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## ANALYSIS THE EFFECTS OF TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE ON CHARACTER ANAKIN SKYWALKER IN STAR WARS : ROTS (2005)

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**ABSTRACT;** *This research is titled “Analysis of the Effects of Traumatic Experiences on the Character of Anakin Skywalker in Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith (2005).” The 2005 film Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith narrates the transformation of Anakin Skywalker from a heroic figure into a villain, largely driven by traumatic experiences in his past. The aim of this study is to analyze how these past traumas influence Anakin's behavior and personality throughout the events in the film. The study focuses on identifying both the causes and effects of Anakin's traumatic experiences in the movie. This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach. The data collection process includes several steps: watching the film, reading the movie script, identifying relevant data, classifying it, and reducing it. The study distinguishes between two types of data: primary and secondary. The primary data is derived from the movie script of Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith (2005) by George Lucas, while the secondary data is gathered from additional sources such as e-books, e-journals, and articles. The findings of this study reveal two main points. First, it identifies the causes of Anakin Skywalker's past traumatic experiences. Second, it explains how these traumas affect his behavior and personality when similar incidents trigger them in the course of the movie. These effects manifest in the form of newly developed emotions such as fear, anger, and sadness.*

**Keywords:** *Traumatic Experiences, Fear, Anger, Sadness, Star Wars: Revenge Of The Sith.*

**ABSTRAK;** Penelitian ini berjudul “Analisis Dampak Pengalaman Traumatis terhadap Karakter Anakin Skywalker dalam *Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith* (2005).” Film *Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith* yang dirilis pada tahun 2005 mengisahkan tentang transformasi Anakin Skywalker dari sosok heroik menjadi seorang penjahat, yang sebagian besar didorong oleh pengalaman traumatis di masa lalu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana trauma masa lalu tersebut memengaruhi perilaku dan kepribadian Anakin di sepanjang peristiwa dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini berfokus pada identifikasi penyebab dan dampak dari pengalaman traumatis Anakin dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Proses pengumpulan data meliputi beberapa langkah: menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data yang relevan, mengklasifikasikannya, dan mereduksinya. Penelitian ini membedakan antara dua jenis data: primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari naskah film *Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith* (2005) karya George Lucas, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh

dari sumber-sumber tambahan seperti e-book, e-journal, dan artikel. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkap dua poin utama. Pertama, mengidentifikasi penyebab pengalaman traumatis Anakin Skywalker di masa lalu. Kedua, menjelaskan bagaimana trauma tersebut memengaruhi perilaku dan kepribadiannya ketika kejadian serupa memicunya dalam film. Efek ini terwujud dalam bentuk emosi yang baru berkembang seperti ketakutan, kemarahan, dan kesedihan.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengalaman Traumatis, Ketakutan, Kemarahan, Kesedihan, *Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*.

## INTRODUCTION

Psychology is a fascinating field of study because it is deeply intertwined with human experiences and behaviors. As human beings, we are constantly engaged with psychological processes in our daily lives. In psychology, individuals are often analyzed based on their past experiences, since these experiences shape and strengthen their character, making certain traits more dominant over time.

Through the study of psychology, one can gain insights into human behavior, emotions, and nature. This knowledge helps individuals identify the traits they carry throughout their lives, which are often consistent and define their unique characteristics. One of the key areas within psychology is trauma.

Trauma refers to the psychological impact of past events, particularly those that are negative, painful, or distressing. These events often trigger distinct emotional responses in an individual, influencing their behavior and reactions to similar situations in the future (Zaviera, 115). Sigmund Freud believed that traumatic experiences significantly affect an individual's mental state, leaving a lasting imprint that can be understood in a personal context (Zaviera, 115).

Trauma is a common experience for many people, and it plays a significant role in how we navigate our lives. It is something we cannot escape, as past events often evoke feelings of fear or discomfort in relation to specific situations, objects, or experiences. Discussing trauma is important, as it allows us to better understand and manage similar situations, whether they occur in our own lives or in the lives of others.

This study has selected *\*Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith\** as the focus for two main reasons. First, it aims to explore Anakin Skywalker's traumatic experiences, examining whether they contribute to his emotional distress and how they affect his behavior and personality in the movie. The study also intends to show that Anakin's transformation into Darth Vader is deeply rooted in his past traumas. Second, this research uses *\*Star*

Wars: Revenge of the Sith\* (2005) as the subject matter. The film is set three years after the Clone Wars, where Obi-Wan and Anakin are assigned to rescue Chancellor Palpatine. After Anakin succeeds in this mission, Palpatine recognizes his inner conflict and seeks to exploit it. Anakin, haunted by the death of his mother and visions of his wife's death, is vulnerable to Palpatine's influence. The Emperor offers to teach him how to prevent death, leading Anakin to ultimately join him and betray the Jedi and his friends.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Psychoanalytic Theory By Sigmund Freud**

Sigmund Freud explained that psychoanalysis, which is a treatment method for neurotic patients, differs significantly from traditional medical practices. While conventional medical treatments often minimize difficulties and promise quick solutions, psychoanalysis focuses on the difficulties inherent in the process and does not guarantee specific outcomes. According to Freud, this difference arises because psychoanalysis involves exploring the patient's subconscious and uncovering hidden conflicts, a process that requires both time and effort from the patient (5).

Additionally, the process of teaching and understanding psychoanalysis presents its own set of challenges. Unlike other medical disciplines that rely on visual demonstrations, psychoanalysis depends on verbal communication between the patient and the therapist. This makes it difficult for others to observe or understand the process directly. Freud stressed the importance of establishing trust between the patient and therapist for effective psychoanalysis, since the process is inherently private and cannot be easily observed. In conclusion, psychoanalysis is a distinct method for treating neurotic patients, and its complexities can be hard to fully grasp without firsthand experience or a trusted guide (6-8)

### **Personality**

Freud made a major contribution to personality theory by examining the unconscious mind and highlighting that people's actions are largely influenced by unconscious motives. He divided mental life into two primary realms: the conscious and the unconscious. The unconscious itself is further split into two levels: the true unconscious and the preconscious. In Freudian psychology, these three levels serve to

explain both a psychological process and a conceptual space, though their existence as distinct physical entities is speculative and not concretely located within the body (25).

### **Traumatic Theory By Sigmund Freud**

The excerpt presents Sigmund Freud's view on the impact of traumatic experiences on an individual's psychology. Freud argues that each trauma has a unique effect on the person, and understanding these effects requires considering the specific context of the individual (Zaviera, 115). This idea is central to trauma psychology, suggesting that traumatic events deeply and uniquely influence an individual's psychological growth. As the founder of psychoanalysis, Freud asserts that trauma is not just a physical experience; it leaves lasting marks on the psyche. In this sense, "trauma" refers to an event that overwhelms an individual's ability to process or cope with it in a meaningful way. Trauma can result from various circumstances such as accidents, abuse, war, or major losses. Freud highlights that trauma affects each person differently, shaped by their life history and personal experiences.

Freud defines "trauma" as any external event powerful enough to breach the mental defenses, causing an overwhelming influx of stimuli into the mind. In 1926, he further emphasized that the core of a traumatic event lies in the feeling of helplessness the ego experiences when it is suddenly overwhelmed (7).

In cases of traumatic neurosis, the issue is not the physical injury itself, but the psychological impact of fear. This suggests that traumatic neurosis is defined more by the emotional aftermath of fear than by any minor physical harm. This viewpoint is crucial for understanding and treating traumatic neurosis, as it stresses that the mental and emotional effects of trauma are central to the disorder's development. This idea challenges traditional views that focus on physical injuries as the main triggers of trauma-related conditions. Instead, it highlights the significant role of fear and emotional distress in shaping an individual's mental health. Freud also acknowledges that while war trauma is a common cause of neurosis, any traumatic event can trigger unresolved emotional responses from past experiences (2).

By focusing on the psychological aftermath of fear, Freud's perspective encourages a more thorough evaluation of a patient's emotional state, which could lead to more effective treatment strategies. Freud and Breuer's work underscores the importance of recognizing the role of fear in traumatic neurosis, moving beyond the emphasis on

physical injuries. This broader understanding suggests the need for more comprehensive treatments that address both the psychological and physical aspects of trauma (Freud and Breuer pp. 5-6).

### **The Effect Of Trauma**

Freud discusses personality structure in terms of both the levels of mental life and the provinces of the mind, while also emphasizing its dynamic nature. He introduces a motivational principle to explain the driving forces behind human behavior, focusing on the pursuit of pleasure and the reduction of tension as key motivators. These drives, Freud suggests, are fueled by both psychic and physical energy stemming from basic human instincts (31).

Freud stresses that experiences such as fear or psychic trauma can have profound effects on an individual's thoughts and emotions. If these experiences are not adequately processed, they can lead to neurotic disorders. Therefore, in the case of traumatic neurosis, psychological or psychic factors are more influential than physical injuries. Freud believed that trauma significantly shapes a person's personality, influencing their behavior, emotions, and overall psychological functioning (section 2, 14-17).

Children and adolescents react to traumatic experiences in diverse ways, depending on their developmental stage, cultural background, prior trauma, available support systems, and family dynamics. While many exhibit signs of distress or behavioral changes during the acute recovery phase, not all reactions are problematic. Some may reflect adaptive coping mechanisms. Many of the responses seen in youth after trauma closely resemble behaviors commonly observed in mental health settings (2).

Some of the reactions observed in children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events are similar or identical to those seen by mental health professionals in their practice, including:

1. **The Development of New Fears**

After experiencing a traumatic event, individuals often develop new fears related to the trauma they faced. Freud argued that fear acts as a warning signal, alerting individuals to various threats, such as fear of physical harm, illness, death, the destructive forces of nature, and, importantly, fear of themselves (2).

2. **Sleep Disturbances and Nightmares**

Disruptions in sleep, such as insomnia, restless sleep, or nightmares, often accompany trauma. These disturbances affect sleep quality, duration, and timing, leading to daytime distress and impairing daily functioning. Sleep issues are commonly linked to mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and trauma, and can include conditions like sleep apnea, parasomnias, and narcolepsy.

3. Sadness

Freud described sadness as a complex emotion arising from interactions between the conscious and unconscious mind. He believed sadness stems from various sources, including loss, disappointment, and frustration, often intertwined with unconscious conflicts and desires. Freud used the concept of mourning to explain sadness, highlighting the emotional process involved in coping with loss (237).

4. Anger

Freud also emphasized how trauma can bring to the surface not just repressed pain, but also aggressive impulses (32).

5. Irritability

Irritability is often characterized by an increased tendency to become angry when one is unable to achieve a goal or when things do not go as expected (Brotman, Kircanski, & Leibenluft, 2017; Stringaris & Taylor, 2015).

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of research employed in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research involves using words as data for analysis rather than numerical values. Its primary goal is to understand various aspects of social life. According to Miles and Huberman, "qualitative data typically takes the form of words rather than numbers. These data provide well-founded, detailed descriptions and explanations of processes within specific contexts, using words, sentences, statements, and dialogues" (45). In summary, qualitative data focuses on deriving meaning from the data through explanation and description.

In the process of collecting the data, there were four steps of process namely, watching the movie, read the movie script, identifying the data, and classifying the data.

The research makes a clear distinction between two main categories of data: primary data and secondary data. The primary data for this study is sourced directly from the movie script of *Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith* (2005), written by George Lucas. This script serves as the central and most important source of information, providing direct content for analysis. On the other hand, the secondary data is collected from a variety of supplementary materials, including e-books, e-journals, and scholarly articles. These secondary sources help to contextualize and support the primary data, offering additional insights, interpretations, and perspectives related to the subject matter. By utilizing both primary and secondary data, the study ensures a comprehensive approach to the analysis, drawing from direct film content as well as a broader academic context.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Cause Of Trauma**

Trauma refers to the emotional and psychological strain caused by a distressing or frightening event from the past. It can arise from various situations, such as accidents, abuse, war, or significant loss. Freud, in particular, emphasizes that individuals experience trauma in a way that is shaped by their personal life circumstances and experiences (7). In *\*Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith\**, Anakin Skywalker's trauma is a direct result of the death of his mother, which significantly alters his behavior and personality.

As a key figure in psychoanalysis, Freud argues that trauma not only leaves physical marks but also creates lasting impressions on an individual's mind. In this view, "trauma" refers to an experience that an individual struggles to process or deal with in a meaningful way. Trauma can arise from various events, including accidents, abuse, war, or significant loss (7). Anakin Skywalker's emotional turmoil following his mother's death is evident in the dialogue below :

ANAKIN : Is Obi-Wan going to protect you? He can't ... he can't help you. He's not strong enough.

PADME : Anakin, all I want is your love.

ANAKIN : Love won't save you, Padme. Only my new powers can do that.

PADME : At what cost? You are a good person. Don't do this.

- ANAKIN : **I won't lose you the way I lost my mother!** I've become more powerful than any Jedi has ever dreamed of and I've done it for you. To protect you.
- PADME : Come away with me. Help me raise our child. Leave everything else behind while we still can.
- ANAKIN : Don't you see, we don't have to run away anymore. I have brought peace to the Republic. I am more powerful than the Chancellor. I can overthrow him, and together you and I can rule the galaxy. Make things the way we want them to be. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 1.44.30 – 1.45.22)

In this scene, Anakin is overwhelmed with the fear of losing his wife, as he has a vision of her dying, similar to the premonition he had about his mother's death. In this moment, he references the profound loss of his mother in the past.

Freud suggests that trauma can arise from various sources, such as accidents, abuse, war, or significant loss. He also highlights that each individual experiences trauma in a way that is shaped by their unique life circumstances and personal experiences (7). Further evidence of Anakin's trauma, rooted in the loss of his mother, can be seen in the following example:

- ANAKIN : It was a dream.
- PADME : Bad?
- ANAKIN : **Like the ones I used to have about my mother just before she died.**
- PADME : And?
- ANAKIN : **It was about you.**

They look at each other. A moment of concern passes between them.

PADME : Tell me.

ANAKIN : It was only a dream.

PADME gives him a long, worried look. ANAKIN takes a deep breath. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 32.00 – 32.30)



In this moment, Anakin shares with Padmé the troubling dream he had about her dying, a vision similar to the one he once had about his mother. At that time, he dismissed the dream as just a nightmare, but ultimately, his mother passed away exactly as the dream predicted. Now, Anakin is resolved to prevent the same fate from befalling Padmé.

Anakin speaks about the pain and trauma he endured from losing someone he loved, which is evident in the following:

YODA : Premonitions . . . premonitions . . . HmMMM . . . **these visions you have . .**

ANAKIN : **They are of pain,suffering, death . . .**

YODA : **Yourself you speak of,or someone you know?**

ANAKIN : **Someone . . .** YODA : . . . close to you? ANAKIN : Yes.

YODA : Careful you must be when sensing the future, Anakin. The fear of loss is a path to the dark side.

ANAKIN : I won't let these visions come true, Master Yoda.

YODA : Death is a natural part of life. Rejoice for those around you who transform into the Force. Mourn them, do not. Miss them, do not. Attachment leads to jealousy. The shadow of greed, that is. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 33.29 – 34.40)

In that moment, Anakin's fear of losing someone he loved intensified after experiencing a nightmare about losing his wife, which mirrored the one he had about losing his mother. When he had dismissed the earlier nightmare about his mother, it resulted in his failure to save her. As a result, Anakin was now deeply anxious and determined not to ignore this new nightmare. He made a firm resolution to protect his wife and prevent the vision from coming true.

The following quote provides the final evidence of how Anakin's trauma, stemming from significant loss, is portrayed in the scene:

ANAKIN : **I don't know ... I feel . . . lost.**

PADME : Lost? What do you mean? You're always so sure of yourself. I don't understand.

ANAKIN : Obi-Wan and the Council don't trust me

PADME : They trust you with their lives. Obi-Wan loves you as a son.

ANAKIN : **Something's happening . . . I'm not the Jedi I should be. I am one of the most powerful Jedi, but I'm not satisfied ... I want more, and I know I shouldn't.**

PADME : You expect too much of yourself.

They stop in front of the window in the bedroom. ANAKIN puts his hand on her belly.

ANAKIN : I have found a way to save you. PADME : Save me?

ANAKIN : From my nightmares. PADME : Is that what's bothering you?

ANAKIN : **I won't lose you, Padme.**

PADME : I'm not going to die in childbirth, Annie. I promise you. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 53.04 – 53.51)

Trauma is a condition that arises from past experiences, with these events triggering unique responses or behaviors in an individual based on their personal history. Typically, these events are negative, sorrowful, or painful, causing lasting emotional wounds (115).

In this scene, Anakin is resolute and somewhat arrogant, determined to do whatever is necessary to keep his wife alive and prevent her death. His resolve stems from the deep trauma caused by losing his mother—an experience that continues to haunt him and influence his actions. The pain of being unable to save his mother remains with him, leaving a lasting psychological mark. In conclusion, Anakin's fear of losing his wife is rooted in his traumatic experience of his mother's death, a fear that has haunted him ever since, especially since he now dreams of his wife's death in the same way he once dreamed of his mother's.

### **Effect of trauma**

Freud emphasizes that experiences of fear or psychological trauma can deeply influence an individual's thoughts and emotions. He argues that psychological factors often have a stronger impact than physical injuries, asserting that trauma significantly shapes a person's personality, affecting their behavior, emotions, and overall mental health (14-17).

According to the American Psychological Association, children and adolescents show varied responses to traumatic events, with their reactions influenced by their stage of development, cultural background, prior trauma exposure, available support, and

family dynamics. While most children display distress or behavioral changes during the acute phase of trauma recovery, not all reactions are harmful—some may represent adaptive coping mechanisms. Many of these responses are similar to behaviors commonly seen by mental health professionals in their practice (2).

For Anakin Skywalker in *Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith*, the impact of his traumatic experiences is reflected in the emergence of new feelings of fear, anger, and sadness. Each of these emotional effects will be further explained below:

1. The development of new fear

After experiencing a traumatic event, individuals often develop new fears related to that experience. Freud explains that fear functions as a signal, alerting us to various dangers: the fear of physical decline, illness, and death, fear of the destructive forces of nature, and, importantly, fear of ourselves (2). Freud and Breuer emphasize the importance of recognizing the role fear plays in traumatic neurosis, challenging the traditional focus on physical injuries (Freud and Breuer 5-6).

Anakin's fear, resulting from his traumatic experience, is evident in the following statement:

ANAKIN : Something's happening . . . I'm not the Jedi I should be. I am one of the most powerful Jedi, but I'm not satisfied ... I want more, and I know I shouldn't.

PADME : You expect too much of yourself.

They stop in front of the window in the bedroom. ANAKIN puts his hand on her belly.

ANAKIN : **I have found a way to save you.**

PADME : **Save me?**

ANAKIN : **From my nightmares.**

PADME : **Is that what'sbothering you?**

ANAKIN : **I won't lose you, Padme.** (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 53.18-53.58)

In this scene, Anakin is consumed by the fear of losing his wife, a fear rooted in the trauma of losing his mother. The emotional scars from his mother's death continue to haunt him, and the thought of losing another loved one overwhelms him. This fear

intensifies after he has a vivid dream about his wife's death, which mirrors the nightmare he had about his mother before her passing—a loss he was powerless to prevent. This striking similarity troubles Anakin deeply, as the unresolved pain from his past fuels his desperate need to protect his wife at all costs. As Freud notes in his work, experiences of fear or psychological trauma profoundly shape an individual's thoughts and emotions (14-17).

One of the effects of Anakin's trauma is the emergence of a new fear, which is evident in the dialogue where Anakin expresses his fear of losing his wife after the loss of his mother:

ANAKIN : I will do whatever you ask. PALPATINE : Good.

ANAKIN : **Just help me save Padme's life. I can't live without her. I won't let her die. I want the power to stop death.**

PALPATINE : To cheat death is a power only one has achieved, but if we work together, I know we can discover the secret.

ANAKIN kneels before PALPATINE.

ANAKIN : **I pledge myself to your teachings. To the ways of the Sith.**

PALPATINE : Good. Good. The Force is strong with you. A powerful Sith you will become. Henceforth, you shall be known as Darth . . . Vader.

ANAKIN : Thank you. my Master. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 1.15.43-1.17.13)

In this scene, Anakin ultimately makes his choice and fully succumbs to the dark side after killing Mace Windu in order to save Palpatine. He spares Palpatine to become his apprentice and, in his mind, to protect his beloved Padmé. Driven by an overwhelming fear of losing someone he loves again, Anakin becomes indifferent to the distinctions between good and evil. Freud highlights the importance of recognizing the deep and often intangible impact of fear and emotional turmoil on an individual's mental health (2).

## 2. Anger

Freud emphasizes that trauma can trigger not only suppressed pain but also aggressive impulses (32). There are several examples of Anakin's aggressive behavior and anger, as seen in the following:

Freud underscores how trauma can evoke not only repressed pain but also aggressive impulses (32). there are couple evidence of Anakin's aggressive personality or anger:

ANAKIN Jumps, following him down to the main floor. COUNT DOOKU and ANAKIN continue the fight.

COUNT DOOKU: (continuing) **I sense great fear in you, Skywalker. You have hate, you have anger, but you don't use them.**

Anakin regains his composure and attacks COUNT DOOKU as the Dark Lord continues his spin to meet him head-on (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 13.34-13.42)

Freud recognizes that trauma can bring unresolved emotions from past experiences to the surface (2). In the quote above, Count Dooku refers to Anakin's hatred and anger toward those who killed his mother. This tragic event fundamentally changed Anakin, and ever since, he has been deeply affected. Anakin is easily triggered whenever his loss or fears are brought up. Another example of Anakin's anger can be found in the following narrative:

ANAKIN : **Is Obi-Wan going to protect you? He can't ... he can't help you. He's not strong enough.**

PADME : Anakin, all I want is your love.

ANAKIN : **Love won't save you, Padme. Only my new powers can do that.**

PADME : At what cost? You are a good person. Don't do this.

ANAKIN : I won't lose you the way I lost my mother! I've become more powerful than any Jedi has ever dreamed of and I've done it **for you. To protect you.** (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 1.44.30- 1.44.53)

In this scene, Anakin believes he is in the right and refuses to accept any opposition. He is losing control as he fully succumbs to the dark side. His fear of losing Padmé, just as he lost his mother, has destabilized him. Driven by this fear, Anakin becomes increasingly irritable, quick to anger, and emotionally volatile. This aligns with Freud's assertion that in traumatic neurosis, the core of the condition is not the minor physical injury but the impact of fear (Freud and Breuer 5-6). We can observe how Anakin grows more aggressive, with his determination becoming unshakable, even if it leads to evil choices.

The following dialogue provides further evidence of Anakin's anger and aggressive tendencies:

DARTH VADER : (continuing) **Where is Padme? Is she safe, is she all right?**

DARTH SIDIOUS moves closer to the half droid/halfman.

DARTH SIDIOUS : **I'm afraid she died, it seems in your anger, you killed her.**

A LOW GROAN emanates from Vader's mask. Suddenly everything in the room begins to implode, including some of the DROIDS.

DARTH VADER : I couldn't have! She was alive! I felt her! She was **alive! It's impossible! No!!! VADER SCREAMS, breaks his bonds to the table, and steps forward, waving his hands, causing objects to fly around the room.** SIDIOUS deflects the objects, but some of the DROIDS aren't so lucky. VADER'S PAINFUL SCREAMS echo throughout the Center. (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, 2.07.57-2.08.55)

The American Psychological Association states that many of the reactions exhibited by children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events resemble behaviors commonly observed by mental health professionals in their daily practice (2). The evidence above clearly demonstrates how Anakin, or Darth Vader, expresses his anger and aggression as a result of his wife's death. Two examples of Anakin's anger, as discussed earlier, provide further proof of this.

### 3. Sadness

Sigmund Freud characterized sadness as a complex emotional state that stems from the interaction between the conscious and unconscious mind. He believed that sadness can arise from various causes, such as loss, disappointment, and frustration, and often involves unconscious conflicts and desires. One of the key ideas Freud used to explain sadness is the concept of mourning (237). Anakin's expression of sadness can be observed in the following dialogue:

ANAKIN : **It was a dream.**

PADME : Bad?

ANAKIN : **Like the ones I used to have about my mother just before she died.**

PADME : And?

ANAKIN : **It was about you.**

They look at each other. A moment of concern passes between them. PADME: Tell me.

ANAKIN : It was only a dream.

PADME gives him a long, worried look. ANAKIN **takes a deep breath.**

ANAKIN : (continuing) **You die in childbirth . . .**

PADME : And the baby?

ANAKIN : I don't know. PADME : It was only a dream.

ANAKIN takes PADME in his arms.

ANAKIN : . . . **I won't let this one become real, Padme.** (*Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*. 32.00 – 32.48)

In this scene, Anakin shares with Padmé a troubling dream he had, in which she dies. This dream mirrors the one he had about his mother. When he first dreamed about his mother's death, he dismissed it as just a nightmare, but ultimately, she died exactly as he had envisioned. Now, Anakin is determined not to let the same fate befall Padmé. His sadness and sense of helplessness are evident in his heavy breaths and the look he gives Padmé, clearly reflecting the intensity of his emotions. Freud, in his 1926 work, emphasizes that the core of a traumatic event lies in the overwhelming feeling of helplessness that the ego experiences (7).

In conclusion, this analysis identifies the significant loss of Anakin's mother as a key cause of his trauma. Anakin is determined not to repeat the same loss with Padmé, especially after dreaming of her death, just as he had done with his mother. The trauma manifests in Anakin through the development of new fears, anger, and sadness. These emotions drastically alter his personality, turning him from a once-hopeful individual into someone increasingly aggressive and gloomy, ultimately leading to his transformation into Darth Vader.

## **CONCLUSION**

The central character of *Star Wars: Revenge of The Sith*, Anakin Skywalker, displays a traumatic personality, reflecting the effects of trauma as outlined by Sigmund Freud's analysis.

This is evident in Anakin's traumatic past, particularly the loss of his mother. After her death, Anakin felt a sense of failure for not being able to save her, leading to a gradual transformation into a colder, more distant person. His once-cheerful nature slowly faded, especially after he had a dream about losing his wife. This fear of losing another loved one intensified his emotional turmoil.

The second conclusion is that, following the traumatic tragedy, Anakin became more conscious of the people he cared about, and the effects of this trauma began to corrupt his personality. Three major effects shaped his transformation: The first effect is the development of a new fear. Anakin became overly protective of his wife, driven by the fear that his nightmare of her dying would come true, just as his dream about his mother did. The second effect is anger. Anakin's temperament grew volatile, and he struggled to control his emotions, especially after the nightmare. The final effect is sadness. Despite his rage and pursuit of power, Anakin's grief was still apparent, reflected in the sorrowful look in his eyes and the sadness in his voice.

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