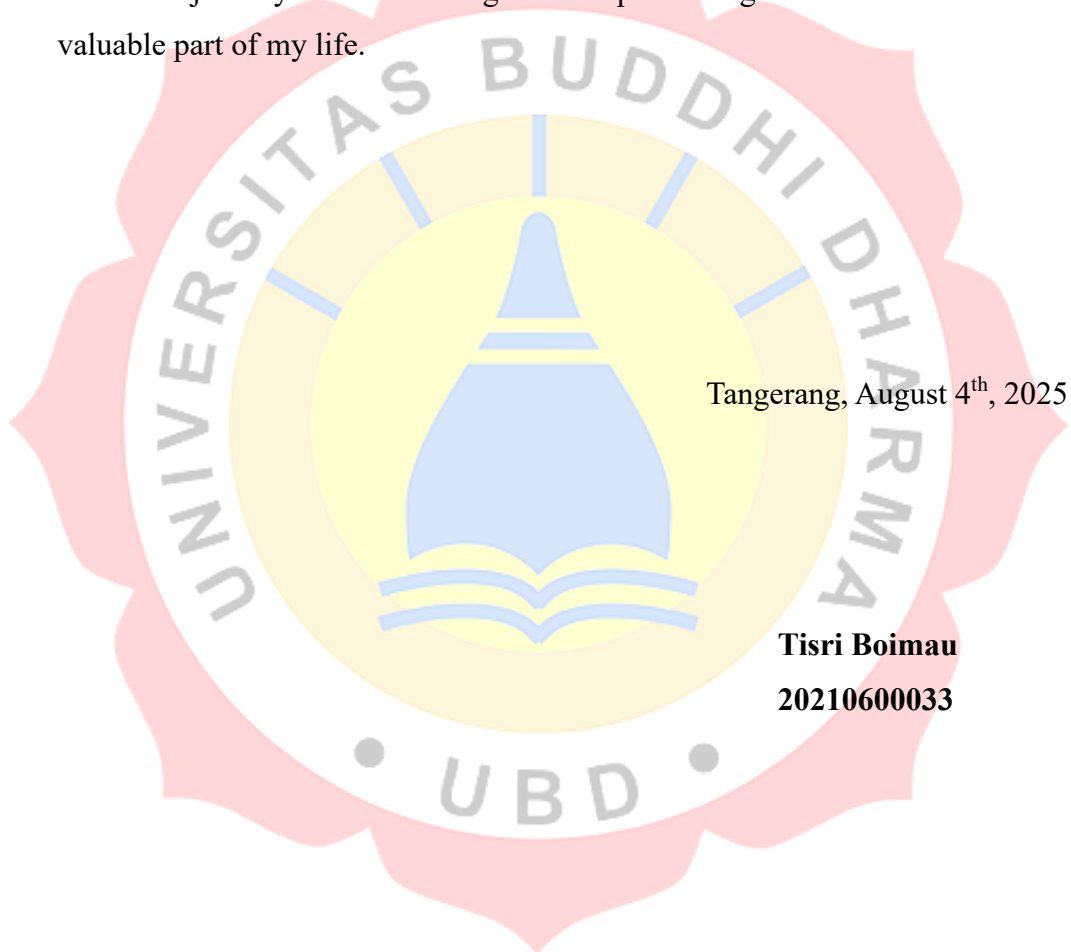
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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes how Sigmund Freud's concepts of id, ego, and superego shape the personalities and actions of the characters in Jean-François Pouliot's 2015 movie, *Snowtime!* Using a qualitative-descriptive approach, the study explores the movie's narrative and dialogue, supported by secondary data from online sources. The primary focus is on the character of Luke, whose obsession with winning a massive snowball battle reflects the struggle between his primitive id and his developing superego, a conflict mediated by his ego. The study aims to demonstrate how this psychoanalytic framework not only shapes Luke's character arc transforming him from an impulsive child to a more morally conscious individual after he faces the consequences of his actions but also enriches our understanding of character complexity and the continued relevance of Freudian theory in film analysis.

The study aims to demonstrate how this psychoanalytic framework not only shapes Luke's character arc, transforming him from an impulsive child to a more morally conscious individual after he faces the consequences of his actions, but also enriches our understanding of character complexity and the continued relevance of Freudian theory in film analysis. Furthermore, the study examines how the other characters, such as the strategic Sophie and the more passive Frankie, also embody elements of this psychoanalytic model, creating a dynamic and believable portrayal of childhood conflicts and moral development.

Keywords: movie, dynamics of friendship and conflict, obsession

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature, as an art that uses language to express human experiences, thoughts and feelings, has become an integral part of our lives, especially in the world of Education. More than a written text, literature also encompasses whatever is voiced, expressed and created, representing the author's life in each of his works. Literature not only serves as a historical or cultural artifact that reflects language and society including culture and tradition but also introduces us to new experiences. This makes literary work a direct part of the scientific environment, an active collection of social works of a certain era and group, as well as an indispensable element of the environment. The writer views literature as an essential work of art to understand the meaning behind a creation.

In literature, there are various genres, and the movie stands out as a powerful form of visual storytelling. A movie, as a form of literature, uses moving images to illustrate a narrative, making it an effective tool for conveying stories, inspiring audiences, and delivering a message. Movie critic Roger Ebert once stated that "The movies are a great art form, a unique way of telling stories, and they are also a great popular entertainment."

In literary analysis, Sigmund Freud's psychological theories are often applied, especially in English literature. This theory, considered the foundation of the organization and dynamics of personality, became a guide in psychoanalysis. Freud 1923 explained the character of the individual not as a single entity, but rather as a dynamic interaction between three main psychic structures: the id, the ego and the superego. These structures, the majority of which operate in the subconscious, shape our thoughts, feelings and behavior, ultimately determining the character of a person.

To analyze the literature more specifically, one or more theoretical approaches are needed to support the analysis. In this paper, the writer will use psychological theory. Psychology, particularly Freudian psychoanalytic theory, is one of the modern theories used in English literature. Psychological theory is one of the most

influential theories of modern literary criticism in analyzing English literary works. This theory states that personality, including one's character, is formed from the dynamic interaction between three major psychic structures: the id, ego, and superego, and is influenced by levels of consciousness (conscious, pre-conscious, unconscious) and stages of psychosexual development. The goal of psychology is to provide a deeper understanding of the psychological complexities behind children's simple interactions in a game, highlighting how the dynamics of friendship and conflict can be affected by individual psychic structures and experiences.

The writer is interested in analyzing this movie, although it looks simple against the background of a children's snowball war, it effectively illustrates the complex dynamics of interaction and emotions between the characters. Because the movie depicts all the events clearly so that people can use their imagination to be immersed in the story. In the story, most of the theories are related to the analysis of the main problem. The way the main character leads, how group members react to authority, and how disputes escalate, all provide clues about behaviors such as aggression, rivalry, alliance formation, and conflict resolution. At the end of the story, the main characters and events in the story are intertwined with each other. In addition, the relatively small number of main characters allows the writer to conduct a deep and focused analysis of the development of psychological and its interaction in the context of the main problem.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the above studies, the research will be focused on the development of Luke's characterization presenting a complex picture of the dynamics of friendly relations and conflicts in Luke's characters, especially in the context of their adventures and games. The interaction between the characters in this movie, with all its intrigue and emotion, offers an interesting case study to analyze psychological concepts, especially those related to Sigmund Freud's theories. As mentioned earlier, the main characters in the movie are often faced with situations that give rise to subconscious impulses, internal opposition, as well as self-defense mechanisms as they navigate group dynamics and achieve their goals.

Despite this, there is a lack of scientific analysis and exploration in the academic literature regarding the use of Freudian principles to analyze the main characters in the movie *Snowtime!* still a significant gap. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic Psychology provides a comprehensive framework for understanding human behavior, primarily through concepts such as the id, ego, superego, and defense mechanisms. This study attempts to fill this gap by analyzing the psychological dynamics of friendship and conflict in the main characters of the movie *Snowtime!* Using Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. The study will focus on how the experiences, conflicts, and interactions of Luke's character align with Freud's concept of the unconscious, and the structure of personality.

1.3 Research Question

From the above, the writer asks a research question related to the main problem, namely: How can the dynamics of friendship and conflict in the main characters in the movie *Snowtime!* be analyzed using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis?

1.4 Goal and Function

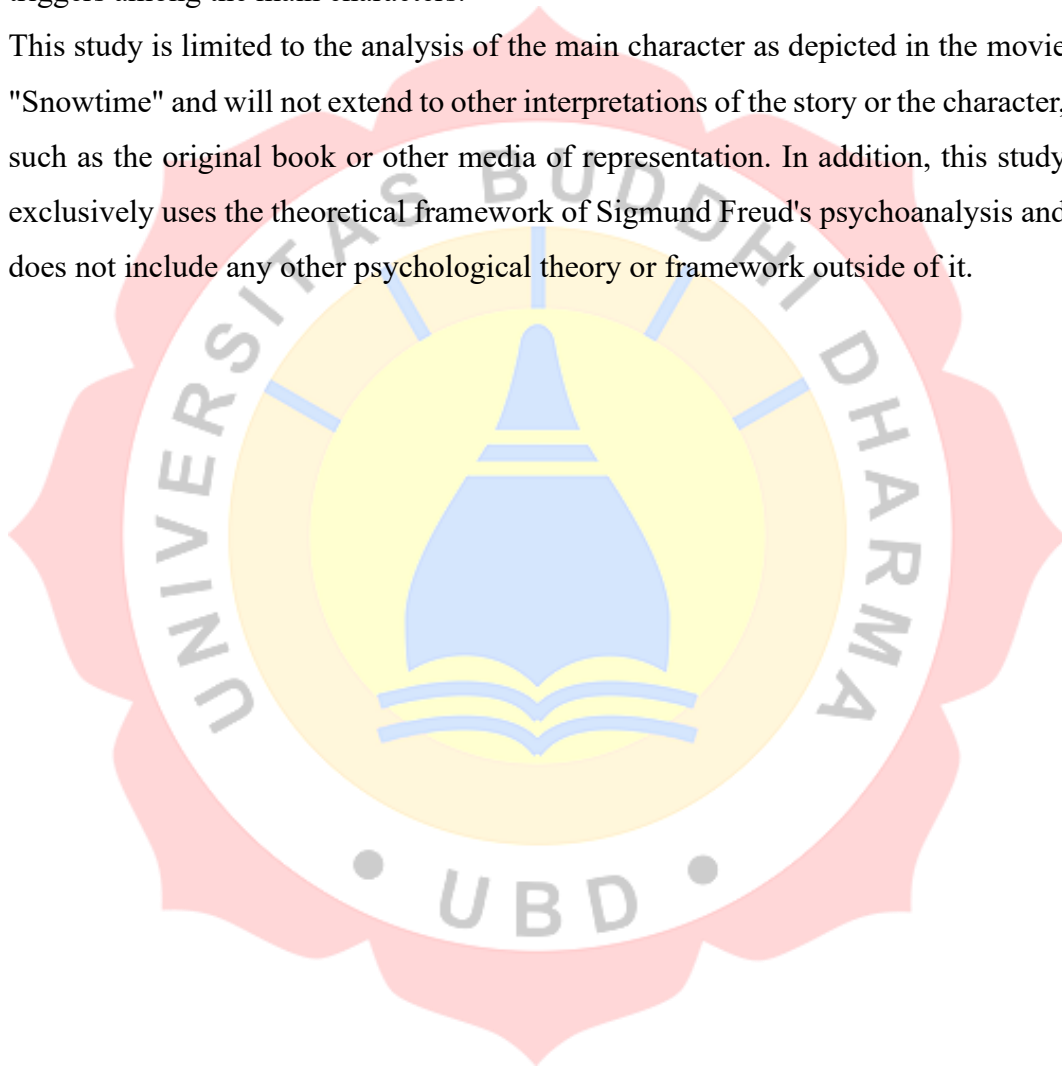
The main purpose of a study is to get relevant answers to research questions that have been asked. This answer is not only descriptive, but also seeks to provide in-depth understanding. For example, in the study of the movie "*Snowtime!*", the objective was to apply Sigmund Freud's psychological theories to reveal the dynamics of friendship and conflict between characters, so that we can see how the theory is relevant in the analysis of works of fiction.

Meanwhile, the research function can be divided into two main aspects: theoretical function and practical function. Theoretically, research serves to enrich and deepen the reader's understanding, for example, of how psychology plays an important role in analyzing fictional characters. From the practical side, the research aims to provide real benefits that can be applied. In the context of the movie "*Snowtime!*", its practical function is to prevent the imitation of negative or violent actions depicted in the story, since psychological theories can reveal and affirm the facts behind such behavior. Thus, research not only adds to the treasure of science, but also provides a concrete positive impact.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focus on the analysing of the psychological dynamics of friendship and conflicts experienced by the main characters in the movie "snowtime". This analysis will specifically reflect on sigmund freud's theory of psychoanalysis. The study will examine how key freudian concepts, such as the id, ego, superego, are explained and influence friendship interactions and conflict triggers among the main characters.

This study is limited to the analysis of the main character as depicted in the movie "Snowtime" and will not extend to other interpretations of the story or the character, such as the original book or other media of representation. In addition, this study exclusively uses the theoretical framework of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis and does not include any other psychological theory or framework outside of it.



1.6 Conceptual Framework

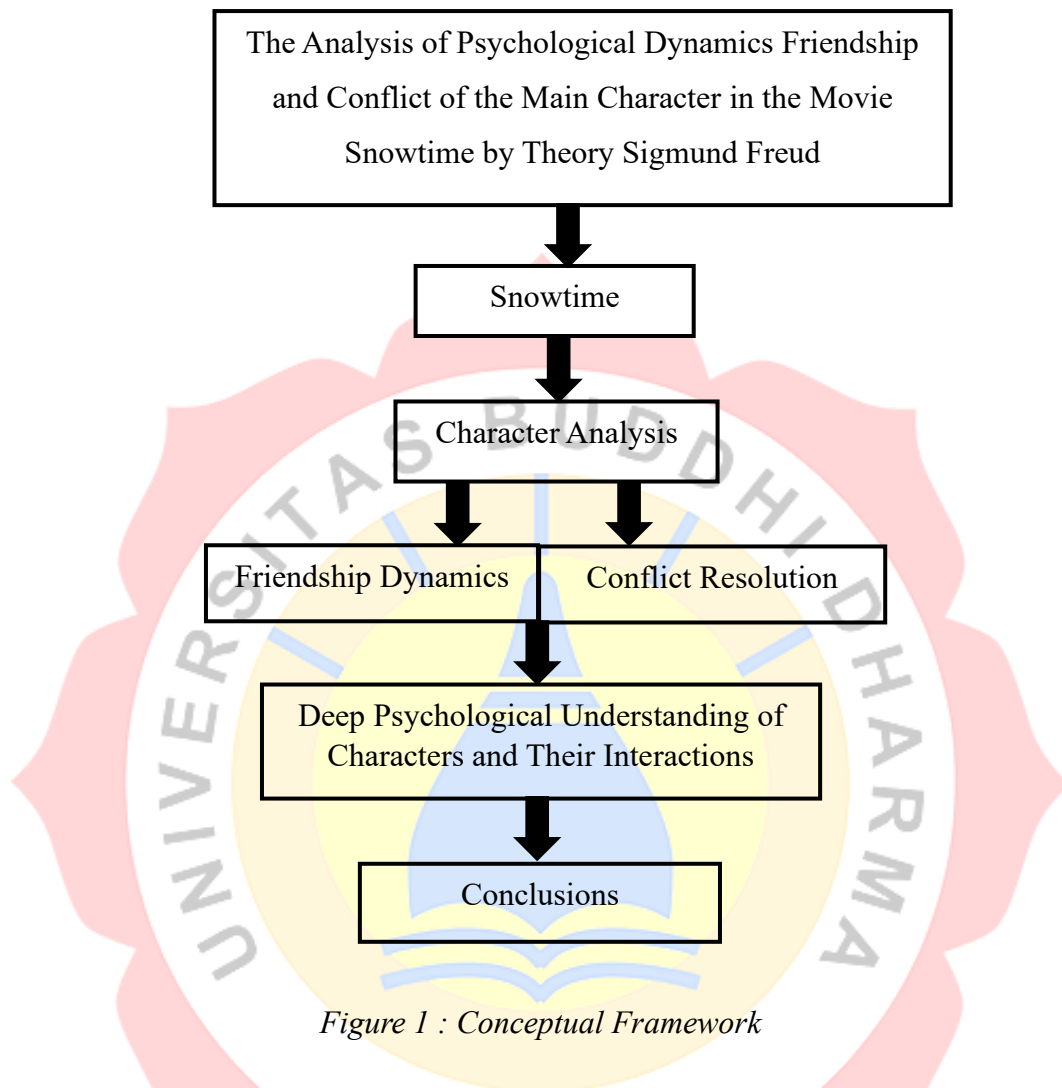


Figure 1 : Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows that the writer chose the movie "Snowtime" as the object and source of this research. To find out and complete the data, the writer watched the movie "Snowtime" to collect information and data from the movie. After collecting the data, the authors will analyze it using Sigmund Freud's psychological theories. Freud's psychoanalytic theories, particularly his concepts of the id, ego, and superego, provide a framework for understanding the unconscious relationships and motivations that shape human behavior. By applying these principles to the characters in "Snowtime", the analysis seeks to apply the main character's personality, relationship, and conflict principles supported by the underlying psychological structure.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are some studies relevant to the writer's analysis. One of these is a paper from 2019 by Yustina Fitriani, a student at the Nahdlatul Ulama University of East Kalimantan. The paper is, entitled "Analysis of Psychological Aspects of the Main Character in the movie Joker", is based on Sigmund Freud's Theory. This research is about finding out how to analyze the psychological aspects of the main character in the movie "Joker" through the perspective of Sigmund Freud's psychological theory. This analysis will explore how Freud's psychoanalytic concepts, such as id, ego, superego, self-defense mechanisms, and stages of psychosexual development, can explain the formation of Arthur Fleck's (Joker) personality, motivations, internal conflicts, and behaviors throughout the movie's narrative.

Furthermore, the research was conducted by Yeni Monalisa Gultom & Dwi Astarini 2018, a student of the faculty English Applied Linguistics Department, Postgraduate Program at State University of Medan, North Sumatera. Their thesis is entitled Psyche Structure Analysis of the Main Character in the Movie "Something The Lord Made" Based on Sigmund Freud's Theory. In their thesis, they analyze the psychic structure of the main character in the movie "Something the Lord Made" based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory. This research will examine how the main characters' Id, Ego, and Superego are manifested in his actions, words, and interactions throughout the movie. Using Freud's concepts, this research seeks to understand the motivations, internal conflicts, and personality dynamics of the main character, as well as how these psychiatric structures affect his character development in dealing with various events and relationships in the movies narrative.

The last is the thesis from the research by Dean Rahmat Fuadi & Suhendar 2019 in his research, the psychopath problem experienced by the characters David and Emily Callaway in the movie "Hide and Seek" through the perspective of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. This analysis will likely explore how Freud's psychoanalytic concepts, such as personality structure (id, ego, superego), self-

defense mechanisms, and stages of psychosexual development, can explain and provide a deeper understanding of the behaviors and psychological problems exhibited by both characters in the movie.

The similarity between these previous studies and this thesis lies in the use of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis and the same source of data, which is movie. Previous studies have also analyzed personality structures (id, ego, superego) to understand the main characters. However, there are significant differences. The thesis focuses on the dynamics of friendly relations and how these conflicts affect the formation of the personality of the characters. Unlike previous studies that generally analyze individual psychopathology or personality problems in isolation, this study specifically explores the interaction and mutual impact between characters in a movie.

2.2 Theory Literature

Literature has become a part of our lives. Many aspects are contained in literature, especially in the world of education. Literature is an art that uses language as a medium to express human experiences, thoughts, and feelings. According to Greil Marcus and Werner Sollors (2009), literature goes beyond the written text, encompassing everything that is spoken, expressed or created in any form. Individuals involved in literature often represent their own lives through these works. Literature serves as a reflection of language, society, culture and traditions. However, its value goes far beyond mere historical or cultural artifacts. Literature introduces us to new experiences, making it an integral part of the intellectual environment and a collection of works that are socially active in an era and group. From a historical perspective, an individual literary work is highly dependent on its context, thus becoming an indispensable element of its intellectual environment. Basically, literature is an important art form that is crucial to understanding the meaning of a work.

2.3 Movie

Movie is one of the media to convey stories, inspire the audience, and convey a message from the movie. According To (Michael Rabiger, 2013). movies have the flexibility to convey messages, either explicitly or implicitly. This creative freedom is supported by a variety of movie genres, each of which has its own appeal to fans. More than just entertainment, movies also have the power to educate, inspire, and awaken the emotions, thoughts, and imagination of its audience. Thus, movie serves as a multifunctional medium, capable of bringing a rich and immersive experience to the audience.

2.4 Psychology Theory

Sigmund Freud's psychological theory, known as psychoanalysis, is an important cornerstone in understanding the personality and mental dynamics of the human being. Freud suggested that personality is composed of three main components: id, ego, and superego. The id operates on the pleasure principle, driven by basic instinctual impulses and primitive needs. The Ego, which develops from the Id, functions on the principle of reality, in charge of mediating the demands of the Id with the limits of the outside world. The Superego represents the internalized moral standards and ideals from parents and society, acting as our conscience. It strives to suppress the id's impulses and to make the ego act in a moralistic rather than realistic way. The conflict between these three components is often a source of anxiety and can affect behavior. Freud also emphasized the role of the unconscious in shaping our thoughts, feelings and behavior, where past experiences, especially traumatic or repressed experiences, can significantly affect the individual. In a literary context, psychoanalysis is often used to analyze the hidden motivations of characters, the symbolism in the narrative, and the dynamics of relationships between characters, revealing the deeper layers of meaning of a work.

According to Sigmund Freud's (1923) psychoanalytic theory, personality is fundamentally understood as a dynamic interplay between three key psychic structures: the id, ego, and superego. Freud posited that an individual's character is not a singular entity, but rather a product of this ongoing interaction. These structures, operating largely within the unconscious mind, shape our thoughts,

feelings, and behaviors, ultimately defining our character. To analyze the literature more specifically, one or more theoretical approaches are needed to support the analysis. In this paper, the author will use the theory of character psychology.

Psychology is one of the modern theories used in English literature. The theory of character psychology is one of the most influential theories of modern literary criticism in analyzing works of English literature. This theory states that personality, including one's character, is formed from the dynamic interaction between the three main psychic structures: id, ego, and superego, and is influenced by the level of consciousness (conscious, pre-conscious, subconscious) and the stages of psychosexual development.

2.4.1 Id

The Id is the most basic and primitive component of the personality, completely unconscious and operating on the principle of pleasure. It is a storehouse of innate drives and instincts, such as the need to eat, drink and sexual satisfaction. The Id works to satisfy these wants and needs instantly, without considering reality, logic or social consequences.

For example, the character of a baby is a pure representation of the id. When the baby is hungry, he cries without pauses until his needs are met. There was no thought about whether there was food available, whether the parents were busy, or whether crying was annoying. The focus is solely on the immediate fulfillment of the impulse.

According to Sigmund Freud (1923) the id is the part of the self that always seeks immediate satisfaction from its impulses. It states that the id operates on the idea that every impulse must be fulfilled immediately, regardless of what the consequences may be. Over time, it is from this id that the ego (inner self) develops, which serves as an intermediary between the id and reality, as well as the superego (super-inner self), which represents moral values and social norms. However, the core of the id remains the impulsive and primal source of psychic energy within us.

2.4.2 Ego

Ego as the responsible part of one's mind. It develops from a more basic desire (Id) and acts like a mediator between that urge and the real world. The Ego follows the "reality principle", meaning that it tries to find realistic and acceptable ways to satisfy one's desires. Unlike the impulsive Id that wants instant gratification, the Ego understands that actions have consequences. So, it is possible to postpone the fulfillment of desires until the right time and place. The Ego uses rational thinking and planning to figure out how to meet one's needs without causing problems. Basically, the Ego is the "decision maker" of our personality. It is aware of reality, the demands of the Id, and the rules of the Superego (our internal sense of right and wrong), and tries to find a balance between the two to guide our actions.

2.4.3 Superego

The Ego is not a single, uniform entity, but has different levels, such as the ego-ideal and the superego. These concepts suggest that there are parts of the ego that are not always directly connected with our consciousness. In other words, there are aspects of our being, including the ideal values and internal morals that make up the ego-ideal and the superego, which work below the surface of consciousness and influence our behavior and thoughts without us always being explicitly aware of them. So while we may be aware of some aspects of our ego, there are other parts that remain hidden from direct awareness. Basically, Freud suggested that a part of our ego, called the superego (or ego-ideal), acts like our inner sense of right and wrong, similar to conscience. This Superego is not just a remnant of our initial desire; it is also a violent reaction to that desire. The development of the superego is very important because it reflects important lessons and morals that we learn from our parents and society. It carries their influence within us. So, while our basic impulse (of the id) may be to want something immediately (like someone's impulsive act), the superego steps in and says, "No, that's wrong. "If the impulse is stronger than our sense of right, we may still do it, but after that, we may end up feeling guilty or ashamed because our superego knows that we did something wrong. Think of the

superego as the part of us that has absorbed the rules and expectations of the world around us and tries to control our desires.

2.5 Friendship Dynamics

Friendship dynamics explores the intricate ways in which friendships are formed, developed, maintained, and sometimes dissolved. Friendship dynamics studies the social, emotional, and psychological processes that sustain these vital interpersonal bonds. Understanding friendship dynamics involves considering how individuals choose their friends, the factors that contribute to attraction and connection, the role that friends play in each other's lives, and the impact of friendships on well-being and development throughout a lifetime.

The development of friendship often follows a path from initial acquaintance to a more intimate and committed relationship. Factors such as closeness, similarity of values and interests, mutual self-disclosure, and positive interaction contribute to the deepening of friendship ties. Communication patterns, conflict resolution styles, and the ability to provide emotional and practical support are essential to maintaining friendships over time. Friendship has various important functions. They provide companionship, emotional support, a sense of belonging, opportunities for self-validation, and relief during times of stress. They can also contribute to personal growth, the development of social skills, and overall life satisfaction. Dynamics in a friendship, such as the balance of power, the degree of intimacy, and the presence of conflicts, can significantly affect the quality and longevity of the relationship.

2.6 Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is the process by which an individual or group tries to resolve a conflict or dispute constructively. How to avoid conflict can have a significant impact on emotions, behavior and relationships between individuals. the conflict that occurred in the movie "Snowtime!", between children's characters how the personality structure of each character affects their interactions, both in building friendships and in dealing with conflicts. Through this analysis, it is hoped that it interpersonal relationships, especially among children, and how non-conflicting

psychological relationships can affect life and suffering. By using concepts such as id, ego, and superego.

2.6.1 Unconscious Conflict

Freud believed that unconscious conflicts stemming from childhood experiences or unresolved problems could manifest in adult behavior. These conflicts can cause anxiety, neurosis, or even physical symptoms. This analysis will explore how characters in the movie "Showtime" might grapple with subconscious conflicts that affect their relationships and interactions. For example, characters who have difficulty forming close bonds may be seen struggling with unresolved issues from their past. For example, Luke was traumatized by the death of his father on the battlefield.

2.7 Deep Psychological Understanding of Characters and Their Interactions

To understand how conflict affects psychology and character in friendship in Snowtime through a Freudian lens, some key aspects of Freud's theory. First, character motivation is often rooted in unconscious drives, which consist of the id (Pleasure Principle), ego (reality principle), and superego (conscience and ideals). Conflict can give rise to pent-up impulses, forcing the ego to mediate between impulsive desires and the demands of reality and morals. For example, competition for leadership in a snow game might reveal a need for power (id drive) that is then moderated by group consideration (superego) through negotiation (ego).

Secondly, character actions are a manifestation of a complex interaction between subconscious motivation and consciousness. When characters encounter conflict, their actions can reveal the psychological defense mechanisms they use to cope with anxiety or stress. For example, a character who feels insecure in a friendship may act aggressively or withdraw as a form of self-defense. The analysis of these actions in the context of conflict will help us to be able to understand how situational stress affects apparent and underlying behavior.

Third, the relationship between characters is an arena in which individual psychological dynamics interact with each other and form patterns. Freud's theory also highlights the importance of childhood experiences in shaping later patterns of

relationships. Conflicts in friendships in the movie *Snowtime* can resurrect early relational dynamics or create new patterns. For example, how characters cope with betrayal or disagreement can reflect the degree of maturity of their ego and the influence of the superego in maintaining relationships.

2.8 Conclusion

By applying Freud's theory of character psychology to the characters in the movie "*Showtime*", this analysis provide a deeper understanding of their motivations, relationships and conflicts. It explore how unconscious drives, defense mechanisms, and unresolved issues contribute to the complex dynamics of friendship and conflict in the movie. This research contribute to a richer interpretation of the movie and offer insight into the enduring relevance of Freud's theory in understanding human behavior.

This study aims to investigate whether Sigmund Freud's theory of character psychology can provide insight into how the characters in the movie "*Snowtime*" manage friendships and how conflicts affect their psychology. Specifically, this study sought to determine if the psychological structure underlying the characters, as described by Freud, influences their behavior and mental state when faced with conflicts in their friendships.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

in this chapter, the writer would like to discuss some of the methods used in analyzing. The writer divides this chapter into five parts. Namely the research approach, subject matter, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, the writer uses a qualitative approach as a research method by using Ebooks, websites, and other sources. By using electronic books, websites, journals, articles, and sources as a reference to obtain information about this study. Thus, the writer analyzes the characters of the movie based on Freud's theory of character psychology to analyze the characterization of the characters.

3.2 Subject Matter

The subjects of this research are the characters in the movie, one of them named Luke and Sophie in the movie “*Snowtime*” directed by Jean-François Pouliot in 2015. The writer explains the problem of each character's personality structure that will affect their interactions, both in building friendships and in dealing with conflicts by using several types in character psychology theory. Some events that occur in the movie are caused by id, ego, and superego. There are also several topographies of the mind in this movie such as conscious, subconscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Most of the conflicts that occur are every character in this movie. But it is not impossible that other characters also have their own problems.

3.3 Data Source

The amount of research data taken from Jean-Francois Pouliot's movie *Snowtime* published in 2015 by the production company CarpeDiem movie & TV. The movie is an animated comedy. It has a collection of children as characters on this movie, they are figures that focus on the psychology of character. In addition to using the movie as the main data for the study, the writer also collected data from several

sources to understand the subject and carry out an analysis. Like previous research from Yustina Fitriani entitled "analysis of psychological aspects of the main character in the movie "Joker" based on Sigmund Freud's theory" in 2019, and also from Yeni Monalisa Gultom and Dwi Astarini "analysis of the authority structure of the main character" in 2019, and also from Yeni Monalisa Gultom and Dwi Astarini "analysis of the writer structure of the main based on Sigmund Freud's Theory". By collecting and analyzing the data, the writer understand how each character of the characters in the movie snowtime, they can be selected through psychological theories of characters such as, Character psychology, defense mechanisms, Friendship Dynamics, Conflict Resolution, Unconscious Conflict, and Deep Psychological Understanding of Characters and their Interactions

3.4 Data Collection

This study applies an online search to search effectively the data relating to the subject of this study, data collection is carried out by the writer through several stages. First, the writer determines the theories that relate to and support the subject of research. Second, selecting and applying topics that are in accordance with the theory and subject. Third, to apply the theory, the writer analyzed data sets from the Snowtime movie. Finally, the writer concludes.

3.5 Data Analysis

The next step after data collection is to analyze in detail all the data that has been collected. Next, the writer looks for related theories. namely Sigmund Freud's theory of character psychology. After that, the writer searches for and records quotes, lists all useful quotes, and finally makes a conclusion from the quote. Here is one example of narration in the movie.

PIERCE : It's all your fault. You and your stupid trumpet.

It was supposed to be a game. Cleo never hurt anyone.

(Time: 1:12:05)

From the narration above, Pierre blames Luke as the one who caused Cleo's death because the collapse of the snow castle happened under Luke's leadership.