

# An Analysis of Maternal Psychological Conflicts in My Sister's Keeper (2009) from a Psychoanalytic Perspective

Nadhifa Salma Arfina<sup>1</sup>, Fitri Kurniawan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.

\*Correspondence: ✉ \* [a320210144@student.ums.ac.id](mailto:a320210144@student.ums.ac.id)

## Abstract

*This study analyzes the psychological conflicts experienced by Sara Fitzgerald in My Sister's Keeper (2009) using a psychoanalytic approach. By applying Sigmund Freud's theory of the Id, Ego, and Superego, this research explores how Sara's unconscious psychological factors influence her medical decision-making for her children. The study examines Sara's internal struggles, ethical dilemmas, and the emotional burden she faces as a mother balancing her responsibilities toward her terminally ill daughter, Kate, and her other children. The findings reveal that Sara's Id drives her impulsive decisions to prioritize Kate's survival, her Ego attempts to mediate between rational choices and emotional responses, while her Superego generates guilt as she confronts moral and ethical considerations. Additionally, the research highlights the impact of Sara's attachment patterns on her relationships with her children, showing how insecure attachments contribute to family conflicts. Through a detailed analysis of key scenes, this study illustrates how My Sister's Keeper portrays the complexity of maternal love, moral responsibility, and the psychological challenges of life-altering decisions.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Mothers often carry a profound emotional and moral responsibility for the well-being of their children. This responsibility becomes especially complex when they must make medical decisions that directly affect a child's life. Such decisions are rarely straightforward, as they involve more than just medical information. They are shaped by a mother's instinct to protect, her sense of duty to the family, the advice of medical professionals, and the emotional weight of the situation itself (Polakova et al., 2024). These psychological burdens are vividly illustrated in Nick Cassavetes' film My Sister's Keeper (2009), which

tells the story of Sara Fitzgerald, a mother who is forced to confront difficult choices while fighting to save her daughter from leukemia.

Scholars have paid considerable attention to the dilemmas parents face in similar contexts. (Battistella-Lima and Botelho, 2019) note that emotions such as fear, guilt, and hope frequently shape maternal decision-making. (Aarthun, Øymar and Akerjordet, 2019) emphasize the important but complicated role of medical professionals in guiding parents through these decisions. (Bosley, 2021), meanwhile, underline the ethical tensions that emerge when parental autonomy appears to conflict with a child's best interests. While these studies provide important insights, they often focus on ethical and medical considerations, with less attention given to the inner psychological struggles mothers face when making such decisions.

This study seeks to address that gap by analyzing maternal psychological conflicts from a psychoanalytic perspective. Freud's concepts of the id, ego, and superego offer a useful framework to understand how unconscious impulses, rational judgment, and moral expectations interact in moments of crisis (Farret, 2025). By applying this framework to the character of Sara Fitzgerald, the analysis reveals how her instinctual drive to protect her child (id), her rational evaluation of medical options (ego), and the social and moral expectations of motherhood (superego) constantly clash and create internal conflict.

Earlier discussions of *My Sister's Keeper* have mostly examined the story through legal or bioethical perspectives (Scholarworks@gvsu, Bianchi and Schroskey, 2014). These studies shed light on parental rights and medical ethics, but they do not fully explore the psychological depth of Sara's experience. This research offers a different angle by focusing on her maternal conflicts from a psychoanalytic standpoint. The novelty of this study lies in its combination of psychoanalytic theory with film analysis, showing how cinema can be used to uncover the emotional and psychological realities of mothers facing medical dilemmas (Herdayanti and Satria, 2021).

Based on this framework, the central question of this research is: How are maternal psychological conflicts represented in *My Sister's Keeper* (2009) when analyzed through Freud's concepts of the id, ego, and superego? By answering this question, the study aims to contribute to ongoing discussions on motherhood and decision-making, while also enriching the application of psychoanalytic theory in literary and film studies (Mahdi Ahmed, Azni Idris et al., 2011).

## Previous Study

Previous studies have extensively examined the parental role in pediatric healthcare. (Binford, 2022) discuss the ethical challenges parents face when making medical decisions for their children, emphasizing the importance of balancing medical recommendations with personal values. While these studies provide foundational insights, they do not specifically address the unique psychological conflicts mothers experience.

(Rook et al., 2021) investigate the emotional factors influencing maternal decision-making in complex medical cases. Their findings reveal that mothers often experience heightened emotional responses, including fear and guilt, which significantly shape their decisions. However, their work lacks a detailed exploration of how these emotions interact with broader ethical and psychoanalytic considerations.

(Gengler, 2020) focus on parental interactions with healthcare professionals, highlighting the importance of clear communication and trust in facilitating decision-making. While their study provides valuable insights into external influences, it does not delve into the internal psychological dynamics explored in this research. By integrating these perspectives, the present study bridges gaps in the literature and offers a more holistic understanding of the maternal role in medical decision-making.

(Tauqeer et al., 2023) examine the ethical pressures parents face when making life-altering medical decisions for their children. They highlight the tension between upholding parental autonomy and prioritizing the child's best interests. However, their analysis primarily centers on external ethical frameworks without addressing the internal conflicts mothers may experience.

(Bieber et al., 2020) explores bioethical dilemmas in medical decision-making as portrayed in fictional narratives. Their work demonstrates how films like *My Sister's Keeper* can illuminate real-world ethical challenges but does not integrate psychoanalytic theories to explain character motivations and maternal struggles.

(Erci et al., 2016) applies Freud's psychoanalytic framework to parenting dilemmas, providing insights into the psychological forces that drive decision-making. While the study is comprehensive in theoretical application, it lacks specific examples from medical or bioethical contexts. This research addresses

the gap by applying psychoanalytic theory to maternal roles in pediatric healthcare.

### **Psychoanalytic Theory**

Freud's psychoanalytic theory provides a foundational framework for understanding human behavior, particularly internal conflicts. The id, ego, and superego represent different facets of the human psyche, with the id driving instinctual desires, the ego mediating rationality, and the superego embodying societal norms and morality (O'sullivan, 2016). In the context of medical decision-making, these components help explain the psychological tension faced by parents, especially mothers, as they navigate instinctive protective drives versus rational and ethical considerations.

This theory has been widely applied in parenting studies to explore how internal psychological conflicts influence decision-making. For example, when a mother must decide between prioritizing the health of one child versus considering the well-being of other family members, the id may drive her toward immediate protection, while the superego introduces moral constraints (Safitri and Purwani, 2022) highlights the usefulness of this framework in examining dilemmas like those faced by Sara Fitzgerald in *My Sister's Keeper*.

Additionally, psychoanalytic theory sheds light on the role of guilt and anxiety in maternal decision-making. Freud's concepts of unconscious drives suggest that guilt may stem from perceived failures to meet societal or familial expectations, influencing the mother's actions. This interplay of internal forces often complicates rational decision-making, as demonstrated in the character of Sara, whose choices reflect a continuous negotiation between these competing drives.

### **Ethical Frameworks in Parental Decision-Making**

Ethical theories provide another layer of understanding in medical decision-making, particularly regarding prioritizing the child's best interests. The principle of beneficence emphasizes the moral obligation of parents to act in ways that maximize their child's well-being (Polakova *et al.*, 2024). This principle often conflicts with other ethical considerations, such as autonomy and justice, especially in cases where decisions impact more than one family member.

(Salter *et al.*, 2023) argue that ethical dilemmas in pediatric care often arise from the need to balance these competing principles. For instance, Sara's decision to prioritize Kate's health over Anna's autonomy illustrates the

inherent tension in such scenarios. Ethical frameworks guide parents in evaluating the consequences of their choices while considering both medical recommendations and familial values.

Moreover, these frameworks highlight the role of external influences, such as healthcare professionals and societal expectations, in shaping parental decisions. By incorporating ethical principles into their guidance, medical teams can help parents navigate complex choices. This is evident in studies like (Bosley, 2021), which examine how parents perceive ethical pressures and make informed decisions under challenging circumstances.

### **Social Support Theory**

Social support theory highlights the importance of interpersonal relationships in coping with stressful situations, including medical decision-making. This theory categorizes support into emotional, informational, and instrumental forms, all of which play critical roles in parental decision-making (Aarthun, Øymar and Akerjordet, 2019). Emotional support, such as empathy from family and friends, helps reduce anxiety and provides reassurance, while informational support offers parents the knowledge needed to make informed choices.

In the context of *My Sister's Keeper*, Sara's reliance on family discussions and input reflects the significance of social support. (Aarthun, Øymar and Akerjordet, 2019) note that these interactions often help parents evaluate options and align decisions with their values and responsibilities. Instrumental support, such as assistance from healthcare providers, further complements these efforts by ensuring parents feel empowered and informed.

Social support theory also underscores the broader familial dynamics that influence parental decisions. Parents often juggle the needs of multiple children while seeking consensus within the family. This dynamic is particularly evident in Sara's struggle to prioritize Kate's treatment while considering Anna's autonomy. By framing these interactions within social support theory, the study highlights the relational aspects of medical decision-making.

This study offers a unique contribution by focusing on the intersection of psychoanalytic theory and the maternal role in medical decision-making, specifically as depicted in *My Sister's Keeper*. While previous studies have explored parental roles in healthcare settings, few have applied Freud's psychoanalytic framework to analyze the internal conflicts and moral dilemmas

faced by mothers (Arnold et al., 2025). By emphasizing the interplay of the id, ego, and superego, this research provides a novel perspective on how maternal instincts and societal expectations shape decisions.

Additionally, this study is distinctive in its use of a fictional narrative to illustrate real-world psychological and ethical complexities. The character of Sara Fitzgerald exemplifies the multifaceted pressures mothers face, making the research both relevant and relatable for understanding broader trends in parental decision-making. Previous analyses of *My Sister's Keeper* have focused on bioethical themes, but this study uniquely integrates psychoanalytic insights (Aarthun, Øymar and Akerjordet, 2019).

Finally, the research highlights the ethical tensions that arise when balancing the needs of different children within the same family. Unlike traditional studies that primarily consider the child-patient relationship, this analysis underscores the familial dynamics and their impact on decision-making. By doing so, it expands the scope of psychoanalytic and ethical inquiry in parental roles (Bosley, 2021).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### **Type of the Study**

This research employs a qualitative method with descriptive analysis, which is considered appropriate for examining the meaning and complexity of maternal roles and medical decision-making as depicted in Nick Cassavetes' film *My Sister's Keeper* (2009). It provides an in-depth understanding of the psychological and emotional dimensions of Sara Fitzgerald's character through the lens of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. This research facilitates the exploration of subconscious motivations and internal conflicts shaping Sara's decision-making process in facing ethical and familial dilemmas.

### **Type of Data and Data Sources**

The data in this research is qualitative, comprising primary and secondary sources. The primary data is the film *My Sister's Keeper* (2009), directed by Nick Cassavetes, specifically focusing on the dialogues, actions, and expressions of Sara Fitzgerald, as well as scenes depicting her internal conflicts and interactions with her family in making medical decisions. Secondary data includes literature on Freud's psychoanalytic theory, particularly the concepts of Id, Ego, and Superego, along with academic articles, books, and journals relevant to maternal roles, medical decision-making, and psychoanalytic character analysis in films.

### **Objects of Study**

The object of this research is the character Sara Fitzgerald in the film *My Sister's Keeper*, with a focus on the psychoanalytic dynamics influencing her decision-making. The tension between the Id, Ego, and Superego reflects Sara's conflict in protecting her ailing daughter, Kate, addressing the consequences for Anna, and fulfilling her moral and social obligations as a mother. This research also analyzes how these conflicts affect Sara's relationships with her children and are reflected in her actions and dialogues throughout the film.

### **Method of Collecting Data**

This research employs flexible data collection methods characteristic of qualitative studies, with content analysis as the primary approach for extracting data from the film and supporting literature. The first stage is film analysis, where the researcher thoroughly watches the film to understand Sara Fitzgerald's character and decision-making processes, identifying key scenes that depict psychoanalytic conflicts between the Id, Ego, and Superego. Next, a literature review is conducted by collecting relevant books and journal articles related to Freud's psychoanalytic theory and maternal decision-making, which are then used to build a relevant analytical framework. Additionally, data documentation is carried out by recording important scenes and dialogues that reflect Sara's psychological conflicts and documenting insights from secondary literature to support the analysis. Through these steps, the research aims to provide a deep understanding of Sara Fitzgerald's psychological dynamics in facing complex ethical dilemmas (Rifka Alkhilyatul Ma'rifat, *I Made Suraharta*, 2024).

### **Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis in this study employs a qualitative approach based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. This approach was chosen to delve deeply into the internal conflicts experienced by Sara, the main character, by applying the concepts of Id, Ego, and Superego. These analysis stages are designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the psychological and ethical dynamics reflected in the story. The steps of the analysis are as follows:

**Scene Description:** The first step involves identifying key scenes in the film that depict Sara's internal conflicts, particularly regarding decisions involving Kate and Anna. Each scene is described in detail, noting expressions, dialogues, actions, as well as the emotional and social contexts influencing Sara's decisions.

**Psychoanalytic Analysis:** Each scene is analyzed using Freud's concepts of Id, Ego, and Superego. The Id represents Sara's instinctive drive to protect Kate, the Ego explores her efforts to balance reality with her emotional needs, while the Superego reveals the moral values and guilt that influence her actions.

**Interpretation:** The results of the analysis using Id, Ego, and Superego are synthesized to comprehensively understand Sara's psychological dynamics,

uncovering main themes such as maternal sacrifice and moral conflict, as well as explaining the impact of her decisions on her family and their broader ethical implications.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

**The findings of this study indicate that Sara Fitzgerald's decisions as a mother in *My Sister's Keeper* (2009) are strongly shaped by psychological conflicts that can be explained through Freud's theory of the id, ego, and superego. Her choices are not only based on medical logic but also influenced by unconscious drives, moral expectations, and emotional pressure.**

Sara's maternal instinct, represented by the id, makes her persistently fight for Kate's survival, even when it causes tension in the family. Her ego tries to balance this instinct with practical reasoning, convincing herself that every sacrifice is worthwhile if it keeps Kate alive. Meanwhile, her superego reinforces the belief that a "good mother" must never give up on her child. These three forces often clash, creating the core of Sara's internal struggle.

A clear example is seen when Anna sues her parents for medical emancipation. Sara's reaction—"You're suing us? What the hell is going on?"—shows her id-driven fear of losing control. Her ego struggles to process Anna's choice, while the superego frames her anger as moral duty, believing that Anna is betraying the family. This illustrates how Sara's unconscious conflicts guide her actions and emotional responses.

The impact of these conflicts can also be seen in the children's attachment patterns. Anna demonstrates an insecure-avoidant attachment by turning to a lawyer instead of her mother: "I want to sue my parents for the rights to my own body." Jesse shows an insecure-ambivalent attachment, feeling invisible because his mother focuses solely on Kate: "They barely even noticed that Jesse was dyslexic." Kate herself experiences a disorganized attachment, since her mother continues treatment despite her wish to stop, leading to emotional distance between them. By contrast, Brian provides a secure attachment for Anna, as reflected in his line: "Sometimes we have to listen to what our kids are trying to tell us, even if we don't want to hear it."

Parenting styles also play a role. Sara often displays an authoritarian style, pressuring Anna with: "That's your sister. Have you forgotten?" This shows her tendency to impose decisions without considering Anna's perspective. Brian, however, is more authoritative, respecting Anna's



autonomy, while Sara's neglect of Jesse reflects aspects of a neglectful style. These differences highlight the uneven distribution of care within the family.

The children's psychological development is deeply affected by these dynamics. Kate feels powerless over her own body, Anna struggles with identity—"I wouldn't even be alive if Kate wasn't sick"—and Jesse seeks attention through destructive behavior. These outcomes underline how Sara's psychological conflict extends beyond herself and shapes her children's sense of self.

A turning point comes after Kate's death. Anna narrates: "Mom went back to work, rebuilt her practice, and is now making a very nice living." This suggests Sara eventually reconciles with her loss, letting go of her rigid control and learning to rebuild her relationship with her surviving children.

### Discussion

In *My Sister's Keeper*, Sara Fitzgerald's medical decisions for her children are deeply influenced by unconscious psychological factors, as illustrated through Freud's concepts of the Id, Ego, and Superego. Sara's attachment patterns with her children shape her behavior and decisions, leading to emotional and moral conflicts. Her relationship with Brian and Anna showcases secure attachment, as Brian respects Anna's autonomy, while her bond with Anna exhibits insecure-avoidant attachment, as Anna seeks legal emancipation, unable to communicate openly with her mother. Jesse, neglected emotionally by Sara, exhibits destructive behavior, and Kate's relationship with Sara reflects disorganized attachment, with Sara ignoring Kate's wishes in favor of controlling her treatment (Ariestiani, 2012)

Sara's Id drives her to make impulsive decisions to protect Kate, as seen when she reacts angrily to Brian's plan to take Kate to the beach (01:08:11 – 01:08:52). Her Ego rationalizes these decisions, but her Superego creates guilt, as she feels a moral duty to prioritize Kate's survival, even at the expense of her other children (Safitri and Purwani, 2022). In the scene where Sara agrees to have another child as a potential donor for Kate (14:47 – 15:23), her Id pushes for immediate action, while her Superego grapples with the ethical consequences (Larassanti, 2013). Anna's choice to sue her parents for bodily autonomy (16:10 – 16:20) symbolizes her assertion of independence, reflecting the tension between personal autonomy and family duty. Ultimately, the emotional burden of Sara's decisions is evident in Kate's acceptance of her illness, as she seeks closure (01:25:25), highlighting the psychological toll on the

entire family. Through these dynamics, the film explores the complex interplay between parental love, moral responsibility, and the psychological factors that influence life-altering decisions .

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered (Restu Pitri, Asridayani, 2010).

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## ATTACHMENT

No	Scene and Duration	Psychoanalytic Analysis	Description
1	<b>(01:55)</b> <b>Anna (V.O.):</b> "I was engineered. Born for a particular reason. A scientist hooked up my mother's eggs and my father's sperm to make a specific combination of genes. He did it to save my sister's life."	<b>Id:</b> The basic desire to be valued and accepted as they are, without always having to be useful to others. <b>Ego:</b> Anna allows herself to balance the fact that she was created for a specific purpose while still living her daily life like any other child. <b>Superego:</b> Anna's superego makes her feel guilty for questioning her existence, which is supposed to be noble in saving Kate.	Anna realizes that she was not born naturally but genetically engineered to save her sister, Kate. This dialogue highlights Anna's identity conflict due to her role in the family.
2	<b>(03:26 - 03:36)</b> <b>Anna (V.O.):</b> "Since	<b>Id:</b> It causes Sara to impulsively decide to leave her career and	Sara decides to quit her career as a lawyer

	my sister got sick, things have changed. Aunt Kelly only works part-time and Mom quit her job as a lawyer. Her life now revolves around keeping Kate alive."	focus entirely on caring for Kate, without considering the needs of the rest of the family. <b>Ego:</b> Acts in a logical way, seeking practical solutions even if it means sacrificing their career as a consequence. <b>Superego:</b> Sara supports her decision because she believes that a mother should be willing to sacrifice for her child.	to focus on caring for Kate. This decision completely changes her life and demonstrates the significant sacrifices she makes as a mother.
3	<b>(04:18 - 04:35)</b> <b>Sara:</b> "Eat, Kate." <b>Kate:</b> "I'm eating." <b>Sara:</b> "It's not good?" <b>Kate:</b> "It's really good, mom." <b>Brian:</b> "It's good to me."	<b>Id:</b> The Id's drive is seen in Sara's excessive control over Kate's eating habits. <b>Ego:</b> Adjusting the diet to ensure Kate's health is maintained. <b>Superego:</b> strengthens Sara's sense of moral responsibility for her actions.	Sara firmly tells Kate to eat healthy food even though Kate feels she has eaten enough. This scene portrays Sara's obsessive control over Kate's health and the tense family dynamics.
4	<b>(10:07 - 11:35)</b> <b>Sara:</b> "Oncology? But that's cancer." <b>Doctor:</b> "Her white blood count is very low... it seems that Kate could have acute promyelocytic leukemia."	<b>Id:</b> Sara's id drives her to do anything to save Kate's life. <b>Ego:</b> Sara's ego accepts the medical solution because it seems like a reasonable step. <b>Superego:</b> Sara's superego strengthens the belief that not fighting means failing as a mother.	After the doctor informs them of Kate's critical condition, Sara refuses to acknowledge the possibility that her daughter might die. She asserts that she

	<p>Sara is in the room with Brian.</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "I'm not gonna let her die."</p>		will not let it happen.
5	<p><b>(14:47 – 15:23)</b></p> <p><b>In Hospital</b></p> <p><b>Doctor:</b> "Have you considered having another child? ...but umbilical blood can be incredibly effective tool in treating leukemic patients. It's like a miracle."</p> <p><b>Brian:</b> "A donor child?"</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "Well, we gotta do it. We gotta try. "</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> Brian and Sara are driven by their personal desires to consider using reproductive technology.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> The Ego tries to find a reasonable solution based on the reality and circumstances at hand.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> The part of themselves starts to question whether this decision aligns with what is considered right or wrong.</p>	Sara and Brian discuss the possibility of having another child as a donor for Kate. This scene highlights their significant decision without considering the emotional consequences for the child to be born.
6	<p><b>(16:10 – 16:20)</b></p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "Anna, what is this? Is this from you?"</p> <p><b>Anna:</b> "Yeah, I got a lawyer."</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "You're suing us? Well, honey, what the hell is going on?"</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> The impulse of the Id appears in the form of a basic need to live without pain.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> Anna's Ego chooses the legal path as a practical solution.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Anna's superego feels guilty towards Kate and her parents.</p>	Anna reveals to her family that she is suing her parents for the right to her own body. This decision shocks Sara and becomes a point of conflict within the family.

	<b>Anna:</b> "I don't want to do it anymore, Mom."		
7	<b>(16:35 – 16:40)</b> <b>Sara:</b> "That's your sister. Have you forgotten?" <b>Anna:</b> "No." <b>Sara:</b> "Do you know what's gonna happen?" <b>Anna:</b> "Yeah. Believe it or not, Mom, I actually thought about it."	<b>Id:</b> Sara's Id impulse manifests as impulsive anger. <b>Ego:</b> Sara's ego tries to understand Anna's reasons, even though emotions dominate. <b>Superego:</b> Sara merasa bahwa Anna telah bertindak bertentangan dengan nilai-nilai yang dijunjung tinggi oleh keluarga.	Sara, angry and confused, confronts Anna for seemingly abandoning her responsibility as a sister. This scene shows the tension between Anna's individual rights and Sara's demands as a mother.
8	<b>(20:09 – 20:14)</b> <b>Flashback</b> <b>Brian (V.O.):</b> "She was so little when all this started. When did she start wanting to make her own decisions?"	<b>Id:</b> Sara's impulsive urge to save Kate without considering Anna's trauma. <b>Ego:</b> The decision to take the bone marrow because it's the available medical solution. <b>Superego:</b> Justifying this action as a moral obligation to the family.	<b>Brian recalls Anna first bone marrow extraction when she was five years old. This scene reveals how Anna has been a "medical tool" for Kate since childhood.</b>
9	<b>(01:08:11-01:08:52)</b> <b>Brian:</b> "We're taking her to the beach." <b>Sara:</b> "Wait a second, what is she doing out of the	<b>Id:</b> Sara shows a strong inner urge by refusing to take Kate to the beach due to her deep fear, without considering Kate's happiness. <b>Ego:</b> Trying to control the	<b>Sara refuses Brian's plan to take Kate to the beach, fearing it will worsen her condition. However, Brian insists,</b>



	<p>hospital? Brian!</p> <p>Brian! It'll kill her!</p> <p>Give me the keys, I'm taking her back to the hospital. Give me the keys, Brian! Let... Give me!"</p>	<p>situation by ignoring Kate's desire to enjoy her last day at the beach.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Sara's superego makes her believe that the morally right decision is to stick with the medical care at the hospital.</p>	<p><b>wanting to give Kate a happy final moment.</b></p>
10	<p><b>(01:15:33-01:15:56)</b></p> <p><b>Campbell:</b> "Mrs. Fitzgerald, how old was Anna when she started donating to her sister?"</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "She was a newborn."</p> <p><b>Campbell:</b> "Did Anna agree to that?"</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "No, She was 5."</p> <p><b>Campbell:</b> "Didn't two nurses have to hold Anna down?"</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> Sara's instinctive drive to save Kate at all costs without considering the impact on Anna.      <b>Ego:</b> A rational decision to perform medical procedures on Anna as the best medical solution for Kate.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Moral conflict arises as Sara realizes that her actions violated Anna's rights as a child who couldn't give consent.</p>	<p><b>Sara defends herself in court, stating that saving Kate has always been her priority. This scene highlights the moral dilemma between preserving Kate's life and respecting Anna's autonomy.</b></p>
11	<p><b>(01:18:30-01:18:52)</b></p> <p><b>Campbell:</b> "Do you think it's reasonable to conclude that you might have taken this too far?"</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "Looking at only Anna's</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> The drive from the Id made Sara continue her actions, even though they hurt Anna.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> Ego helps Sara explain a logical medical reason in court.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> The superego creates a sense of guilt in Sara, even though</p>	<p><b>Sara regretfully admits that Kate has always been the family's top priority, even at the expense of Anna's well-being.</b></p>

	<p>situation... yes, it is. But I have to think about my entire family."</p> <p><b>Campbell:</b> "But Kate comes first?"</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "Kate's sick."</p>	<p>she still stands by her opinion.</p>	
12	<p><b>(01:25:25)</b></p> <p><b>Kate:</b> "This is the end, sissy. It just gets scarier from here on out."</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> The urge from the Id made Kate want to break free from the endless pain.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> The Ego helps Kate face reality with a calm attitude.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> The Superego makes Kate feel responsible for the burdens her family bears.</p>	<p><b>Kate tells Anna that she is ready to die and no longer wants to continue fighting, as it will only lead to more suffering.</b></p>
13	<p><b>(01:08:55)</b></p> <p><b>Brian:</b> "She wants to go to the beach."</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "She's gonna die!"</p> <p><b>Brian:</b> "Better come, if you don't, I want a divorce."</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> The urge from the Id made Brian want to give Kate her final happiness.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> Ego thinks that there are no major medical risks involved in going to the beach.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Brian's superego still believes that bringing happiness is the right thing to do.</p>	<p><b>Although Sara resisted, Brian took Kate to the beach to fulfill her wish. This scene highlights the difference in Sara and Brian's approaches to handling Kate's situation.</b></p>
14	<p><b>(01:36:29)</b></p> <p><b>Kate:</b> "It's gonna be okay, Mom. I promise."</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> Sara's id impulse made her let go of all the control she had been holding onto and cry uncontrollably, unable to hold back her emotions.</p>	<p><b>Sara finally gave in to her emotions and cried as Kate tried to comfort her, saying everything would be</b></p>

		<p><b>Ego:</b> Sara's ego tried to manage her emotions to stay strong for Kate, even though it ultimately failed.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Sara's superego made her feel guilty for not being able to save Kate, despite having fought for years.</p>	okay.
15	<p><b>(28:16-28:36)24:</b>  <b>Kate (V.O.):</b> "Mom, you gave up everything for me. Your work, your marriage, your entire life... I'm sorry you couldn't win."</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> Kate's desire to release guilt over the burden her mother endured.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> A rational decision to express empathy and apologize openly.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Justifies the apology as a moral acknowledgment of her mother's sacrifices.</p>	<p><b>Kate felt guilty for her mother's sacrifices, realizing that despite her struggles, there was no victory. Her apology reflected her maturity and empathy.</b></p>
16	<p><b>(01:20:34)</b>  <b>Sara:</b> "Why are you doing this?"  <b>Anna:</b> "For medical emancipation."  <b>Sara:</b> "You love your sister, right? You know she's sick. Why won't you help her?"</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> Anna's id impulse made her want to have full control over her own body without her parents' interference.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> Anna's ego presented her demands in court in a logical and structured manner.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> Anna's superego made her feel guilty, even though she was sure that this decision was the best one.</p>	<p><b>Anna firmly stated that she was suing her parents for medical emancipation. Her testimony became a turning point in the story.</b></p>
17	<b>(24:02)</b>	<b>Id:</b> Sara's id impulse made her act	<b>Sara shaved Kate's</b>

	<p><b>Kate:</b> "Don't you dare tell me that nobody's gonna stare at me, because they will."</p> <p><b>Sara:</b> "Come here."  <i>(Sara shaves Kate's head)</i></p>	<p>impulsively by shaving Kate's hair as a symbol of solidarity.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> Sara's ego helped come up with a simple solution that made Kate feel better.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> The superego reinforces the value that a mother should always support her child in every situation.</p>	<p><b>hair as a symbol of solidarity and emotional support after Kate lost her hair due to treatment.</b></p>
18	<p><b>(01:41:03)</b></p> <p><b>Anna (V.O.):</b> "Every year, on Kate's birthday, we all take a vacation together... and it's always to the same place."</p>	<p><b>Id:</b> The id impulse emerges as an emotional need to find happiness, despite having lost a family member.</p> <p><b>Ego:</b> The ego helped the Fitzgerald family adjust to life without Kate.</p> <p><b>Superego:</b> The superego reinforces the belief that remembering those who have passed is a noble act.</p>	<p><b>After Kate's death, the Fitzgerald family continued the tradition of vacationing together every year on Kate's birthday as a way to honor and remember her.</b></p>