Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Studies

Depression is a mental disorder which prevents individuals from significant difficulty in personal, family, social, educational, occupational, and/or other important areas of functioning. Depression is the common cold of psychiatry because of its frequency of diagnosis, as has been stated by Seligman (1973). It is usually quite easy to see when someone is depressed. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), depression is a common mental disorder, characterized by sadness, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, feelings of tiredness and poor concentration.

Freud (1917) states that depression or melancholia could result from mourning for an objective loss, such as the loss of a valued relationship through death or a romantic break-up, which results in subjective loss as well. The depressed individual has identified with the object of affection through an unconscious, narcissistic process called the libidinal cathexis of the ego. Freud also argued that some cases of depression could be linked to loss or rejection by a parent, depression is like a grief that often occurs as a reaction to the loss of an important relationship. Many people describe depression as "living in a black hole", or having a feeling of impending doom. However, some people with depression do not feel sad at all, they feel lifeless, empty, and apathetic, or even feel angry, aggressive, and restless.

Song is one example of literature. Song is also a language in a set art of melodies. It is one way of expressing passion. When we listen to a song's lyrics alongside a melancholic or lilting melody, we're often bombarded by intense and deeply meaningful feelings that would not be the same were we to simply read those words. A song is a musical composition with at least one melody, a vocal line, and words, usually following one of several culturally specific repetitive structures (e.g., verse-chorus; verse-refrain; verse-chorus-bridge). At least from the early modern period, actual songs compete with idealized songs in a body of lyric poetry where song is sometimes scheme and sometimes trope. (Eka Rosita, 2019)

Song lyrics that contain stories can do the work of plot and of character, sometimes isolating songwriter or singer, and sometimes linking them to a milieu beyond what readers are shown. Accounts of song as poetry is inferior, as its other, or as its unreachable ideal—while historically prominent—do not consider the variety of literary uses in English that songs—historically attested and fictional; popular, vernacular, and "classical"— continue to find. Moreover, the song has genres from pop to rock, from jazz to beat. One of the genres is genre Progressive Rock. Its popularity began from the 60s era in England and peaked in the 70s era. Progressive Rock created a new element from combining elements from rock, jazz and classical music.

Dream Theater is one of the leading progressive metal groups in the world today. First formed in 1985 under the name Majesty. Founded by John Petrucci, John Myung, and Mike Portnoy, while they were studying at the "Berklee College of

Music" in Boston, Massachusetts. They then dropped out of their college to concentrate more on the band that would eventually become Dream Theater.

In 1997, Mike Varney of Magna Carta Records invited Mike Portnoy to form a "progressive supergroup band" to create an album, and this was the first in a long series of side projects for Dream Theater members. The band members consisted of Mike Portnoy on drums, John Petrucci on guitar, Tony Levin on bass, and Jordan Rudess on keyboards, who had finished with the Dixie Dregs. The band was called Liquid Tension Experiment, and would be a medium for Portnoy and Petrucci to approach Jordan Rudess to join Dream Theater. In 1999, he accepted an offer to become Dream Theater permanent keyboardist, replacing Derek Sherinian.

With another new member, Dream Theater began writing and recording their next album at BearTracks Studio. As a result of an ultimatum from Portnoy, the label gave the band the freedom to be creative. The band starts to follow up on "Metropolis-Part 2" a complete concept album, with stories revolving around themes such as reincarnation, murder and betrayal. In 1999, Metropolis Pt. 2: Scenes from a Memory was released. which was hailed as the band's masterpiece, although it only reached Number 73 on the United States album chart.

The Dream Theater album Scene from A Memory has been chosen as a research object because of its unique pattern. It contains storytelling like a stage play story in Progressive rock genre. Progressive rock has unique compositions such as lyrics with complex delivery and sometimes elusive narrative, covering themes such as science fiction, fantasy, history, religion, war, love, and madness. Some early 70s progressive rock bands featured lyrics that concerned left-wing politics and social

issues. Another reason progressive rock's concept album, in which a theme or story line is explored throughout an entire album in a manner similar to a film or a play. The concept of Scenes from a Memory is that it is a sequel to Metropolis, though the main concept is very different. While Metropolis was a largely abstract song thought to be about two brothers and Rome, Scenes of A Memory changes all this. The Miracle and The Sleeper are introduced as brothers, Edward and Julian, who both love the same woman, Victoria, who represents Metropolis. In this way, the album has little to do with the original song lyrically, though it does follow similar themes and borrows many of the musical cues from the song. The album became a great success in the early 20s. From writing the concept, the band had a reference from the movies such as Dead Again in 1991. This conceptual album that includes movies such as references was influenced by the band Pink Floyd's The Wall, who have references in the movie The Shining 1980.

The lyrics and poetry have the similarity in using verbal words that are written in the poetical way and also expressing the lyricist's feelings and emotions. The song lyrics contain themes such as romance, social and politic, life and death, and also depression. The portraying of song lyrics is aimed when the words that are included in the song lyrics are described or presented, so the people could easily know the meaning of the song lyrics. The lyricists also express their feelings and emotion through the lyrics. The objective of the lyricist is to establish the emotional responses in the listener, andwhere the music that focused on underscore the telling of the story of the song and reinforce the emotions its writer was attempting to articulate (Wall, 2003:23). The lyricist is hoping the listeners of the songs would understand what the lyricists feel by communicating their feelings and emotions

through their lyrics. The one feeling and emotion that could be represented in the song lyrics is depression.

Roland Barthes (1915 – 1980) is one of the most recognize names in the field of Semiotics. His Semiotic Theory has been the inspiration behind many aspiring students and teachers alike. His rise to fame coincided with the release of his 1957 book Mythologies, which was a collection of essays he had authored. The public was so fascinated by his ideas that his opinion was often sought in the public arena.

Signs range from speech, body language and symbols to paintings, music and Morse code. Barthes' Semiotic Theory broke down the process of reading signs and focused on their interpretation by different cultures or societies. According to Barthes, signs had both a signifier, being the physical form of the sign as we perceive it through our senses and the signified, or meaning that is interpreted. Barthes also believed that every ideological sign is either a Denotative sign system or a Connotative sign system. A Denotative sign, which is a strictly descriptive system, is the result of the signifier image and the signified concept combining. A Connotative sign is one that has lost its historical meaning. This could be due to a number of things including: changes in culture or terminology, an event, or even just evolution.

In reading the song lyric, someone not only read or looked at the words that were lined up in the song lyric but he/she also tries to understand the meaning of the song lyric. In the album *Metropolis 2: Scene from a Memory,* the lyrics contain the portrayal of depression from dream and hallucination phenomena. As stated by Webster's New World College Dictionary, there are five meanings of dream: 1.

"the sequence of sensations, images, thoughts, etc. Passing the mind of the sleeping person", 2. "the marvelous vision of the conscious mind; daydreaming; fantasy", 3. "a state, such as an abstraction or daydream, where such daydreams occur", 4. "sweet wishes or aspirations", 5. "something very beautiful, charming, transitory, as to seem like a dream".

Depression, the most common mood disorder, is characterized by loss of energy or interest, difficulty of concentrating, feelings of regret or failure, and changes in appetite, among other symptoms. Patients with depression also have important sleep disturbances and recurrent nightmares, which are associated with suicidality. Understanding the dream phenomenon then progresses with the development of history and science. If in the past the dream was only linked as a premonition, in later times the understanding of the dream began to penetrate into the wider field such as science and psychology. In relation to psychology, Sigmund Freud is a person who has a huge contribution to dream and psychoanalysis in general. Through his book *The Interpretation of Dream*, Freud provides a new understanding of how the phenomenon of dream can occur in the vision of psychoanalysis.

There are similar conditions namely hallucination. Sleep hallucinations are different from dreams, and they feel more real than dreams do. A person may know instantly when they wake from a dream that they were just dreaming but are not any more. In a sleep hallucination, they may not be able to figure out what is real and what is not for several minutes. Freud stated "Perhaps it may be a general characteristic of hallucinations to which sufficient attention has not hitherto been

paid that in them something that has been experienced in infancy and then forgotten re-emerges something that the child has seen or heard at a time when he could still hardly speak and that now forces its way into consciousness, probably distorted and displaced owing to the operation of forces that are opposed to its re-emergence." It means that there are similarities between dreams and hallucinations which come from the unconscious that tries to surface but is held back, so it is usually in the subconscious.

Dream and hallucination are basically psychological symptoms that can be analyzed scientifically. Both are the products of the human unconscious. According to Freud, the unconscious actually controls most of the human psyche. Desires that are not accepted by the ego will be repressed into the unconscious and usually appear in dreams. The representation of the character of people who experience depression and hallucinations can be seen in the characters or speakers in the album Dream Theater Metropolis part 2 Scene from a Memory. This research will focus on ten song lyrics Dream Theater album: Metropolis part 2 Scene from a Memory that includes 1. "Scene One: Regression" by John Petrucci, 2. "Scene Two: II. Strange Deja Vu" by Mike Portnoy, 3. "Scene Three: I. Through My Words" by John Petrucci, 4. "Scene Three: II. Fatal Tragedy" by John Myung, 5. "Scene Four: Beyond This Life" by John Petrucci, 6. "Scene Five: Through Her Eyes" by John Petrucci, 7. "Scene Six: Home"   by Mike Portnoy, 8. "Scene Seven: II. One Last Time" by James LaBrie, 9. "Scene Eight: The Spirit Carries On" by John Petrucci, 10. "Scene Nine: Finally Free" by Mike Portnoy. The process by which underlying desires are translated into manifest content is called dreamwork. The goal of dreamwork is to convert forbidden desires into non-threatening forms,

thereby reducing anxiety and allowing us to continue sleeping. Dreamwork involves secondary processes of condensation, displacement, and elaboration. This research will reveal character tendency that portrays depression that expresses sadness, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, feelings of tiredness and poor concentration.

Based on the background of the study album *Metropolis part II: Scene from a Memory* ("SFAM") by Dream Theater, the story is most used in the song lyrics and reflect the storyline of the album. This storyline from one song to another that is connected is the most important aspect that makes this album become more meaningful than the other album. Because the album is so complex and contains a storyline for the research, the writer will prove that "SFAM" has a portrayal of depression and get a deeper analysis of the portrayal of depression in the album Metropolis part 2: Scene from a Memory.

1.2   Research Question

How is the issue of depression portrayed in the album Dream Theater "*Metropolis part 2 Scene from a Memory*"?

1.3   Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to analyze the depression that is portrait from the main character action through choice of word and plot highlights has in *Metropolis part 2 Scene from a Memory*"

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study will focus on analyzing the lyrics of the song which is the monologue of the main character that shows depression in the album *Metropolis part 2: Scene from a memory*.

1.5 Significant of the study

This study is significant to contribute as a reference of the psychoanalysis criticism in literature, especially song's lyric. Hopefully, this study is useful to enrich the knowledge about how psychoanalysis works in literature especially for the English Department Student who would like to understand the application of psychoanalysis from the album Metropolis part 2: Scene from a Memory.

1.6 Previous Related Study

There have been several other studies regarding the issue of psychoanalysis and dream analysis. Bobi Maesya, a student from Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah of Jakarta. His research entitled Dream and Hallucinations Analysis in a *Monster calls* Film. The author notes that there are certainly wide differences regarding the different generations. The author describes the data in the film such as describing the characterization of the main character and analyzing the meaning behind the dreams and hallucinations experienced by the main character. The interpretation of Dream Theory by Sigmund Freud is used to dismantle the meaning contained in main character dreams and hallucinations. dreams and hallucinations and the three stories in them are not meaningless but related to the main character's mental condition. Overall, this analysis shows how destructive, depression, and

anxiety conflicts that can be considered as analogies of main character id showed the melancholia disorder experienced by main character.

The second one was discussed by Wiwin Widyawati, a student from Jurusan Tarbiyah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam (STAIN) Ponorogo (2014). Her research entitled AN ANALYSIS OF DEPRESSION ON THE MAIN CHARACTER KYLE KINGSON ON THE BEASTLY FILM. This research is a literary criticism which uses a psychological approach. It employs literary criticism because the writer conducts discussion of literary works which are related with the personality of the main character in the Beastly film namely Kyle Kingson. The findings showed that there are five symptoms of depression from the main character Kyle Kingson namely, (1) feeling sad or unhappy, (2) loss of interest or pleasure daily activity that be loved before, (3) easy to be angry or easy to be offended, (4) difficult to take decision, less to concentrate, (5) feeling worthless, guilty and always thinking about past failures. Moreover, Kyle can solve his depression by himself and Zola and Will make Kyle confidence with his ugly face

The third one was discussed by Rahadiyan G. Respati, 2013. Her research entitled AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE DREAM THEATER'S 5th ALBUM "METROPOLIS PART.2: SCENES FROM A MEMORY" [Jurnal dosen]. In this research, the writer analyzed figurative language in song lyrics of Dream Theater's Album 5th "Metropolis part.2: Scenes from a memory". The writer used qualitative research and content analysis in order to answer the research problems. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use

by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted to listening to the song. This study is aimed at describing the existence of figurative and moral lessons in the lyrics of Dream Theater's song.

From the previous research above, they have a similar approach and similar issue, which is Psychoanalytical study and dream analysis. These previous studies help the writer to analyze the deeper aspects of the characterization relating to psychological issues, especially depression in literary works. This study is different with the previous studies above, because the writer of this study use dream analyzed to analyze portrayal of depression of the main character with different source of the data by using theories from three step to analyze the symptoms and traits of each analyzed portrayal depression that main character had and strengthened by using Freud's structure of psychoanalysis and dream analysis.