CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B.1 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing *The King's Speech by David Seidler*, the research aims to analyze Elizabeth's and Bertie's personality. The research needs a theory which has relationship with the topic and the object. In getting appropriates analysis of the movie and considering the topic, the researcher uses Archetypes approach by Carl Jung.

B.1.1 Jungian Theory of Anima Animus

This research applies archetypes theory developed by Carl Gustav Jung to analyze the king's speech movie. This theory named Anima and Animus, which explains about inner feminine side of a man and inner masculine side of a woman. Carl Gustav Jung was a psychologist and he was born on July 26, 1875, Kresswill, Switzerland. Archetypes were a concept introduced by Carl Jung, who believed that the archetypes were models of people, behaviors, or personalities. According to Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto:

> Another unconsciousness part of human is called unconsciousness. It consists of some archetypes which exist in every person. Archetypes come in various forms, actually these archetypes are commonly known but sometimes they are uncommonly recognized. (Suprapto, 2016: p. 2)

Aldi Guno Utomo cited from Carl Jung via C. George Boeree (2006) says there are 3 components of psyche: the ego, the personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious. Jung identified the ego with the conscious mind. The personal unconscious includes anything which is not presently conscious, but can be. According to Jung, the ego represents the conscious mind while the personal unconscious contains memories including those that have been suppressed. The collective unconscious is a part of the psyche served as a form of psychological inheritance and it contained all of the knowledge and experiences. According to MacFadyen:

> Jung's archetypes are based on the idea of engrained, ancient ideas existent within each person's unconscious mind. Because of their primordial nature, they are often best expressed and described in the realm of myth. In his essay "Archetypes and Gender: Goddesses, Warriors, and Psychological Health,"C. Z. Enns (1994) explains, "archetypes appear most frequently in the myths and primitive lore of cultures"(par 3). (MacFadyen, 2013: p. 8)

As Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto, there are four main of archetypes in Jung's theory which are "the persona", "anima and animus", "the shadow", and "the self".

- **The Persona** (or mask) is the outward face we present to the world. Persona or hero tries to reveal the fake figure of someone that present to others as someone different to who we really are (like an actor). The purpose is they want to be approved in the environment or society.

- **The Anima and Animus** is the mirror image of our biological sex, that is, the unconscious feminine side in males and the masculine tendencies in women. The psyche of women contains masculine aspects (the animus archetype), and the psyche of man contains feminine aspects (the anima archetype).
- **The Shadow** reflects the dark side of human being. According to Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto in line with Cassement's statement (2001: 143)

> Archetypal shadow is identified with the dark side of the self, which is here treated as an archetype. It is an archetypal shadow that Jung was referring to when he talked about the existence of evil. (Suprapto, 2016: p. 22)

- **The Self** is the center or the deepest part in human unconsciousness. Jung views "the self as both the center and the totality of the psyche, it has strong claim to be regarded as the central concept of his entire psychology. The self is the goal toward which the process of individuation strives"(Yohana , 2016: 21-24)

Those archetypes is effects by our unconsciously as represents our self. Whether it will be dominant or not is different for everyone, such as the archetypes of anima in female character and animus in male character. Another explanation about anima and animus archetypes by Jiang Zhu:

> Animus is the masculine image in woman's psyche. Persona is a publicly displayed aspect. Jung called it as "outward face" of spirit, and he called anima of male and animus of female as "inward face". Anima is the female aspect of male, and animus is the male aspect of female, as every person may have opposite sex features. (Zhu, 2013 : p. 3)

Yanhui Wang also states that:

> In Jung's theory, Jung describes four stages of animus "in a female's unconscious development: Hercules, Alexandria, Apollo, Hermes"[10] (….) Jung also describe four stage of anima "in male's unconscious development: Eva, Helen, Maria, Sabiancia"[11]. (Wang, 2017 : p. 3)

In his writing, Yanhui Wang explained that Hercules represents as a man with a strong body and physical power. Alexandria represents as an independent man who is free of love, woman, and material bondage. Apollo represents as a wise man like a teacher and Hermes represent as a perfect man filled with inspiration and creation. While Eva represents as a woman who is like a mother, Helen represents as a sexy partner and enjoying physical pleasure. Maria represents as a wise women and Sabiancia represents as a perfect woman, pure and noble. MacFadyen also explains as saying:

> In order to accurately explain the four phases, Emma Jung uses types of men as examples of the animus at each stages(….) the first stage, the man of power, is characterized by physical strength or by strength of will. This does not mean that the woman necessarily focuses upon her own strength, but that she may be drawn such figures as "the heroes of legend, or present day ports celebrities (….), (MacFadyen, 2013 : p 10)"

According to Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto, in line with Cassement's statement (2001 : 143) "Archetypal shadow is identified with the dark side of the self, which is here treated as an archetype. It is the archetypal shadow that Jung was referring to when he talked about the existence of evil", (Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto, p. 4). Anima is female's soul which is existed in male. On the other side, Animus is a male's soul which reflected in female. The last is Self, the deepest part in human unconsciousness. Self can also be translated as who we really are or our true self, (Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto; p. 5). As Kathryn Sullivan, states that:

> Jungian theory in particular outlines psychological constructs which expressly define this phenomenon: the anima and animus, respectively the "feminine and chthonic part of the soul" ("The Concept of the Collective Unconscious"59), particularly for men, and the "compensating figure… of a masculine character [in woman] ("Anima and Animus"94) (Sullivan, 2013: p. 30)

Moreover, V. Kast in Sarah E. MacFadyen (2013, 5) presents her belief that "in describing anima and animus, Jung is basically using the established gender stereotypes of his time to define what is female and what is male" (p. 113). In addition to this, Jung tends to depict the anima the part of a man associated with the feminine as weaker than the male part of women, the animus. (MacFadyen, 2013: p. 6)

Regarding this, the concept of psychoanalysis by Carl Jung, the research focuses in two aspects of archetypes: anima and animus. These

archetypes that describe Elizabeth and Bertie character more in the movie. *The King's Speech* movie doesn't give us the stereotype and representative of a man that is strong, powerful, and tough as a male character. Some of the scenes show us that Elizabeth is more powerful. She supports and helps him find a speech therapist, always accompany her husband in the therapy sections. Her character shows that she is smart and innovative to find a solution to cure her husband illness.

B.1.2 The King's Speech Story

The King's Speech story is about King George VI who must rise above his stutter to give speeches. The first scene of the movie is when Prince Albert gives a speech. Prince Albert or Bertie is the second son of King George V. Prince Albert or Bertie gives up hope to cure his stutter, but his wife, Elizabeth, supports him to cure his stutter and introduced him to Lionel Logue starred by Geoffrey Rush. Lionel Logue is an Australian speech therapist living and working in London. The movie takes the setting in United Kingdom. After the death of his father, King George V, his brother replaced his father as a King George VI. However, his brother decided to relinqiush the throne in order to marry a divorced woman. After his brother gives up on his throne, "Bertie" becomes King of England. He is quickly thrust into the public after he gives a speech to people as a King of England.

Tom Hooper's The…, Mei Dian Suryani, Faculty Of Letters UMP, 2019

TKS movie is also adapted from a real story of King George VI that has a stutter. King George VI is a King of United Kingdom during World War II and he is a symbol of the leader. He was the second son of King George V and he was crowned as a King of United Kingdom in 1937 after his elder brother, Edward VIII abdicated in 1936 to marry Wallis Simpson. King George VI or Albert Frederick Arthur George Winsdor was born on December 14, 1895 in Norfolk, United Kingdom and he died on February 6, 1952 because of lung cancer. King George VI had speeches problem that made it very difficult for him to carry out many of the public duties of a king which requires him to give speeches. Lionel Logue was Australian therapist who treated King George VI until he was recovery from the stutter. He developed a stutter around age 8, suffered from indignity of wearing braces to correct his knock knees. King George married with Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon on April 26, 1923 and they had two children named Elizabeth and Margaret.

B.1.3 British People's View of Femininty and Masculinity

Gender refers to the roles of men and women constructed by traditional value and norms in society. Masculinity and femininity refers to gender roles, behaviors, traits, and physical appearance, etc. For women, the areas of influence are home and children. However, for men includes of works and the outside world. Men and women are not born

with masculinity and femininity as part of their genetic make-up, rather, it is a concept into which they are acculturated (Berger, 1995).

As it is stated by Christian Bulpitt:

> it is improtant to note the differences between sex, which refers to a person's biological status and is typically categorized as male and female, which refers to attitudes, feelings, and behaviours that a given culture assosiates with a person's biological sex; in essense it is socially constructed.(Bulpitt, p.6)

During the Victorian era, women were seen as two separate spheres or characteristics; 1. Femininity when they were in private lives or household particularly concerns with home and family oriented; that women. 2. Masculinity when they were shown in public particularly concerned with political activity that women are allowed to vote, participate in activity relating to parliament. According to Digby, "women used so-called 'female' clients centre skill rather than what was then considered 'male' management skills." It relates to what patriarchy system that women's mainly responsibilities are in home and family oriented". P.G Wodehouse and Nancy Mitford explain about Britain in their novel 'Bright Young Thing', portray the 'Roaring Twenties'. The experience of war gives effects to women such as the empowerment, independence, and opportunity to work.

As it is states by Nick Drydakis cited from Connell 1987; Hoftede, 2001 and Kolb 1999; Heilman, 2012:

> masculinity which refers to traits which are stereotypically attributed to men, is typified by the image of a strong, technically competent, ambitious, self sufficient and authoritative leader who can maintain control of his emotion (Connell 1987; Hoftede, 2001), (Drydakis, 2017: p. 2)
>
> Conversely, femininity, comprising traits which are stereotypically attributed to women, is associated with empathy, sensitivity, loyalty, and caring disposition (Kolb 1999; Heilman, 2012). (Drydakis, 2017: p.3)

According to Connell and Kolb, we can conclude that the image of masculinity categorized as strong, ambitious, and authoritative leader. However, the femininity is categorized as someone with empathy, sensitively, and loyal.

In early nineteenth century, as the setting of time of The King's Speech movie, there are a lot of issues about women and masculinity. As it is states by Anne Digby "….Victorian values to be silently transgressed by working-class women working outside the home, or by mainly middle-class women engaging in semi-public activities….". Women begin to have an opportunity to work and freedom. Women are becoming more similar to men in terms of their career aspirations and achievement. According to Suzette Worden,

> Although women had gained a new economic identity through war work, during the First World War, any resulting independence was hard to sustain (Braybon, 1981). Similiarly, although women over 30 gained the vote in 1918, which was extended to equal franchise in 1928, any related political and professional status was circumscribed by the emphasis on women's role in the domestic sphere. (Worden, p. 3)

The women's movement in Britain was improves in equal rights, living conditions, and her role in the domestic sphere.

B.4 Types of Shots in Cinematography

The following research describes about types of shots in cinematography to support the theory used before. Types of shots in cinematography used to strengthen the idea of the topic of the research and choose the scenes with the consideration. These are the types of shots: the followings are commonly used in film, video, and animation by David Cheshire.

a. Extreme Wide Shot (EWS), shows a broad view of the surrounding around and coveys scale, distance, and geographic location.
b. Wide Shot (WS), shows an entire character from head to toe.
c. Medium Wide Shot (MWS), shows a character usually cut across the legs above or below the knees. Show the physical setting in which the action is taking place, yet it is close enough to shot facial expression.
d. Medium Shot (MS), shows a character's upper body, arms, and head.
e. Close-Up Shot (CS), shows a character's face and shoulder. It is close enough to show subtle facial expression.

f. Extreme Close-Up Shot (ECS), shows only a part of character's face. It fills the screen with the detail of subject.

g. Over the shoulder shot, this is where the camera is positioned behind a subject's shoulder and is usually used for filming conversation between two persons.

h. High angle shot, when the camera is set above the subject and angled down towards them. High angle shot also tend to make character look small and symbolically suggest insignificant or authority.

i. Low angle shot has the opposite effect of high angle shot, where the camera points upwards from bellow, make people look bigger, more courageous, and more important. it tends to focus attention on the size and significance of a character or object.

B.2 Related Research

To support and maintain the academic values of the research, the writer uses references from journals, articles, and other academicals writings. In order to make a legitimate research that does not imitate other researches. There are some supportive writings to strengthen the analysis that have similar object, topic, and theory related to the research.

The first research by Fadhliah Anwar in 2013 entitled "*The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as seen in David Siedler's The King's Speech"* used psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. This research discussed the causes and effects of childhood trauma of Prince Albert, the trauma that effected in his adulthood and makes him suffer from the stutter. This research focuses on the trauma, anxiety theory and defense mechanism of Freud to describe the trauma that Prince Albert has. The causes of the trauma come from his father who pressured him to follow the rules of the kingdom. It effects in his adulthood and makes him build defense mechanism with smoking, drinking and he becomes easily to get angry.

The second related research is *"Self Individuation Process in the Main Character of Black Swan Movie"* by Yohana Febry Chris Suprapto. The research mainly focuses on Nina Sayers as the main character uses Archetypes theory by Carl Jung. Those four archetypes are persona, shadow, anima and animus. However, Nina does not experience those four archetypes. The research concludes that persona and shadow are the archetypes which dominate the main character in the movie.

The third research by Kathryn Sullivan in 2013 entitled *"Two in one: the Union of Jung's Anima and Animus in Beauty in the Beast".* This research focuses on the main character of beauty and the beast and the definition of happily ever after. When the more critic points out that

there are no happy ending in reality, or at least, not easy ones. The characters overcome the overcome their limitations, including the obstacles which they create themselves. Their happily ever after comes because their metamorphoses, it happens because they have achieved their potential. Their pervasive appearances throughout literature make them far more than the basic unconscious structures of the anima and animus, as they comprise elements of both conscious and the unconscious.

The fourth research by Yanhui Wang in 2017 entitled *"An Interpretation of Mrs. Strickland's Tragic Marriage in The Moon and Sixpence from the Perspective of Jungian Archetypal Theory"*. The research focuses on Mrs. Strickland from the perspective of Jungian archetypal theory. The conclusion is that Mrs. Strickland was controlled by her persona, turned her into hypocritical women yearning for material enjoyment and led to her failure marriage. Her shadow further stimulated her to save her humiliation and protected her persona. Her persona became over-inflated and finally controlled herself.

The fifth research which uses the same theory entitled *"The Archetypal Study of Victor Frankenstein in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein"* by Aldi Guno Utomo in 2018. This research focuses on the archetypal pattern found in the Frankenstein novel by Mary Shelley. The study is used archetypal approach by Carl G. Jung with the conclusion; Victor

Frankenstein indicates that its character can be classified into the primary archetype of a creator, both of which are equally capable of creating, having a high imagination, and a vision that always makes them realize all their desires.

The sixth research by Sarah E. MacFadyen entitled *"Loved into Wholeness, Made Whole to be Loved: Discovering the Animus in C.S Lewis's Till We Have Faces"* in 2013. The research mainly focuses on the process of Orual's individuations and applies the psychoanalytic theory by Carl Gustav Jung. Throughout her life, she must learn to know her own psyche to bring what is unconscious such as the overreaction of her animus into her consciousness. The existent within her mind most significantly masculine and feminine must be united in Orual's psyche that she may be truly complete.

The seventh related research by Jiang Zhu and Lemeng Han entitled *"Analysis on the Personality of Maggie by Jung's Archetype Theory"* in 2013. This research focuses on the main character of the novel Maggie: A Girl of the Street. In Stephen Crane's novel, he portrayed Maggie as innocent girl who lives in a slum of New York. According to Jung's archetypes theory, it comes with the conclusion that Maggie's personality is a main reason for her tragedy. The archetypes of persona, shadow, and animus are identified as the influential on her personality.

Another topic related to the research, the researcher got from the internet about archetypes anima and animus theory. All of the related researches are the references that the researcher used to help in analyzing Jungian Anima and Animus in the king's speech movie.

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PURWOKERTO