

## David Kim's Personality Traits In "Searching" Movie Directed By Aneesh Chaganty

Siska<sup>1)</sup>\*, Irpan Ali Rahman<sup>2)</sup>

1) Universitas Buddhi Dharma (English Department, Social and Humanities, Jl. Imam Bonjol No.41 Karawaci Ilir Tangerang)

2) Universitas Buddhi Dharma (English Department, Social and Humanities, Jl. Imam Bonjol No.41 Karawaci Ilir Tangerang)

*siska.jfk@gmail.com, irpan.ali@ubd.ac.id*

### ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "David Kim's Personality Traits In "Searching" Movie Directed By Aneesh Chaganty". The purpose of this research is to analyze the personality of the main character David Kim. The object of research used is the movie "Searching" directed by Aneesh Chaganty and released in 2018. The movie "Searching" tells the story of a single father named David Kim who is trying to find the whereabouts of his missing daughter using technology in the form of social media. David Kim's personality that stands out in this movie is the reason why the author uses this movie as the object of research. The writer uses the Personality Traits Theory (1992) from Costa. The writer decided to use a qualitative method to find the results of this research. Based on the analysis, the writer found that there are fifty-three pieces of evidence with details from the neuroticism domain with twenty-five pieces of evidence, extraversion domain with six pieces of evidence, openness domain with one piece of evidence, agreeableness domain with eleven pieces of evidence, and conscientiousness domain with ten pieces of evidence. The most personality found in David Kim in this movie is from the neuroticism domain. The writer concludes that David Kim is a responsible and caring person, it's just that he had a bad experience that made him lose his way. But he is a person who tries to improve himself. Suggestions from the research can include analyzing other characters, using different theories, and taking morals from this movie.

*Keywords:* psychology, personality, character, movie, searching

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul "Sifat Kepribadian David Kim Dalam Film 'Searching' Yang Disutradarai Oleh Aneesh Chaganty". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa kepribadian tokoh utama David Kim. Objek penelitian yang digunakan adalah film "Searching" yang disutradarai oleh Aneesh Chaganty dan dirilis pada tahun 2018. Film "Searching" bercerita tentang seorang ayah tunggal bernama David Kim yang berusaha mencari keberadaan putrinya yang hilang dengan menggunakan

teknologi berupa media sosial. Kepribadian David Kim yang menonjol dalam film ini menjadi alasan penulis menggunakan film ini sebagai objek penelitian. Penulis menggunakan Teori Ciri-ciri Kepribadian (1992) dari Costa. Penulis memutuskan untuk menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menemukan hasil penelitian ini. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat lima puluh tiga bukti dengan rincian domain neuroticism dengan dua puluh lima bukti, domain extraversion dengan enam bukti, domain openness dengan satu bukti, domain agreeableness dengan sebelas bukti, dan domain conscientiousness dengan sepuluh bukti. Kepribadian yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam diri David Kim dalam film ini adalah dari domain neuroticism. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa David Kim adalah orang yang bertanggung jawab dan peduli, hanya saja dia memiliki pengalaman buruk yang membuatnya kehilangan arah. Namun ia adalah orang yang berusaha untuk memperbaiki diri. Saran dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa karakter lain, menggunakan teori yang berbeda, dan mengambil pesan moral dari film ini.

**Kata kunci:** psikologi, kepribadian, karakter, film, searching

## INTRODUCTION

Literature has numerous roles and functions that influence life around it. Literature is a source of information that is expressed in various kinds of works derived from experience, opinion, or creative imagination. There is no limit to imagining wildly and creatively so that work can develop better. Sollors (2009, p. xxiv), also stated literary means not only what is written but also what is voiced, what is expressed, and what is invented, in whatever form. Literature is not only in the form of text such as poetry, books, newspapers, documents, or others, but it can also be in a visual form such as one of them is a movie.

A movie is a moving visual work containing a combination of stories, images, sound, and text to present a story played by actors or actresses. Defined by Bacher (2007, p. 8), "Movie is all connected throughout a story with several actors: human or animals, cartoony, realistic or very stylized and, with lots of emotions, action, and fantastic worlds". This indicates that all elements in

the movie influence each other. The most important element is the actor or actress who plays in it. They play a character who has thoughts and performs actions that are related to psychology.

Psychology has become a part of creatures (especially humans) in everyday life. According to Wortman (1999, p. 4), Psychology is the scientific study of behavior, both external observable action and internal thought. Literature and psychology have different approaches to learning and analysis. Literature studies or analyzes a literary work created by a human or a character made by the author while psychology analyzes a real human being (who is born in the real world) like the writer from his or her behavior and the reaction of the audience of the work (Wellek and Warren, 1949, p. 11&75).

Despite their different functions in an analysis, literature and psychology can be a collaboration in deepening an analytical activity. As Aras (2015, p. 251) said that there is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human

beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts, and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, using varied concepts, methods, and approaches. The combination of the two creates not only complexity but fine details that allow for a broader scope of analysis. So that knowledge is not only limited to a reality but the world created by humans can also be used as a life lesson.

In a psychology that deals with human attitudes and behavior, it can be called personality. According to Costa et al. (2005, p. 25), Personality traits are often defined as “dimensions of individual differences in tendencies to show consistent patterns of thoughts, feelings, and actions”. Everyone has a different personality, even though they look the same but have different details. This makes each person have to recognize or at least pay attention to the other person for a moment to make an interaction.

There is one theory that can analyze a person's personality from Costa et al. which is called the Five Personality Traits theory. The content of the theory explains that there are 5 major domains with each having 6 facets that serve to explain in more detail the specific traits or an aspect that reflects each domain. Each domain or each facet has an opposite side. The following is a more complete explanation based on the journal “The five-factor model of personality and its relevance to personality disorders” (1992, p. 345) and the book “Personality Disorders and the Five-Factor Model of Personality” (2012, p.445-448).

### **1. Neuroticism vs Emotional Stability**

Neuroticism is a personality dimension that relates to a person's emotional adjustment. Neuroticism refers to negative emotions such as sadness and depression. Individuals who reflect neuroticism are worrying, temperamental, self-pitying, self-conscious, emotional, and vulnerable. The opposite is called emotional stability. Individuals who do not reflect neuroticism or emotional stability dominance are calm, even-tempered, self-satisfied, comfortable, unemotional, and Hardy. This domain has 6 facets which are anxiety, angry hostility, depression, self-consciousness, impulsiveness, and vulnerability.

### **2. Extraversion vs Introversion**

Extraversion is a personality dimension that relates to social interactions. Individuals who reflect extraversion are affectionate, joiner, talkative, active, fun-loving, and passionate. The opposite is called Introversion. Individuals who do not reflect extraversion or introversion dominant are reserved, loner, quiet, passive, sober, and unfeeling. This domain has 6 facets which are warmth, gregariousness, assertiveness, activity, excitement seeking, and positive emotions.

### **3. Openness vs Closedness**

Openness is a personality dimension that relates to intelligence, and openness to new experiences. Individuals who reflect openness are imaginative, creative, original, prefer variety, curious, and liberal. While the opposite is called closedness. Individuals who do not reflect

openness or closedness dominance are individuals who are down-to-earth, uncreative, conventional, prefer routine, uncurious, and conservative. This domain has 6 facets which are fantasy, aesthetics, feelings, actions, ideas, and value.

#### **4. Agreeableness vs Antagonism**

Agreeableness is a personality dimension that relates to the way a person treats others. Individuals who reflect agreeableness are soft-hearted, trusting, generous, acquiescent, lenient, and good-natured. While the opposite is called antagonism. Individuals who do not reflect agreeableness or antagonism dominance are ruthless, suspicious, stingy, antagonistic, critical, and irritable. This domain has 6 facets which are trust, straightforwardness, altruism, compliance, modesty, and tender-mindedness.

#### **5. Conscientiousness vs Undirectedness**

Conscientiousness is a personality dimension related to diligence, control, purposeful behavior, and organization. Individuals who reflect conscientiousness are conscientious, hardworking, well-organized, punctual, ambitious, and persevering. While the opposite is called undirectedness. Individuals who do not reflect conscientiousness or undirectedness dominance are negligent, lazy, disorganized, late, aimless, and quitting. This domain has 6 facets which are competence, order, dutifulness, achievement striving, self-discipline, and deliberation.

Starting from the description above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the personality of the main character David Kim in the Searching movie with problems that can be formulated as follows: How does the personality of David Kim presented in Searching movie based on personality traits analysis?

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**M** Any research methods can be used to create scientific papers. The qualitative method is one of the methods used to collect and analyze data. According to Bogdan, as cited in Fraenkel et al. (2009, p. 422), the qualitative method itself has 2 main important features such as data displayed in the form of words or images and data explanations from the writer's interpretation but still have to be supported by the theory used.

The research material used by the writer is a movie titled "Searching" by Aneesh Chaganty as a primary source. The movie searching was released in 2018 and directed by Aneesh Chaganty. For secondary sources, the writer also takes supporting data in the form of books, e-books, journals, theses, and websites related to this research (Choy, 2014, p. 102).

This research focuses on analyzing the main character, David Kim, with all the development or changes in his emotions and personality. To analyze this side of personality, the author decided to use a psychological approach with the big five personality traits theory from Costa et al. (1992).

There are several steps that the writer takes when conducting research. The writer watched the Searching movie until

it was finished and decided to analyze the personality of David Kim as the main character. Furthermore, the writer sorted and found a psychological theory, which is the theory of personality traits by Paul Costa Jr. that can be used as a basis for analyzing personality. In addition, the author also searched for data from books, journals, and articles on the internet related to the research. Next, the writer uses pieces of scenes, narratives, and dialogues in the film to analyze them with the big five domains and thirty facets to categorize each evidence in more detail. As a result, the author can draw conclusions from some data.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the analysis of David Kim's character in the movie Searching using the big five personality traits theory consisting of facets found in each domain.

### Neuroticism (Anxiety, Angry Hostility, Depression, Self-Consciousness)

a. **Pro Anxiety:** People who reflect this facet are easily anxious, worried, agitated, tense and nervous. Example:

**Data 1:**

(Time 00:32:31)

Abigail : "No, she definitely left at 9:00. Maybe even earlier."

David Kim : "**Did she say where she was going?**"

Abigail : "Not really."

David Kim : "**How'd she look? Was she worried? Did she look scared? Was she talking?**"

(Script Page 39-40)

In the scene and conversation above, we can see that David Kim is talking to Abigail who was in the study group with Margot

Kim on the night that David Kim called to remind her to take out the trash. David Kim is asking about where his daughter went and how Margot Kim felt, looked or looked that night. This shows a high level of anxiety and restlessness as he asks her successive questions.

**Data 2:**

(Time 00:38:20-00:38:44)

David Kim : "**Withdraw? What? Withdraw what money?**"

**Through the FaceTime video display, David takes the call on his own phone. Nervous as hell as to what he's about to hear.**

Detective Vick : "David, I also spoke to security at Venmo to find out more about the account Margot sent the \$2,500 to.

David Kim : "Yeah. Do they know who it belonged to?

Detective Vick : "It belonged to Margot."

David Kim : "**She...She sent the money to herself? What was she doing, running a laundering scheme?**"

Detective Vick : "That's what it looks like."

(Script Page 47)

In the scene and conversation above, Detective Vick provides information about Margot Kim buying a fake identity and withdrawing all the money. David Kim who looks confused is explained again by Detective Vick that the identity of the empty account that Margot Kim sent money to was herself. David Kim also wondered if his daughter was laundering money and according to Detective Vick, it could be. This shows David Kim's anxiety and unease about his daughter's actions.

b. **Pro Angry Hostility:** Anger hostility is a facet related to one's tendency to experience anger and emotions such as frustration and bitterness. Example:

**Data 1:**

(Time 00:59:52-01:00:09)

David Kim : ***"All I'm trying to do is to help you find my daughter!"***

Detective Vick : ***"I know. But you can't see things clearly."***

David Kim : ***"Who's the one who brought you the car? Who's the one who found the lake and brought you to the car? If it wasn't for me...not you...you and I would both be thinking that my Margot ran away, but because of me, we..."***

(Script Page 68)

In the scene and conversation above, we see David Kim and Detective Vick arguing because of a viral video on social media showing David Kim attacking a teenage boy. Detective Vick feels sorry for involving David Kim in this case and intends to expel him. David Kim also defended himself that what he did was intended to help him find his daughter and he also mentioned that thanks to him, Margot's last location could be found. In addition, Detective Vick also said he could not think with a clear head or high temper.

#### **Data 2:**

(Time 00:59:23-01:01:59)

David Kim : ***"Don't lie to me. Don't walk away from me. Don't walk away. Hey."***

***David pushes Derek's shoulder. David suddenly shoves Derek. Derek shoves back. And then David clocks the boy in the face. The camera frantically runs to the frenzy as Derek's friends wrestle a crazed David away.***

People : ***"Hey! Stop! Stop! Stop! Hey! Hey! Stop! Son of a bitch! Shit! Oh, shit! Get off!"***

David Kim : ***"What'd you do to her?! What'd you do to her?!"***

(Script Page 70)

In the scene and conversation above, David Kim sees Derek Ellis's Facebook status which indecently states that Margot is with him. David Kim gets angry and tries to locate Derek Ellis. David Kim goes to a movie theater and meets with Derek Ellis. He immediately asked Margot's whereabouts but was ignored by Derek Ellis and eventually led to a beating. This shows David Kim's anger where he does not hesitate to do physical violence against others to get an answer.

#### **c. Pro Depression**

People who reflect this tend to easily experience feelings of sadness, hopelessness, guilt and loneliness. Example:

(Time 00:47:41-00:48:12)

Detective Vick : ***"Even fish-n-chips. Using the information on her account, we traced her to a Kirchick's Diner, ten miles outside Pittsburgh. I spoke to her and her manager, who confirmed with CCTV that she was on a shift. Checks out."***

David Kim : ***"I didn't know her. I didn't know my daughter."***

(Script Page 56)

In the scene and conversation above, Detective Vick gives the results of his findings regarding people who interact with Margot Kim on "YouCast" broadcasting platform. David Kim also said that he did not

know his daughter. This shows the side of David Kim who feels guilty or failed as a father.

**d. Pro Self-Consciousness**

People who reflect this tend to feel embarrassment and shame. Example:

*(Time 00:24:11-00:24:23)*

David Kim : "I'm calling to report a missing person."

911 Operator : "Okay, who is this regarding?"

David Kim : "**Uh, my daughter. I know I should've called sooner. I just thought that...**"

911 Operator : "That's okay, sir"

*(Script Page 28)*

In the scene and conversation above, it can be seen that David Kim called 911 to report his missing daughter and he feels that he should have reported from the beginning. This shows David Kim's regretful side and realizes that he should have acted sooner by reporting to the authorities.

**Extraversion (Warmth, Positive Emotions)**

**a. Pro Warmth**

People who reflect warmth is caring, friendly behavior, like others and easily form deep friendships with others. Example:

*(Time 00:08:13-00:08:29)*

David Kim : "**No problem, but meant to ask. How did the final go today?**"

Margot Kim : "Fine. Even if I bombed it, Mr. Lee wouldn't let me fail."

David Kim : "**I doubt you bombed it. You work hard. And I'm proud of you for that.**"

*(Script Page 12)*

In the scene above, David Kim shows Margot Kim's academic concern by asking about her exam results that day. After learning about his daughter's answer that she was not sure about her exam results, David Kim tried to calm and support his daughter. David Kim also provides positive support and motivation where he is proud of his daughter who has worked hard. This shows the affectionate and care that David Kim has for his daughter.

**b. Pro Positive Emotions**

People who reflect this facet are usually feel joy, cheerful, optimistic, and often laugh easily. Example:

*(Time 00:04:27-00:04:35)*

Shows vary with Margot's piano practice notes with her mom, until the big day arrives. Margot finishes playing her song. She bows. The audience claps, but Pam and David go nuts. Pam jumps with joy.

David Kim : "**Yes! Bravo!**"

*(Script Page 7)*

In the scene and conversation above, we see Margot giving a special performance of playing the piano in front of many people. After successfully playing it, the audience applauded while David Kim and Pamela Nam Kim stood up and jumped with joy to see their daughter's successful performance. This shows David Kim's happiness and pride in Margot Kim's successful piano performance.

**Openness (Feelings)**

**a. Opposite Feelings**

People who do not reflect feelings facet are less emotional and do not value their or others emotional condition as much. Example:

*(Time 01:11:23-01:12:00)*

Peter : "Do you want to know why she hated those piano lessons? It's because every time she would walk in, she would see that thing and she would think about her mother."

David Kim : "She told you that? She told you that and not me? Why?"

Peter : "Because you never asked. Ever since Pam, you stopped talking to Margot about the only thing that's been on her mind the last two years. She needed you to talk to her...not the other way around." Peter sits down across a pensive David, who doesn't say anything for what seems like an eternity.

David Kim : "***I just thought it would fix itself.***"

*(Script Page 79-80)*

In the scene and conversation above, seen after David Kim released his grip on her hand and asked why they both consumed marijuana. Peter replied that it would make Margot Kim open up to feelings and start telling stories. Peter also emphasized that Margot did not like piano lessons because it would remind her of her mother. Peter mentions David who has never asked or talked to his daughter about her thoughts over the past two years. David thought that the feelings and thoughts would heal on their own. This shows David Kim's insensitivity to his daughter's emotional state after her mother died. David Kim didn't have any bad intentions but he just

thought it would heal over time. But in reality Margot Kim really needs her father to care and talk to her.

### **Agreeableness (Trust, Altruism, Compliance)**

#### **a. Pro Trust**

A person who reflects this facet is someone who believes that others are well-meaning and honest. Example:

*(Time 00:49:52-00:50:00)*

David Kim : "***Okay.***" *(David chuckle)*  
***Look, I hope you know how thankful I am that you were assigned to us.***"

Detective Vick : "I just wish there wasn't a case to be assigned to."

*(Script Page 57)*

In the scene and conversation above, when David Kim almost feels desperate when he says he doesn't know his daughter completely, Detective Vick comforts him by telling the story of his son's mischief as a child. David Kim smiled and expressed gratitude that his daughter's case was handled by Detective Vick. This shows David Kim's full trust and hope in Detective Vick to solve this case and find his daughter.

#### **b. Opposite Trust**

People who do not reflect this facet tend to be skeptical and cynical and perceive others as dangerous or dishonest. Example:

*(Time 00:39:26-00:39:39)*

David Kim : "Why would she do that? She called me three times in the middle of the night. Three times she called me. Why?!"

Detective Vick : "We are going to figure out why. So what I want to look for now..."

David Kim : "**No, no, no, no. I know my daughter. She did not run away.**"  
(Script Page 48)

In the scene and conversation above, David Kim is confused about the reason why his daughter called 3 times. Detective Vick also said he would find out other reasons or evidence but was immediately refuted by David Kim where he knew his daughter very well and it was impossible for his daughter to run away. This shows the side of David Kim who believes in his own beliefs and does not believe the allegations of escape by detective Vick.

**c. Pro Altruism**

People who reflect this facet have an active concern and care for the well-being of others and a willingness to help others in need. Example:

(Time 00:03:38-00:03:45)

David records a selfie video, running alongside Pam.

David Kim : "**Video log 3.7. I have reason to believe my wife is a robot. Can seemingly run for mile. Wait up.**"

Pam makes a face to the camera, full of energy.

(Script Page 5)

In the scene and conversation above, it shows David Kim recording a video of running with his wife. The exercise is one of the efforts to treat his wife's cancer. While running, David Kim smilingly praises his wife like a robot and motivates her to be enthusiastic.

This shows that he is a husband who cares and is happy to accompany his wife to exercise.

**d. Pro Compliance**

People who reflect this facet tend to be submissive or obedient to others, inhibit acts of aggression, are gentle and forgive and forget. Example:

(Time 00:07:22-00:07:32)

David Kim : "Maybe we should keep the trash in your room? Huh? Maybe the smell will remind you."

Margot Kim : "**I'm sorry, Dad. It won't happen again.**"

David Kim : "**Okay.**"

(Script Page 10)

In the scene and conversation above, David Kim reprimands his daughter for forgetting to take out the trash. Margot Kim also promised not to do it again. David Kim immediately agreed as a sign of forgiving his daughter's actions. This shows the side of David Kim who forgets and forgives his daughter's mistake which does not make it a big problem.

**Conscientiousness (Order, Dutifulness, Self-Discipline, Deliberation)**

**a. Pro Order**

People who reflect this facet are orderly, tidy or well-organized. They keep everything in its proper place. Example:

(Time 00:07:04-00:07:26)

Margot Kim : "Hey, Dad."

David Kim : "Hey, sweetheart. How's it going?"

Margot Kim : "Um...Good. What's up with the FaceTime?"

David Kim : *"Oh, I'm glad you asked. What is wrong with this picture?"*

Margot Kim : "I'm about to be in trouble, aren't I?"

David Kim : "Yes."

David steps out of the frame to reveal an overflowing trash can behind him. Margot now knows exactly what she forgot.

Margot Kim : "Yup."

David Kim : *"Maybe we should keep the trash in your room? Huh? Maybe the smell will remind you."*

*(Script Page 10)*

In the scene and conversation above, David Kim calls Margot Kim to remind her that she forgot to take out the full trash. This shows David Kim's neat side and his attention to the cleanliness of the house where the trash cans in the house that are full should be emptied again.

#### **b. Pro Dutifulness**

People who reflect this facet take their moral obligations and ethics seriously. Example:

*(Time 00:52:18-00:52:34)*

We hear a car engine at full throttle . Then Ring. Ring. Ring.

David Kim : *"Vick, wake up! I know why she was at that intersection. She wasn't leaving town. She was driving to the spot she's been visiting for the past five months. It's 3:45 a.m. I'm headed there now."*

*(Script Page 58-59)*

In the scene and conversation above, David Kim immediately left in his car at 3:45am when he found out where Margot Kim was last seen. He also did not forget to immediately call Detective Vick to tell her about this. This shows the side of David Kim who is very responsible and ready when he gets a new clue as to where Margot Kim was last seen. From this, David Kim also looks reliable at the request of Detective Vick who asked for his help. With various efforts he can find out the last location of his daughter.

#### **c. Pro Self-Discipline**

People who reflect this facet can start a task and do it until finished, even though feel bored and get other distractions. Example:

*(Time 00:11:02-00:11:11)*

Peter : "Hey. Look, Davy. Do you think that maybe you should just..."

David Kim : "Dude, everything's fine."

Suddenly, Peter's Doorbell rings and Peter looks to the window.

Peter : *"Hey, I got to go. But send me that recipe. Please? Thank you."*

David Kim : "Yeah."

Peter : "Love you. Bye."

David Kim : "Bye."

Beep, Beep, Beep. The call ends and the FaceTime video display remains. *David drags the recipe onto Peter's iMessage window and hits send.*

*(Script Page 15)*

In the scene and conversation above, it shows that Peter has to leave and he asks David Kim to send him a recipe. David Kim said yes and immediately sent the recipe after Face Time was off. This shows the side of David Kim who accepted a task and completed it even though he received a distraction in the form of a tense situation and felt uneasy or anxious after the family discussion with Peter.

**d. Pro Deliberation**

People who reflect this aspect are very careful and considerate. Example:

*(Time 00:22:41-00:23:12)*

David's typing on his IMessage:

He's in the middle of a composing a long, angry text to Margot. He airs all of his grievances - skipping school, cancelling piano, stealing money ("?!?"), not communicating about the overnight trip, avoiding trash errands - before sarcastically telling Margot to enjoy the rest of her trip because he's going to kill her when she gets home in the AM. ***But rather than hastily sending the message, David doesn't hit send. Instead, he slowly highlights the entire rant and deletes it. In its place, he types and send it:***

David Kim : ***"Spoke to Isaac's mom. Call when you get reception."***

*(Script Page 26)*

In the scene and conversation above, after David Kim asks the

whereabouts of Margot Kim from Isaac's piano teacher and mother, he looks very confused and angry. He then wrote a very long and quite rude text where he was really disappointed and would punish Margot Kim if she was at home later. Soon, he deleted the whole message and changed it to a short, more formal text. This shows a side of David Kim that although he is angry, he can think twice that the text message is very inappropriate if he sends it to his daughter so he changes it to another message and sends it.

**e. Opposite Deliberation**

People who do not reflect this facet are often hasty and act or speak without considering the consequences. Example:

*(Time 01:00:10-01:00:22)*

Detective Vick : ***"We don't know that she didn't run away. She had cash in her car. But what we do know is that a 17-year-old boy is in the hospital..."***

David Kim : "He's gonna be fine."

Detective Vick : ***"You broke his jaw!"***

*(Script Page 69)*

In the scene and conversation above, it can be seen that Detective Vick is angry and disappointed because David Kim went to a teenage boy named Derek Ellis and beat him because he was emotional seeing his Facebook status saying Margot Kim was with him with indecent words. This shows the side of David Kim who has high emotions and does not think before

act. His actions can make someone injured and hospitalized.

## CONCLUSION

**B**ased on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found that literature does not always have to be in writing but something that can be seen such as a movie. The movie itself has many important elements, one of which is a character with his character. A character has thoughts and actions which are related to psychology and in more detail are called personalities. From this it can be seen that literature and psychology can be very closely linked to expand the range of analysis of a phenomenon.

For example, one of the personality theories called big five personality traits from Costa et al. can be used to describe the personality of the characters in the Searching movie. David Kim's personality trait that is found the most is in terms of the Neuroticism domain with 6 evidences. David Kim is shown to be proven as a person who has high anxiety in the process of searching for his missing daughter. His high anxiety and emotional anger can make him act carelessly, hurt others, and worsen communication with his daughter. However, the other domains show a side of David Kim that is actually very caring and fully responsible for finding his missing daughter.

## REFERENCES

- Aras, G. (2015). Personality and Individual Differences: Literature in Psychology- Psychology in Literature. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 185, 250–257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.03.452>
- Bacher, Hans. (2007). *Dreams Worlds: Production Design for Animation* (1st ed.). CRC Press.
- Choy, L. T. (2014). The Strengths and Weaknesses of Research Methodology: Comparison and Complimentary between Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 19(4), 99–104. <https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-194399104>
- Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). The Five-Factor model of personality and its relevance to personality disorders. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 6(4), 343–359. <https://doi.org/10.1521/pedi.1992.6.4.343>
- Costa, Paul. T., Jr. and Widiger, Thomas Arthur. (2012). *Personality Disorders and the Five-Factor Model of Personality* (3rd ed.). American Psychological Association.
- Fraenkel, Jack R. and Wallen, Norman E. (2009). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* (7th ed.). The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- Marcus, Greil, and Sollors, Werner. (2009). *A New Literary History of America*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University.
- Wellek, Rene and Warren, Austin. (1949). *Theory of Literature*. Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.
- Wortman, Camille B. and Loftus, Elizabeth F. (1999). *Psychology*. (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill Companies.