

EXPLORING OEDIPUS COMPLEX AND HYPERACTIVITY: INSIGHT FROM *MOMMY* FILM'S MAIN CHARACTER

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the Oedipus complex and the hyperactivity symptoms displayed by the protagonist in the movie *Mommy*. The research problem is that there has been limited psychological analysis of the potential presence of the Oedipus complex and hyperactivity disorder in fictional characters in films. This gap in research warrants a thorough examination of the protagonist in *Mommy* to gain deeper insight into the depicted psychological intricacies. Qualitative methodology is used, applying Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Russell Barkley's ADHD theory to analyze dialogues and scene depictions from the film. By systematically identifying and categorizing data pertinent to Oedipus complex and hyperactivity symptoms, conclusions are drawn from the findings. The film's protagonist displays symptoms of Oedipus complex, such as seeking excessive attention from their mother, feeling jealousy towards their mother's romantic partner, engaging in inappropriate physical contact, showing anxiety about maternal separation, and developing affection for an older maternal acquaintance. Furthermore, hyperactivity symptoms manifest with excessive speech, heightened motor activity, and intentional agitation of others. This analysis indicates that the film's main character displays signs of the Oedipus complex and hyperactivity disorder. This thorough examination fills the research gap and allows for a more profound comprehension of the psychological intricacies portrayed in the protagonist.

Keywords: *ADHD, hyperactivity symptoms, oedipus complex, psychoanalysis*

INTRODUCTION

Health is a crucial aspect of human life, encompassing physical and mental well-being. It is important to recognize and address both physical and mental health concerns.

While physical health is often more visible, mental disorders can also significantly impact a person's overall health. Conversely, individuals without mental disorders may still experience physical illnesses. This phenomenon is influenced by several factors. One of them is the lack of awareness of the mental disorder on the part of the person concerned, which leads to inadequate examination and treatment. In their article "Barriers to Mental Health Treatment: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication", Mojtabai et al. (2010) examined factors that may discourage individuals from seeking treatment for mental health issues. One of the most commonly reported barriers was a low perceived need for treatment, which may indicate a lack of awareness of having a mental illness. The authors suggest that increasing awareness of mental health issues and their potential impact may help to reduce this barrier. The importance of recognizing the need for treatment can be a challenge for individuals with a mental disorder. This challenge may arise from a lack of awareness, difficulty in recognizing the presence of a mental disorder, underestimation of the severity of symptoms, and reluctance to acknowledge one's emotional or mental health problems (2010).

It is important to note that individuals may face significant barriers to receiving adequate examination and treatment for mental health conditions if they are not fully aware of or do not recognize their condition. Therefore, it is crucial to enhance mental health literacy in order to improve help-seeking behaviors.

Mental disorders are health conditions that affect people of all ages. Adolescents and adults have an equal likelihood of experiencing these issues. Two examples of mental disorders that can occur in teenagers are Oedipus complex and Hyperactivity disorder.

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, a male child develops an unconscious sexual attraction to his mother, known as the Oedipus complex. In this complex, the boy sees his father as a rival for the mother's affection and thus harbors unconscious fantasies of eliminating his father. Freud explained, "The little boy deals with his father as a rival. He develops a special interest in his father, and at the same time, he intensely wishes to get rid of him and take his place." The boy desires to possess his mother entirely, hoping to become her sole object of affection by symbolically removing the father. The Oedipus complex thus reflects the child's unconscious sexual urges and competition with the same-sex parent, which Freud posited as a pivotal psychological

development process. Through navigating this complex, the foundations are laid for mature adult sexuality and relationships (Freud, 1899).

ADHD is a behavior disorder that is characterized by three main symptoms, one of which is hyperactivity. The condition can make a person have trouble concentrating and can be hyperactive. Hyperactivity is an excessive or developmentally inadequate amount of motor and vocal activity. This behavior is characterized by uninhibited behaviors like talking excessively or being unable to stay calm or quiet. In their book “ADHD: What Everyone Needs to Know” (2016), Drs. Stephen Hinshaw and Katherine Ellison discuss hyperactivity as one of the key hallmarks of ADHD: “If ADHD were to have a poster child, it would be the hyperactive kid who is perpetually in motion, blurting things out, interrupting conversations, and getting into trouble. Experts call this behavior hyperactivity-impulsivity, and it is the second core symptom domain, along with inattention, that defines ADHD” (2016, p. 18).

The topic of Oedipus complex and hyperactivity is highly controversial and can manifest in various forms. This issue is not only present in literary works but also in contemporary media, such as the film *Mommy* by Xavier Dolan. The researcher of this text is interested in analyzing the film’s main character, who exhibits symptoms of Oedipus complex and hyperactivity, through the lens of these concepts.

Previous studies have widely employed the concepts of the Oedipus complex and hyperactivity. Researchers have used these concepts to analyze novels, short stories, and films (Afkarina & Wardhani, 2019). In this study, the writer has selected some of these references to be used.

In 2016, Priscilia (2016) studied the Oedipus complex, specifically analyzing its causes and effects on the protagonist in Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers*. It was found that conflict between parents, special attention to sons by mothers, and interference by mothers in sons’ relations with other females may cause Oedipal complex. The study findings indicate that an individual’s psyche may be affected, potentially leading to decreased self-confidence, feelings of guilt, and challenges in forming relationships. Avilia (2015) analyzed the symptoms of the Oedipal complex in the protagonist John in the trilogies of J. M. Coetzee (boyhood, adolescence, and summer). The thesis analysis suggests that the protagonist, John, experiences the Oedipus complex. The thesis analysis suggests that the main character, John, suffers from the Oedipus complex. Fatimah (2009)

analyzes the novel “Man and Boy” to identify the symptoms of the Oedipus complex in the main character. After the death of his father and his mother’s confession, Harry Silver experiences a breakdown. Windriya (2018) analyzes the presence of the Oedipus complex in her dissertation titled, “Oedipus Complex Revealed in Kafka Tamura in Haruki Murakami’s *Kafka on the Shore*”. The research results indicate that Kafka Tamura, the novel’s main character, employs a denial defense mechanism. Furthermore, his dream is interpreted as a revelation of the Oedipus complex.

A study from Butar (2019) analyzed the core symptoms of ADHD-attentiveness, impulsivity, and hyperactivity-as portrayed in the Robin Lowe novel *A List of Cages*. The study found that the character Adam exhibited symptoms of ADHD. Attention symptoms manifest as easy boredom; impulsivity symptoms present as agitation and acting on impulse; hyperactivity symptoms include nonstop talking, excessive motor activity, and disturbing others.

All of the related studies use the same basic concepts, specifically the Oedipus complex and the symptoms of hyperactivity. However, no previous studies have examined *Mommy* concerning to the Oedipus complex concept and hyperactivity symptoms. This study differs from others because the writer is interested in researching this topic.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Oedipus Complex

The Oedipus complex is a psychoanalytic theory that suggests a boy may feel emotionally and sexually attracted to his mother during the phallic stage of personality development. This stage is commonly known as the Oedipal crisis, named after the Greek myth figure Oedipus, who unwittingly killed his father and married his mother (Boeree, 2016). Children with the condition can be afraid of their father, seeing him as a competitor for their mother’s love. The realization that the presence of a stronger father creates another problem accompanies their desire to have their mother to themselves. Because of their obsession with their mother’s character, they may develop a preference for older women.

Freud’s view was that if an individual does not overcome the Oedipus complex during the phallic stage, he or she may become fixated in that phase, leading to difficulties

in finding a partner. As a result, some men may even have their mother as a standard for the kind of partner they want. Adults who experience developmental fixation may struggle to provide affection in adulthood and may display childlike behavior in romantic relationships (Zayyanti, 2017). This behavior can manifest as selfishness and a lack of confidence, particularly in sexual situations. It is important to note that this behavior is not a conscious choice but a result of childhood experiences. It is crucial to approach these individuals with empathy and understanding. Boeree (2016) states that the child perceives their father as superior and fears castration, leading to the development of ego defense mechanisms. The child redirects their sexual desires from their mother to girls and later to women, and identifies with their father as the aggressor in an attempt to adopt masculine traits.

Individuals may experience insecurity when interacting with the opposite sex. Additionally, if a son receives excessive attention from his mother and is not encouraged to bond with his father, he may develop a belief that he cannot function without his mother's love, as no one loves him more than she does. Consequently, he may strive to become like his father, who is seen as a competitor for his mother's affection.

Establishing healthy boundaries with children is crucial. When a child begins to lose their attachment to their mother, it can disrupt their personality development if the mother feels hurt or resists the separation (Aziz, Ermaya, & Sari, 2019). When a child begins to lose attachment to their mother, it can disrupt their personality development if the mother feels hurt or resists the separation. As a result, the child may feel a constant need for affection from their mother. The Oedipus complex may contribute to differences in the period of independence between boys and girls, but this phenomenon is more commonly observed in boys. Compared to boys, girls tend to develop more independence during childhood. Freud's theory places great importance on the phallic character in determining personality traits. The theory suggests that fixation at this stage can lead to certain circumstances. If an individual becomes fixated on a particular event, it can lead to personality problems.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

For many years, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been recognized as a childhood disorder. Previously referred to by psychiatrists as "hyperactivity" or "attention deficit disorder" (ADD), the term ADHD is now the most

commonly used name for this condition (Robin, 1998). According to Wender (2017) in his book, in 1980, the American Psychiatric Association officially recognized attention deficit disorder (ADD) as a diagnostic entity in the third edition of its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III). The DSM-III described ADD as characterized by inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. The DSM-III further divided ADD into ‘with hyperactivity’ and ‘without hyperactivity’ subtypes. It is important to note that any subjective ratings will be clearly identified as such in the report. ADHD is a neurobiological condition characterized by difficulties paying attention, being impulsive, and being hyperactive (Robin, 1998). ADHD is not a disease with a particular etiology but rather a disorder that can have a significant that can have a substantial impact on an individual’s social and environmental functioning.

According to Fadli (2021), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a mental disorder that primarily affects children but can persist into adulthood and is characterized by difficulty paying attention to one task at a time. In his research, Fadli (2021) agrees that the exact cause of ADHD has not been known until now, as well as the cure for this disease. However, some efforts that can be made to overcome ADHD disorders are through psychological therapy and social interaction training.

ADHD is a psychological condition that affects concentration, self-control, and the need for stimulation. ADHD has three core symptoms: inattentive, impulsive, and hyperactive. Inattention refers to the difficulty in maintaining focus and concentration, which can manifest as a lack of concentration, easy distractibility, disorganization, forgetfulness, and other related symptoms. It should be noted that these symptoms are often associated with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Impulsivity refers to difficulty delaying responses due to conscious or unconscious impulses such as impatience, reactivity, and acting without thinking, which can lead to careless mistakes. Hyperactivity is defined as a level of both motor and vocal activity that is excessive or not developmentally appropriate. This behavior is characterized by actions that cannot be quiet, such as excessive talking and an inability to remain calm or still (Millichap, 2011).

Hyperactivity

According to Brown (2014), ADHD is a common mental disorder affecting children. Hyperactivity and impulsivity are distinct behaviors. They are characterized by an inability to inhibit motor impulses. Discussing hyperactivity and impulsivity

separately may be clinically useful. Adolescents often experience a reduction or alteration in the classical motor overactivity associated with youth. You can channel this energy in different directions or turn it into subjective fear. It is important to note that although these individuals may not exhibit signs of anxiety to external observers, they may still experience these feelings. ADHD adolescents may experience internal restlessness or minor motor anxiety, which can cause discomfort when sitting in a classroom or studying for extended periods of time. In addition, individuals with hyperactivity may engage in excessive motor activities, such as frequent jogging or climbing, even in inappropriate situations, which can sometimes disrupt others around them. Two other manifestations of hyperactivity are uncontrolled talking, especially in girls, and restlessness in badgers.

The symptoms of hyperactivity can be identified by a number of signs, including an inability to sit still, excessive talking, excessive body movement, difficulty waiting for one's turn, and a tendency to disrupt others (Bhargava, 2021). This disorder can lead to anxiety, fatigue, depression, relationship problems, and other problems.

METHOD

The study utilizes a qualitative methodology due to its aptness in investigating social concerns such as the Oedipus complex and symptoms of hyperactivity. As Creswell & Poth (2013) suggest, qualitative research emphasizes comprehending and elucidating phenomena without statistical measures, focusing on data description, classification, and analysis for conclusive insights.

This investigation adopts Creswell & Poth's qualitative approach, entailing an in-depth analysis of Xavier Dolan's film *Mommy* (2014). Multiple viewings enabled the writer to comprehend the film's essence and collect relevant dialogues concerning the Oedipus complex and symptoms of hyperactivity, forming the primary data set for analysis.

The writer utilized observational techniques, specifically non-participant observation, to extract human behavior cues and natural phenomena related to the research topics. The method of documentation, as described by Sugiyono (2013), complements this study by supporting observations with dialogue excerpts and scene depictions from the movie *Mommy*.

To understand the Oedipus complex and hyperactivity symptoms in the film, this study analyzes the main character's dialogue, actions, and expressions using qualitative and observational techniques. The study also incorporates documented evidence.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This article presents an analysis and discussion of research results on two issues. The first section analyzes the Oedipus complex symptoms displayed by the protagonist in the movie *Mommy*. The next section examines the hyperactivity symptoms of ADHD exhibited by the same character in *Mommy*.

Attracting mother's attention

The Oedipus complex can manifest in various actions and expressions, such as hating perceived rivals, developing attraction towards older women, or even committing patricide. This research has identified another symptom of the Oedipus complex: seeking attention from the mother. This symptom is exhibited by the sufferer through a special attachment to their mother.

The movie *Mommy* portrays Steve, the main character, as a romantic and charismatic teenage boy. His mother, Diane, recognizes this when she has a conversation with their new neighbor, Kyla. Steve tries to get Diane's attention because of his love for his mother. He shows his romantic nature and charisma. The scene from 00:31:52 to 00:33:19 shows Steve behaving romantically towards his lover.

It is important to note that Steve's motivation for this surprise should not be attributed to any underlying psychological issues. Steve is preparing a surprise for Diane in the form of an expensive necklace. His intention is to please her, as many women are happy when they receive gifts from their partners. Upon Diane's arrival, Steve presents her with a gift that he had prepared in advance. Steve's actions are those of a man who is devoted to protecting his loved ones. His sole focus is on the joy that will undoubtedly appear on Diane's face. He not only makes a statement about his desire to protect his mother, but he also follows through with a gesture of appreciation. By presenting his mother with a beautiful gift, Steve demonstrates his maturity and devotion. The accompanying picture showcases the beauty of the gift.

Diane's response to the missing necklace frustrates Steve. Her belief that it was stolen makes him feel unappreciated and rejected, leading to an argument between them.

The following dialogues illustrate this.

STEVE : "I ain't gonna shove it under my bed! But wait up.
I told ya I'd take care of ya."
DIANE : "You stupid motherfucking dumb-ass idiot! How much did it
cost?"
STEVE : "It ain't your business."
DIANE : "The fuck it is when the pigs show up cause my son's a thief!"
STEVE : "I didn't steal it, it's a gift."
DIANE : "That's real sweet but that doesn't mean you didn't steal it!"
STEVE : "I didn't steal it"
DIANE : "You tell me where you stole it all and we're gonna bring it"
STEVE : "I didn't steal it. Are you fucking deaf, hoe? I didn't steal it!"
DIANE : "Mommy isn't mad, but we'll bring everything back."
STEVE : "It's yours!"
(*Mommy*, Sc 00:39:22 → 00:39:45)

Being Possessive

In some cases, it can be a symptom of the Oedipus complex, where a son exhibits possessive behavior towards his mother. Possessiveness is a common occurrence in various types of relationships, including romantic and familial. In some cases, it can be a symptom of the Oedipus complex, where a son exhibits possessive behavior towards his mother.

Mommy is about Steve, an only child who behaves possessively toward his mother, Diane. After Steve's father passed away, Diane became a single parent who showed him love and special attention. However, Steve's behavior changed as he became possessive of his mother, thinking that her attention was only meant for him and not allowing anyone else near her. This possessiveness stems from a fear of losing her. It is important to note that possessive behavior can be detrimental to relationships, as individuals with possessive tendencies often worry about their partner leaving them. Steve has a strong relationship with his mother since childhood, which was further strengthened when his father left and Diane had to raise him alone. This has deepened Steve's love for his mother, causing him to feel uncomfortable when other men approach her, even if they have no connection to her. The writer uses this explanation to illustrate how Steve's possessive nature reflects the characteristics of the Oedipus complex.

STEVE : “*Alright. Rain check, then’?*”
DIANE : “*We gotta work on that shit attitude, hon. ”*
STEVE : “*I’ll fix some pasta... ”*
DIANE : “*Shut up! ”*
STEVE : “*Who’s that homo? ”*
DIANE : “*A neighbour. ”*
STEVE : “*Bitch, please! He’s obviously hitting on ya. ”*
DIANE : “*Obviously*”
STEVE : “*That ain’t in the dictionary. ”*
(*Mommy*, Sc 00:11:56→ 00:12:35)

In the conversation, Steve, Diane, and Paul meet each other. Paul greets them and asks about Diane’s well-being. He introduces himself to Steve and offers a handshake as a sign of introduction. Steve briefly reciprocates but then pulls his hand back and smooths his hair, which surprises and amuses Paul. During the meeting, Steve’s attitude towards Paul suggests that he is dissatisfied with him. Although Paul was hospitable, Steve’s negative impression of him was evident, particularly when Paul greeted Diane, who is Steve’s mother. Steve’s possessiveness towards his mother leads him to view anyone who approaches Diane as a threat to their relationship. He expresses his dislike for Paul not only through his actions but also through derogatory language, referring to him as ‘homo’. However, Paul’s actions are not inappropriate, and it is unfair to label him based on his sexual orientation. The root cause of Steve’s animosity toward Paul is his possessiveness toward Diane. In addition, Steve mistakenly assumed that Paul is seducing Diane. Paul did nothing to make Diane notice him. Steve’s possessive thoughts are a manifestation of the Oedipus complex.

Being jealous with mother’s lover

The foundation faced a significant issue when Steve’s negligence caused a fire, resulting in a victim seeking compensation through legal action. In this challenging situation, Diane devised a solution.

While facing financial constraints, Diane struggled to provide compensation while also protecting her child from legal repercussions. Diane has an acquaintance named Paul who lives near her house. She hopes that Paul, a lawyer who has a crush on her, can help solve the legal problems that her son Steve is facing. However, Diane cannot afford to pay Paul as Steve’s attorney Diane has plans with Paul and invites Steve to a karaoke bar for dinner. The purpose of the dinner is to discuss Steve’s problem and find a solution.

However, Steve feels uncomfortable in Paul's presence, particularly when he notices Paul's attraction to his mother.

- DIANE : "So, my dear Paul. About Steve and that whole problem"
- PAUL : "We better talk it through before we're too wasted to speak! "
- DIANE : "Seriously, Paul, could you direct our direction in this complicated case? "
- PAUL : "The only thing you gotta know is that when it comes to a lawsuit, it's all about the angle. "
- DIANE : "What's your angle? "
- PAUL : "Is it this one'? Or this one? "
- DIANE : "I don't know, you're the boss! "
- PAUL : "Or this one? "
- DIANE : "That ain't the same! That's another one! "
- PAUL : "It's fragile, but it's the angle. Seriously, drop by my place tomorrow morning. Doesn't feel right talking about it with Steve around, we should be partying, kicking back a few! Are you a cottage kinda girl? "
- DIANE : "Well, cottage, just like that, eh? "
- PAUL : "My cottage yeah, we could go for a day, or two, or three. "
- (*Mommy*, Sc 01:27:50 → 01:28:40)

No changes have been made to the content of the dialogue. The dialogue suggests that Paul's offer to help Diane with Steve's problems is disingenuous, motivated by his interest in her. He uses Steve's problems to invite Diane to his cabin without Steve, which makes Steve jealous and reveals Paul's intentions. A symptom of the Oedipus complex is Steve's jealousy of Paul. Paul poses a threat to Steve's relationship with his mother. Steve seems jealous of the lawyer and does not want to compete with him for his mother's affection.

Doing inappropriate physical touch to his mother

The Oedipus complex is a psychoanalytic theory that suggests a boy may have unconscious sexual desires towards his mother. This theory emphasizes the importance of early childhood experiences in shaping adult behavior. While physical touch between a mother and son is a normal part of affection, it is important to recognize and address any inappropriate behavior that may arise from this complex. It is abnormal for a boy to touch his mother's sensitive body in a sexually.

The film *Mommy* portrays Steve exhibiting symptoms of the Oedipus complex through inappropriate physical touch towards his mother. Specifically, in the scene from 00:49:26 to 00:49:28, Steve touches his mother in a way that is not appropriate for a teenage boy. This behavior is not typical of normal teenagers. Then Steve turns on the

music and starts singing and dancing. While Steve was dancing with Diane and Kyla, he stood behind Diane and touched her body, including her breasts, with both hands. This behavior may suggest that Steve has an Oedipus complex. It is also possible that Steve's inappropriate physical touch towards Diane is fueled by the absence of a father figure in his life. Steve's behavior may result from feeling entirely owned by his mother. Diane did not respond angrily to Steve's behavior. Additionally, Steve compliments the scent of Diane's perfume. The scene at 00:49:17→00:49:23 depicts Steve smelling his mother's perfume in a suggestive manner.

Having anxiety of losing his mother

The film *Mommy* portrays Steve as a teenage boy who loves his mother despite their frequent shouting matches. Although Steve occasionally exhibits violent tendencies towards his mother, it is clear that Diane and Steve have a strong bond. Steve's emotions are portrayed as an Oedipus complex, particularly as he fears losing Diane.

Steve realizes their relationship may not last forever, intensifying his fear of losing her. Diane recognizes the dependency that Steve and his mother have on each other. This creates fear. This passage is a description of Steve's Oedipus complex symptoms, specifically his fear of losing his mother when new people are introduced into their lives. Steve's fear is revealed by what he says during the conversation.

STEVE : "What can I do for you?"

DIANE : "Where were you?"

STEVE : "When?"

DIANE : "When do you think?"

STEVE : "I was sleeping."

STEVE : "Maybe, one day...you won't love me anymore. It's true. It can happen."

DIANE : "Me..."

(*Mommy*, Sc 01:37:11→ 01:38:19)

Loving mother's friend that older than him

According to Freud, the Oedipus complex has two phases: the first phase occurs around ages 4 or 5 and is later repressed until puberty. Freud believed unresolved conflicts during the phallic stage could hinder emotional development. In the film *Mommy*, 15-year-old Steve displays symptoms associated with the Oedipus complex, suggesting persistent unresolved conflicts stemming from his earlier developmental stage. Steve's attraction to Kyla, an older woman, reinforces the presence of an unresolved Oedipus complex, as evidenced in his dialogue expressing sexual interest in her.

STEVE : *Her ass smells like fucking roses. It's written in the stars.*

DIANE : *Don't hurt him.*

STEVE : *Don't try!*

(*Mommy*, Sc 00:36:29→ 00:36:52)

Steve's statement, "Her ass smells like roses" reveals his sexual interest in her. Additionally, he expresses comfort as Kyla attends to the wound on his leg. This statement suggests that Steve may be experiencing the Oedipus complex, as previously discussed.

DIANE : *"The hell's that doobie?"*

STEVE : *"They give you that in hospitals to kill the pain."*

DIANE : *"Should we make your will'? Gimme that! Give it!"*

STEVE : *"You... I like you. But you're hurting me. But I love it when it hurts. Chill out, you're still my fave, child-beater."*

(*Mommy*, Sc 00:36:51→ 00:37:28)

The above dialogue indicates that Steve has expressed his liking for Kyla, reinforcing the previous information about Steve's interest in an older woman named Kyla. Steve was candid in expressing his feelings in front of Kyla.

Hyperactivity symptom of ADHD

Hyperactivity involves motor and vocal behavior exceeding expected developmental norms, such as an inability to sit still, persistent talking, restless limb movements, and engaging in inappropriate running or climbing. It is important to note that manifestations of hyperactivity vary from person to person and should be evaluated by a healthcare professional. Adolescents who experience hyperactivity often encounter struggles that impact their academic performance, home life, and relationships. In individuals with ADHD, hyperactivity symptoms manifest as excessive anxiety, restlessness, continuous movement, and purposeless behaviors, disrupting task-specific situations. In the case of *Mommy*, Steve exhibits hyperactivity through excessive talking, heightened motor activities, and intentional annoyance with others.

Excessively talking

Adolescent hyperactivity often involves excessive talking, with individuals monopolizing conversations without regard for time or place, and thus, disrupting those around them. Steve's behavior in *Mommy*, exhibits a lack of consideration in communication, frequently interrupting and dominating discussions. In a taxi scene (*Mommy*, Sc 01:18:00 → 01:18:21), Steve interrupts a conversation between Diane and the driver, demonstrating an incapacity to remain silent and further exacerbating the

driver's irritation, resulting in a disruptive situation. This occurrence characterizes Steve's inclination to speak excessively, regardless of the circumstances or other people's conversations.

DIANE : "I don't buy cars online! I ain't gonna spend my life at a mechanic's!"

STEVE : "You just gotta check your shit! Look I know the market. The market! Sure! And I'm Marilyn Monroe!"

STEVE : "Well beats being the metro's bitch and spending mad cash on cabrides! "

DIANE : "Steve, let me manage the budget and focus on your beat-off schedule. "

STEVE : "You, respect me, girl! Treat me like an adult! Mutual respect! Remember? You, Sir, can you cut the bongos, it fucking sucks ass! "

DIANE : "Let the driver listen to his bongos! We're almost there. "

STEVE : "Where the fuck are we! "

DIANE : "Sir. I said don't take that street, we'll get caught up in construction! "

DRIVER : "You never said that. You say that earlier! "

DIANE : "You kidding, right? I said, "Don't take Ste-Helene." That's as clear as it gets! "

STEVE : "And you still did, like a boss! "

DRIVER : "Watch your mouth, boy! "

DIANE : "Sir. make a U-turn. "

DRIVER : "I can't, my friend. "

STEVE : "We're not your friends! "

DIANE : "Will you shut up, Steve! "

(Mommy, Sc 00:20:51→ 00:21:43)

Excessively doing motoric activities

During adolescence, individuals generally gain greater control over their motor activities. These activities may include body movements like jumping, running, and dancing. However, adolescents with ADHD, particularly those with hyperactivity, experience difficulty regulating these actions due to impulsive behavior prompted by their symptoms. Steve displays hyperactivity symptoms through running and dancing, behaviors commonly associated with toddlers exploration. However, Steve's movements result from his inability to remain calm, clearly indicating his struggle to manage hyperactivity-related behaviors. His difficulty in organizing actions according to the situation is evident in his inability to control his motor activities, like in the dialogue where he engages in uncontrollable dancing.

STEVE : “Thirty! Say it, for fuck sake! Hang in there; you can do it!”
KYLA : “Steve... ten minutes! And then we dance.”
STEVE : “Ten minutes. And then we... We dance. ”
KYLA : “Please calm down. ”
(*Mommy*, Sc 01:18:00→ 01:18:25)

Deliberately annoying other people

Annoying another person, especially a stranger, is inappropriate and can result in significant emotional distress. While teasing someone we know might be understandable, repeated or excessive annoyance is usually not socially acceptable. Ordinary individuals may occasionally seek attention through mild teasing, yet they typically maintain control over their actions. In contrast, individuals with symptoms of hyperactivity struggle to regulate their behavior, frequently dismissing other people’s reactions regardless of their feelings of anger or upset.

In *Mommy*, Steve’s character displays harmful and irritating behaviors that go beyond impoliteness to harm even strangers. His hyperactivity symptoms trigger these actions, as demonstrated in a scene where he starts a fire in a cafeteria, injuring a friend. Steve’s inability to control his actions due to hyperactivity causes problems for both himself and those around him, as subsequent dialogues show.

JACQUELIN : “At 12:15 a.m, your son is in the cafeteria with four other people. Then the fire appeared. Little Kevin Julien was rushed to the hospital. He suffered a burn up to level two or three. ”
DIANE : “Are those your kids? They are cute.”
JACQUELIN : “Your initials below mine, and sign the second-to-last page.”
DIANE : “So what do we do now? ”
JACQUELIN : “There's no "we".”
DIANE : “You know what I mean. Not you and me. Me and my son. I'm not stupid. ”
JACQUELIN : “We gave Steve a chance. If you can't take him back, we'll send him to our security department. ”
DIANE : “Excuse me? ”
JACQUELIN : “Don't act surprised! Come on! Your son has a one-way ticket to jail.”
DIANE : “Are you insane? My boy ain't going to jail. I know the drill. Once they're in, they're done for. His educator says his positive attitude made progress. He keeps telling me he's doing better. ”
JACQUELIN : “This is a detention centre. The kids do better. Otherwise, they come out. Have you given thought to little Kevin Julien scared for life? ”
DIANE : “Little Kevin, little Kevin. We gonna canonize the kid'? Shit him a statue? Tough luck! Next time, don't stick your face in the microwave!”
(*Mommy*, Sc 00:04:38→ 00:06:45)

Discussion

The symptoms displayed by Steve align with typical manifestations of the Oedipus complex and ADHD documented in psychoanalytic theory and clinical research. Freud's psychoanalytic theory outlines the Oedipus complex and its associated behaviors, including possessive desires and touching aimed at the opposite-sex parent (Freud, 1899). Studies have found these symptoms present in children's interactions with parents, indicating Steve exhibits an overt Oedipal complex.

Additionally, Steve's hyperactivity reflects the criteria for ADHD classification in the DSM-5, including excessive motor activity, continuous talking, and intrusive behaviors (APA, 2013). Research links ADHD to emotional dysregulation deficits, underpinning incidents like Steve's cafeteria outburst. The taxi argument highlights Steve's limited self-control despite his motivation to self-regulate. This aligns with studies showing ADHD children have poorer emotional regulation compared to peers.

Overall, the mother-son relationship depicts a complex attachment, as Diane's unconditional affection enables Steve's inappropriate conduct. However, developmental research emphasizes authoritative parenting, involving warmth and set boundaries, is optimal for child outcomes. Though intended as devotion, Diane's parenting style inadvertently accommodates Steve's Oedipal and hyperactive tendencies. The film prompts discussion on balanced supportive caregiving and its role in mitigating disorders.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

This study examines the depiction of Oedipus complex and hyperactivity symptoms in the main character of the film *Mommy*. The character's dialogue and expressions reveal five symptoms of Oedipus complex and three symptoms of hyperactivity. The study identifies several symptoms in the main character: seeking the mother's attention, feeling jealous of the mother's lover, inappropriate physical contact with the mother, fearing the mother's loss, and having affection for an older friend. Based on the symptoms presented, the study concludes that the main character shows signs of the Oedipus complex. Additionally, the analysis indicates three symptoms of hyperactivity: non-stop talking, excessive physical activity, and disruption of others. Therefore, the study deduces that the main character exhibits symptoms of hyperactivity.

Suggestions

The conclusion of this topic inspires the writer to provide recommendations for readers. *Mommy*, directed by Xavier Dolan and his team, imparts valuable lessons to its audience, particularly concerning Steve's character who struggles with mental health issues such as the Oedipus complex and hyperactivity. The movie highlights a mother's unwavering dedication to her child's recovery, showcasing the profound impact of love. To enhance the relevance and credibility of this thesis as a reference for future research, the author recommends examining diverse perspectives within the film. The analysis primarily adopts a psychological approach, focusing on the main character's mental disorders manifested as Oedipus complex and hyperactivity. However, a deeper exploration of various perspectives is necessary to reveal further aspects of mental health concerns depicted in this film.

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