CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Life is not always be pleasure, sometimes there are difficult times in life, also known as struggles. Every human being has problems or difficulties that must be faced differently in life. The difficulties every person face also varied, some were easy, moderate, and sometimes even difficult to get through. This is based on the perspective of each individual in dealing with existing problems or difficulties.

Struggle for life that are so heavy it has an impact on the individual's mental health such as stress. Stressors can be classified as internal stressors and external stressors. Internal stressors come from inside of person such as a physical condition, motivation or an emotional state. External stressors come from outside of a person such as changes in the surrounding environment, family, and social culture (Heiman & Kariv, 2005: 4).

Literary works and psychology have functional similarities in life. The literary works and psychology deal with human struggles as individuals and social beings. Both of literary works and psychology use the same foundation of making the human experience the subject of study (Endraswara in Minderop, 2010: 2).

The personality of an author greatly influences his work. There are normal and abnormal personalities. Normal personalities usually follow the

rhythm that is prevalent in their lives whereas, abnormal personalities when there is a deviation of personality that exists in an individual (Endraswara in Minderop, 2010: 10).

There are so many factors that affect struggle in life, and every individual must be able to deal with it. The way to deal with it is by learn to be happier and more fulfilled in daily life, thus providing the much-needed balance to offset the pain in each individual lives. In addition, an individual can also learn to let go and become more accepting, thus allowing an individual's natural wisdom to take charge. The best way to deal with struggle is not magnify small problems so that an individual can prepare themselves to deal with bigger problems in the future (Carlson, 2020: 1).

One of the examples of describing those conditions of struggle of life is reflected in the *Gods of Egypt* movie depicted the many difficulties faced by the character. *Gods of Egypt* is a movie directed by Alex Proyas that was released in 2016. *Gods of Egypt* is a fantasy action movie based on the fantastic stories of several ancient Egyptian gods. The movie tells the story of Mortal hero Bek teams with the God Horus in an alliance against Set, the merciless god of darkness, who has usurped Egypt's throne, plunging the once peaceful and prosperous empire into chaos and conflict.

Gods of Egypt movie has the struggles experienced by the main character to get the throne of the kingdom that has been taken by the evil god. There are several aspects that make this film very interesting to discuss. The first aspect is the background of the story, this film tells the story of ancient

Egyptian gods who have power and strength. According to Ancient Egyptian beliefs, the Gods were beings who were more powerful than mankind and governed aspects of human life. Thus, the throne of the ancient Egyptian kingdom was highly contested for the gods to rule the ancient Egyptian civilization at that time.

The second aspect is the characters in this *Gods of Egypt* movie. There are a lot of characters in this movie, especially the main character named Horus who has a protective nature for Egypt. Meanwhile, the evil and greedy character of Set is completely opposite to the character of Horus.

The third aspect is the moral value contained in this *Gods of Egypt* movie, such as teaching to continue to fight for the truth in goodness, besides that it also teaches about simplicity and fighting for love that is owned for someone who is described by a character named Bek to his lover.

In this study, the researcher interested in focusing on the struggle of the main character named Horus and the basic structure of psychoanalytic theory of personality approach. The psychology possessed by an individual greatly affects the individual in acting and the human personality. Therefore, the researcher conducted research entitled: "HORUS' STRUGGLES FOR THE THRONE IN GODS OF EGYPT MOVIE BY ALEX PROYAS".

B. Limitation of the Study

There are so many problems faced by the characters in the *Gods of Egypt* movie. Therefore, the researcher focuses on analyzing the struggle of Horus' character in fighting for the throne of the Egyptian kingdom and the

basic structure of the psychoanalytical theory of personality approach according to Sigmund Freud and Henry Murray.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background discussed previously, the following problems can be formulated:

1. How Horus' struggles for the throne in the *Gods of Egypt* movie?

2. What are the basic structures of the psychoanalytic theory of personality approach in the *Gods of Egypt* movie?

D. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the existing problems, it has the following research objectives:

1. To describe the struggles for the throne of the character Horus in the *Gods of Egypt* movie.

2. To describe the basic structures of psychoanalytic theory of personality approach in *Gods of Egypt* movie.

E. The Significant of the Research

The researcher sincerely hopes that it can help the readers to know the moral message contained in the *Gods of Egypt* movie.

1. Theoretically Significance

The researcher hopes the study can contribute to the literature related to personality psychology which is very influential on human behavior.

2. Practically Significance

a. Researcher

This research expected to be able to provide more in-depth knowledge about the psychology of personality possessed by every human being that will affect every behavior carried out.

b. Other Researchers

This research expected to provide input that may help other authors in conducting research that has the same research method.

c. Readers

The researcher hopes the research will increase readers' knowledge about the psychoanalytic theory of personality approach and the basic structures of psychoanalytic theory of personality approach that each individual has.

d. Education Field

The researcher hopes the research by implementing this psychoanalytic theory so as to create a comfortable learning environment and conduct collaborative learning and apply character development.

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORY

A. Psychoanalytic Theory of Personality

Psychoanalysis is a branch of science developed by Sigmund Freud and his followers, as the study of human psychological functioning and behavior. Psychoanalytic theory of personality by Freud is still being debated and criticized by experts who disagree with him. Freud developed this psychoanalytic theory based on the experiences of his patients, analyzing his dreams, and also various literature on science and humanity.

According to Helaluddin (2018: 1), psychoanalytic theory is a theory that seeks to explain the nature and development of personality. The elements that are prioritized in this theory are motivation, emotions, and other internal aspects. Freud argued that controls a person's psychology is the unconscious, so that the unconscious is more dominant than the conscious nature of a human being.

According to Freud in Setiari & Supriyanto (2016: 118), personality is not something that comes from the brain, but it represents various aspects according to the way a person thinks. Freud also said that the three elements of personality constitute a theoretical structure for mental activity. In this reference, the instinctual drive that has no adjustment is called the id, the part that has adjustment is called the ego, and the controlling structure is called the moral or super ego.

Psychoanalysis stated by Freud in Setiari & Supriyanto (2016: 118), the finding of a dominating individual personality is caused by tensions stemming from *das es* or id means that uncoordinated instinctual impulses, *das ich* or ego as realistic organized parts and *das ueber* ich or superego as a moral controller. These three components are theoretical constructs to describe mental activity.

B. Struggle for life

Every person continually has problems of their life, the problem may be simple or difficult. Sometimes, they affect their way of thinking in facing existence. The struggle can be moral or physical one.

According to Sudusiah (2015: 11), struggle for life is the efforts one makes to achieve something desired through processes and obstacles that must be faced in the material and immaterial fields. In life there must be an effort from an individual to move forward. When someone already does not have the spirit to move forward then people can only blame the situation, themselves and other people.

According to Adler in Lestari (2021: 12), struggle for life is effort of striving of superiority as fundamental fact for life. Therefore, it needs to warfare to overcome the hassle. Human beings use strategies to cope with the pressured and trouble in lie rationally. People enforce fine techniques to reap what people's want. People exceptional put in force can be referred to as conflict. Deeply conflict for life is crucial to gain the goal in life and solve problems of life.

The main points of theory stated by Adler in Maulani (2019: 257) classified into inferiority principle, superiority principle, style of life principle, creative self-principle, fictional goals principle, and social interest principle. According to Adler in Schultz (2009: 76), reduced all motivation into single drive the struggle for success or superiority. Individual psychology argues that everyone begins life with physical deficiencies that activate feelings of inferiority, feelings that motivate a person to struggle for success. In Adler's theory, he limited of struggles into struggle for personal superiority and struggle for success to describe the actions of a people motivated through the ultimate development of social attraction. Struggle has different motivation, however all of the struggles directed into final goal.

According to Latif & Latief (2018: 115-117), McClelland in his theory used the term achievement motivation which stated that individuals have potential energy reserves that are developed depending on the strength or drive of individual motivation and the situations and opportunities available. This theory focuses on three needs, namely the need for achievement (n-Ach), the need for power (n-Pow), and the need for affiliation (n-Affil).

1. **Struggle for Personal Superiority**

    According to Adler in Schultz (2009: 78) some struggle for supremacy without caring about others. Their goals are personal, and their struggles are primarily motivated by exaggerated feelings of personal inferiority complex. Murderers, thieves, and con artists are obvious examples of people who struggle for personal gain for superiority.

According to another theory that almost has the same meaning as the theory of struggle for personal superiority stated by Adler, according to McClelland's theory (Latif & Latief, 2018: 116) with the term need for power (n-Pow), namely motivation to improve social status and personal prestige by influencing the behaviour of others, the need to control the environment and take responsibility for them, have a strong character to lead and have ideas to win in order to achieve leadership positions.

2. Struggle for Success

According to Adler in Schultz (2009: 78) struggle for success means of compensation for feelings of weakness. The struggle for success is innate, but it must be developed. At birth it exists as a possibility, not as a reality. Each person must realize this potential in their own way. Psychologically healthy people are those who are motivated by social interest and success for all humanity. These healthy individuals are concerned with goals beyond themselves, are able to help others without demanding or expecting anything in return, and able to see others as human beings who can be co-operated with for social interests.

According to another theory which has the same meaning as the theory of struggle for success stated by Adler, according to McClelland's theory (Latif & Latief, 2018: 116) with the term needs for achievement (n-Ach), namely the drive to outperform with achievement and the ability to achieve success. N-Ach is an urge that exists in every human being to achieve the results of their activities or work to the maximum. The

characteristics of individuals based on this theory include being willing to accept relatively high risks to be able to achieve realistic but challenging goals for progress in their lives that they have successfully achieved.

C. **Basic Structure of Psychoanalytic Theory of Personality Approach**

The basic structures of psychoanalytic theory of personality approach according to Sigmund Freud divided into three structures: Id, Ego, and Superego.

1. **Id**

According to Freud in Alwisol (2021: 16), *id* is the original innate personality system that contains all the inherited psychological aspects, such as instincts, impulses, and drives. The id operates on the pleasure principle, that is seeks to obtain pleasure and avoid pain. *Id* is an unable to judge or distinguish right or wrong about something and the *id* has no morals.

According Murray in Alwisol (2021: 191), *id* is where all impulsive tendencies carried from birth. *Id* controls energy and directs behaviour, thus becoming the basis of the personality's motivational power. *Id* contains impulses that are acceptable and expected by society such as empathy, love, and understanding the environment.

The example of *id* in the film *Gods of Egypt* is showing scene of the God Horus who is angry then immediately strangles the neck of a human named Bek. In that scene indicates that *id* is a person's natural state to satisfy the feelings that an individual is experiencing or a

person's spontaneous behavior to represent the feelings that are happening within the individual.

2. **Ego**

According to Freud in Alwisol (2021: 18), *ego* operates by following the reality principle through a secondary process of realistic thinking devising a plan developed from the id for people to be able to handle reality. *Ego* is the executive unit of the personality that has two main functions, first as a selector of stimuli to be responded to or instincts to be satisfied in accordance with the priority of needs. Second, determining how to satisfy needs according to the availability of opportunities with minimal risk. The *ego* works to satisfy the *id*, so the *ego*, which has no own energy, will get energy from the id.

According to Murray in Alwisol (2021: 191), *ego* as the rational element of personality, the *ego* not only serves, redirects, and delays the unacceptable impulses of the *id*, but it is also the central regulator of all conscious behaviour, seeking and creating opportunities for positive *id* satisfaction.

In the *Gods of Egypt* movie, the example of *ego* is in the scene when Horus realized that he was choking Bek's neck, Horus immediately released the grip on Bek's neck. This was done considering that Bek was a human while Horus was a god who had a very large body posture compared to Bek. Through this scene, it can be seen that the existence of the *ego* is a material for consideration

whether the actions that have been carried out are useful or not in solving the problems faced

3. **Superego**

According to Freud in Alwisol (2021: 18), *superego* is the moral and ethical force of the personality, operating on idealistic principles as opposed to the satisfaction principles of the *id* and the realistic principles of the *ego*. *Superego* is nonrational in demanding perfection, severely punishing the ego's mistakes, both committed and new in thought.

According to Murray in Alwisol (2021: 191), *superego* is the internalization of cultural moral values at an early age, which are then used to evaluate the behavior of self and others. Murray emphasized the importance of the influence of social or cultural environmental forces on personality.

The example of *superego* in *Gods of Egypt* movie scene when Horus and Bek then solve the problems they face together to achieve their purpose before in a calm and non-emotional way. This scene means that *superego* is the same as the conscience which can recognize good and bad values and prioritize morals.

D. Movie

Movie is one of the most popular literature kinds. It is based on the statement by Microsoft Encarta in Herawati & Vincentia (2020: 2), literature can better be explained as "works, e.g. fiction, poetry, drama, that are

recognized as having important or permanent artistic value". Literature is composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas.

According to Javadalasta in Alfathoni (2020: 2), Movie is a series of images that move and form a story known as video. Movie as an audio-visual media that consists of pieces of images that are put together into a unified whole and has the ability to capture socio-cultural realities, thus making the movie able to convey the messages contained in it in the form of visual media.

According to Ibrahim in Alfathoni (2020: 2), movie is part of communication, which is the most important part of a system used by individuals and groups to send and receive messages. As part of an industry, movie also part of the economic production of a society and must be viewed in relation to other products. Furthermore, movie also a social and cultural document that helps communicate the times when it was made even though it was never intended to do for that purpose.

E. Synopsis

Gods of Egypt is an English-language fantasy action film by Alex Proyas released by Lionsgate on 26 February 2016. It was written by Matt Sazama and Burk Sharpless and produced by Basil Iwanyk and Alex Proyas. The film has a running time of 127 minutes.

Presenting the *Gods of Egypt* in a story of power struggle and betrayal. It is told as the God Ra played by Geoffrey Rush divides Egypt into two, the fertile part with the Nile River will be led by his son, Osiris played by Bryan

Brown, and the desert led by his other son named Set played by Gerard Butler. Although there is already a division, Set is jealous, which leads to murder before the coronation of Osiris' son, Horus, played by Nikolaj Coster-Waldau. Not only that, Set then took Horus' eyes, which were the source of his power, and exiled him in the desert. Set seizes the throne and declares that humanity must pay a fortune to enter the afterlife.

One year later, a thief named Bek, played by Brenton Thwaites, and his lover Zaya, played by Courtney Eaton, who worships Horus, become slaves of Set. Bek is ordered to steal Horus' eye and return it to him. This is the only way to defeat Set. Bek only manages to steal one. While escaping, Zaya was shot by someone. On the other hand, Bek asked Horus for a reward to bring back Zaya from Set's hands. Then the mission of saving the throne and the struggle of love were successfully completed by them.

G. Previous Study

In this previous study, the researcher finds the other researcher who study about psychoanalytic theory of personality and make the other research as the inspirations to make this research, such as:

1. The first is the research from Ahmad Aunal Hasib from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University entitled "*The Psychoanalysis of Ophelia's Character in Savages Movie*". The similarities of this research, both using psychoanalytic theory stated by Freud and analyze the main character in movie. The differences between this research and previous study are the

object of the previous study which the identification of anxiety in the main character.

2. The second is the research from Nurul Hikmah Maulanie from Syarief Hidayatullah State Islamic University entitled *"An Analysis of Esther's Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud".* The similarity of this research, both analyzing the objects using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud and analyze the main character in movie. The differences between this research and previous study are the different object used to analyze the data, in this previous study analyze the psychopath problem in the main character.

Based on the first and second previous study, this research has a similar theory, which using a psychoanalytic theory stated by Sigmund Freud and using descriptive qualitative. The difference between the first and second study with this research is in the object of analysis. In this study, the researcher analyzes the struggle experience by the main character in the film *Gods of Egypt* based on basic structure of psychoanalytic theory of personality by Sigmund Freud and Henry Murray and also the type of struggle for life based on the theory stated by Alfred Adler and David McClelland.