

**JANUSZ'S BRAVERY TO GET THE FREEDOM OF LIFE IN
THE WAY BACK MOVIE DIRECTED BY PETER WEIR (2010):
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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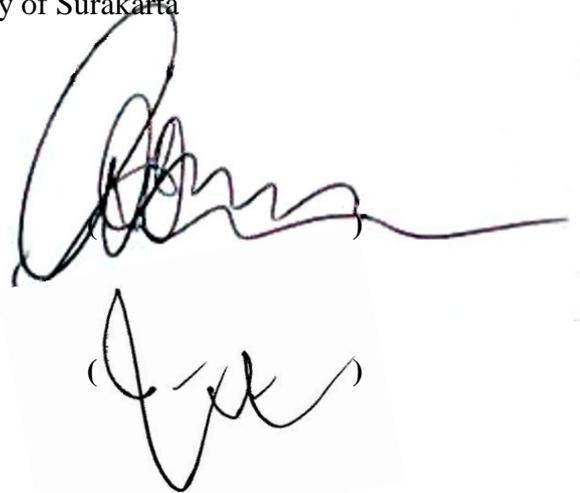
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**JANUSZ'S BRAVERY TO GET THE FREEDOM OF LIFE IN
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ABSTRACT

This research paper elaborates bravery of Janusz in The Way Back movie, which are analyzed through individual psychological approach. The objectives of the research are to analyze the movie based on its structural elements and to analyze the movie especially the main character based on the individual psychological approach. The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research as a type of the research. The data sources are divided into two, namely primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the events of the movie and script of The Way Back and the secondary data source is collected from other literatures discussing about individual psychoanalytic, literary books, criticism, and some article related to the movie. The method of collecting data is documentation. The technique of analyzing data is descriptive. The results of the study are as follows. First based on the structural analysis, the element of the story such as character and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, theme, style are structurally in unity and related one another in building the story. Second based on Individual Psychological approach, Janus'z Bravery reflected in his fiction finalism, inferiority feeling, striving for superiority, style of live, social interest, and creative power.

Keywords: Janus'z Bravery, The Way Back, Individual Psychological approach.

1. Introduction

Literary is the source of English learning which related with human's life. It can be said that all of human activity is never far from literature, such as: human's personality, human's social life, etc. So there is literary works that appear in the middle of human's life as literary development. To give the understanding on literary works it has to give back to the society itself because the literary works is part of a social structural integration, literary works being adapted and measured by society (Ratna, 2008: 57).

In relation literary and human there is some methodology that expressed the entire human psychology named theory of personality. In theory personality there is a lot of psychology method where it has a close relationship with literary work. The theory such as psychoanalytic of Freud, psychosocial of Erricson, humanistic psychoanalysis of Fromm, interpersonal theory of Sullivan, individual psychology of Adler, etc. From all theory have their own specification.

In this study the researcher wants to use one of the theory personality theory above to analyze the movie entitled *the way back* movie director by Peter Weir. The theory is individual psychological by Adler. Alfred Adler's theory is at once a model of personality, a theory of psychopathology, and in many cases the foundation of a method for mind development and personal growth.

The film is *The Way Back* director by Peter Weir. *The Way Back* is a 2010 drama film about a group of prisoners who escape from Siberian Gulag camp during World War II. The film is directed by Peter Weir from a screenplay also by Weir and Keith Clarke, inspired by *The Long Walk* (1955), a book by Sławomir Rawicz, a Polish POW in the Soviet Gulag. It stars Jim Sturgess as Janusz, Colin Farrell as Valka, Ed Harris as Mr. Smith, and Saoirse Ronan as Irena, with Alexandru Potocean as Tomasz, Sebastian Urzendowsky as Kazik, Gustaf Skarsgård as Voss, Dragoş Bucur as Zoran, and Mark Strong as Khabarov. It was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Makeup.

The researcher chooses the individual psychological approach because, the theory was the theory based on the natural psychology of human. There are six natural psychology of human. The first, the one dynamic force behind people's behavior is the striving for success or superiority. Secondly, people's subjective perceptions shape their behavior and personality. Thirdly, personality is unified and self-consistent. Fourth, the value of all human activity must be seen from the viewpoint of social interest. The five, the self-consistent personality structure develops into a person's style of life. And the last, style of life is molded by people's creative power.

While the reason of choosing *The Way Back* because the film is a simple movie but it was nominated for the academy award for Best Make Up. The good simple story strength by the power of Make Up. Here, the researcher also wants to know what is the other power beside the make up on the movie *The Way Back*. From the background above, the film makes the researcher interested in Janusz's Bravery to get the freedom of life in *The Way Back* movie director by Peter Weir. The researcher is interested in conducting in this research entitled "JANUSZ'S BRAVERY TO GET THE FREEDOM OF LIFE IN *THE WAY BACK* MOVIE DIRECTED BY PETER WEIR (2010): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH". There are no literature review which is analyzed the same movie by Peter Weir *The Way Back* (2010), because the movie is a simple movie, where there are no specialty on each scene. But the movie gives a lot of message as human they must creative and brave to do anything. Problem statement in this research is "How is Janusz's bravery to get the freedom of his life reflected in *The Way Back* movie?". The limitation of the study ist the bravery of Janusz to get his freedom in *The Way Back* movie reflected in an individual psychological approach. The objectives of the study are to analyze the structural elements of the movie and to discuss the bravery to get freedom of Janusz viewed from individual psychology perspective.

2. Research Method

In this research the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. The object of this study is the major character Janusz in *The Way Back* movie. Type of the Data and the Data Source, The data in this study can be divided into two kinds of data, namely primary and secondary data. (1) Primary Data Source Primary data are the *The Way Back* movie. The data were taken from the dialogues, character's description, plot and all of the statement related to the problems. (2) Secondary Data Source Secondary data were collected from other sources related to the research like the dictionary, website, and also the book related to the research. The primary data were taken from movie it self such as the movie and the script, while the secondary data are taken from the other data, which have relation with the underlying theory and other materials concern such as the hand book, and the internet.

The technique of data collection is library research, the techniques are watching the movie several times, until the writer gets an adequate information or data to be analyzed then read the script to adjust it with the movie. Reading some other resources related to the movie and the approach. Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data book or note book or by using computer, save the data on the disc. Classifying the data into categories and develop them into a good unit.

3. Underlying Theory

Individual psychology views that every person in life has certain character and behavior. The theory of psychology, which is used by the researcher is to describe the psychological aspects, is individual psychology proposed by Alfred Adler. Adler is a psychologist student and wrote the English edition in 1925 work on the subject and the sample of his collection of papers and lectures and covers the whole range of human psychology in a single survey, intended to mirror the indivisible unity of the personality. Alfred Adler was neither a terrorist nor a person driven mad by ambition. Indeed, his individual psychology presents an optimistic view of people while resting heavily on the notion of *social interest*, that is, a feeling of oneness with all

humankind. In addition to Adler's more optimistic look at people, several other differences made the relationship between Freud and Adler quite tenuous.

Adler was an original member of the small clique of physicians who met in Freud's home on Wednesday evenings to discuss psychological topics. However, when theoretical and personal differences between Adler and Freud emerged, Adler left the Freud circle and established an opposing theory, which became known as individual psychology. It means "individual is considered as unity, both physically and psychology" (in Hjelle, and Zieger, 1992: 139). His theory on psychological such as: (a) inferiority feeling and compensation, (b) striving for superiority, (c) style of life, (d) social interest, (e) creative self, (f) fictional finalism.

a. Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

The inferiority complex, by contrast, does not motivate people; it paralyzes them. People with an inferiority complex are convinced they are worthless or that they will fail. They show their low self-esteem in all possible ways: with facial expression, tone of voice, posture, choice of clothing, and choice of activities. They avoid challenge because they are sure they will fail. To Adler, an inferiority complex was a neurosis or personality disorder that might benefit from therapy. The feeling of inferiority or a sense of incompleteness is the great driving force of mankind. In other words, man is pushed by the need to overcome his inferiority and pulled by the desire to be superior (Hall & Lindzey, 1970: 124).

b. Striving for Superiority

Striving for superiority is one fundamental motive toward normal or abnormal people will manifest it in different ways. So, the goal of superiority will be a negative (destructive) and a positive (constructive) direction. A negative direction is a case of poorly adjusted people who strive for superiority through selfishness and concern for personal glory at the expense of others. In contrast, well-adjusted people express their striving in a positive direction (Hjelle, 1992: 144).

c. Fictional Finalism

Each person has the power to create a personalized fictional goal, one constructed out of the raw materials provided by heredity and environment. However, the goal is neither genetically nor environmentally determined. Rather, it is the product of the creative power, that is, people's ability to freely shape their behavior and create their own personality. By the time children reach 4 or 5 years of age, their creative power has developed to the point that they can set their final goal. Even infants have an innate drive toward growth, completion, or success. Because infants are small, incomplete, and weak, they feel inferior and powerless. To compensate for this deficiency, they set a fictional goal to be big, complete, and strong. Thus, a person's final goal reduces the pain of inferiority feelings and points that person in the direction of either superiority or success (Feist & Feist, 2009: 70-71).

d. Style of Life

In contrast, psychologically healthy people behave in diverse and flexible ways with styles of life that are complex, enriched, and changing. Healthy people see many ways of striving for success and continually seek to create new options for themselves. Even though their final goal remains constant, the way in which they perceive it continually changes. Thus, they can choose new options at any point in life. People with a healthy, socially useful style of life express their social interest through *action*. They actively struggle to solve what Adler regarded as the three major problems of life—neighborly love, sexual love, and occupation—and they do so through cooperation, personal courage, and a willingness to make a contribution to the welfare of another. Adler (1956) in Feist & Feist (2009: 78) believed that people with a socially useful style of life represent the highest form of humanity in the evolutionary process and are likely to populate the world of the future.

While Freud and Jung they have a unique style of life, which includes a unique pattern of thinking, feeling, emotion, and behavior. Adler categorized these unique styles of life into four types: ruling, getting, avoiding, socially useful. The characteristics of these types are summarized as:

1. Ruling - seek to control others, competitive, bragging, belittling.
2. Getting - dependent on others, passive, lazy.
3. Avoiding - avoid problems and defeat, cold, isolated.
4. Socially Useful - social conscience, proactive approach to life, sense of belonging, acceptance of discomfort.

e. Social Interest

Social interest is the natural condition of the human species and the adhesive that binds society together (Adler in Alwisol, 2009: 70) Social interest appears as a part of human's role. This social interest is on of the concept that can make the people strive to chase their superiority on a healthy ways and not lost in one of obstacles such as: suicide, neurotic failure, psychotic, criminal, drunk, prostitution, etc (Alwisol, 2009: 70). The natural inferiority of individuals necessitates their joining together to form a society. Without protection and nourishment from a father or mother, a baby would perish. Without protection from the family or clan, our ancestors would have been destroyed by animals that were stronger, more ferocious, or endowed with keener senses. Social interest, therefore, is a necessity for perpetuating the human species (Feist &Feist, 2009: 75-76).

f. Creative Power

Each person, Adler believed, is empowered with the freedom to create her or his own style of life. Ultimately, all people are responsible for who they are and how they behave. Their creative power places them in control of their own lives, is responsible for their final goal, determines their method of striving for that goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. In short, creative power makes each person a free individual. Creative power is a dynamic concept implying movement, and this movement is the most salient characteristic of life. All psychic life involves movement toward a goal, movement with a direction (Adler, 1964).

4. Discussion

The Way Back is a 2010 drama film about a group of prisoners who escape from a Siberian Gulag camp during World War II. The film is directed by Peter Weir from a screenplay also by Weir and Keith Clarke, inspired by *The Long Walk* (1955), a book by Sławomir Rawicz, a Polish POW in the Soviet Gulag. It stars Jim Sturgess as Janusz, Colin Farrell as Valka, Ed Harris as Mr. Smith, and Saoirse Ronan as Irena, with Alexandru Potocean as Tomasz, Sebastian Urzendowsky as Kazik, Gustaf Skarsgård as Voss, Dragoş Bucur as Zoran, and Mark Strong as Khabarov. It was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Make-up.

The setting of time appears on the prologue of the movie on the beginning. This is the time where Hitler invades Poland from the west in 1939. It can be seen that the setting of time on the world war II when communist wants to conquer Europe.

The plot of this movie begins at the camp, Janusz meets Mr. Smith, an American soldier, Khabarov, an actor, Valka, a hardened Russian criminal, Tomasz, a Polish artist, Voss, a Latvian priest, Kazik, a Pole suffering from night blindness, and Zoran, a Yugoslavian accountant. Khabarov secretly tells Janusz that he is planning to escape south to Mongolia, passing Lake Baikal. Mr. Smith tells Janusz that it is just one of Khabarov's fantasies to keep his morale high, but Janusz decides to implement the plan. He escapes with Mr. Smith, Valka, Voss, Tomasz, Zoran, and Kazik during a severe snowstorm in order to cover their tracks.

During the second night of their trek, Kazik freezes to death after losing his way to the hide-away while looking for wood, and is later buried by the group. After many days of travelling across the snows of Siberia, the group reach Lake Baikal. There they meet Irena, a young Polish girl, who tells them a story of her parents being murdered by Russian soldiers, and her escape from a collective farm near Warsaw.

Mr. Smith realises that her story is a lie as Warsaw is ruled by the Germans and that she is a Russian, but agrees with the group to let her in.

When the group reach an unpatrolled border between Russia and Mongolia, Valka decides to stay, as he still sees Russia as his home, and Josef Stalin as a hero. The rest continue to Ulaanbaatar, but soon they see images of Stalin and a red star. Janusz realises that Mongolia is under communist control and tells the group that India is the closest refuge for them. As they continue south across the Gobi desert, lack of water, sandstorms, sunburn, blisters and sun-stroke weakens the group. Irena collapses several times and soon dies. A few days later, Tomasz collapses and dies. Mr. Smith is on the verge of death, but after being motivated by Janusz, Zoran and Voss, he decides to rejoin the group and the four find a stream of water and avoid dehydration.

As they reach the Himalayas, all on the verge of death, they are rescued by a Tibetan monk who takes them to a Buddhist monastery, where they regain their strength. Mr. Smith decides to go to Lhasa, where one of his US Army contacts will help him get back to America. The remaining three continue to trek through the Himalayas and soon reach India. At the end of the film, the final three say their goodbyes as Zoran and Voss stay in India and Janusz keeps walking around the world until 1989, when Poland gets rid of the communists. The final scene of the movie shows Janusz, fifty years later, returning to his house, seen in several hallucinations, and reuniting with his wife.

The point of view in this movie. *The Way Back* is based on *The Long Walk*, a book by Sławomir Rawicz, depicting his alleged escape from a Siberian gulag and subsequent 4,000-mile walk to freedom in India. This is a true story where the four men try to survive from many kinds of obstacle. From seven prisoners and finally dies one by one until four men left. Here the director wants to show that on the World War II the people were suffering from the cruelty of communist. He wants to show

also that people who lives in present is easy and they must keep their freedom supposes they are no more feels the old time with suffer.

The technical elements support this movie, beside the narrative elements. The setting dressing and props supports the movie. It creates effect same with the reality. Costumes and make up express the personality of the character. Make up creates faces become younger and look natural. The lightning is very good because the lightning gives impression in building the situation. Cinematography in this movie is related with position of shot. It gives effect of the movie to become dramatic and alive. Sound in movie is very important. Sound makes the movie alive such as increase the show of the feeling situation and condition. When the characters are in sad situation, the music becomes softer and when the characters are in tense situation, the music becomes harder. Then, sound supports the emotion and mood in every scene. Editing in this movie is good. It makes the movie becomes unity. It makes the viewer or audience enjoy and understand the story of the movie.

The above explanation relates with the obstacle and faith, there is some psychological effect related to the Individual Psychology where the researcher tries to analyze. The individual psychology divided into six elements such as: inferiority feeling, striving for superiority, fictional finalism, creative self, social interest, and style of live. The sixth element can not be separated each because the sixth have tight relation.

The inferiority of Janusz, he is a Polish soldier where he is captured by Russian as a spy. He wants to escape from Russian Prison through the snow storm. On the journey to escape, Janusz facing a lot of obstacle especially when he always remember about his wife waiting at home. He is afraid if something happens to her. On the way to escape, Janus hase many kinds inferiority feeling, where in a certain condition when he feels sad, tired and afraid, he always have hallucination about his home and his beautiful wife. He is afraid if he can not see his wife and his home again.

The striving of Janusz appears when the first time Janusz makes his mind in the position of desperate. In a small conversation with Khabarov, Janusz mentions some words related with the escaping. This is the first time Janus thinks that he has to get out from the prison. The first priority of Janusz is to run from the prison and save their friends.

The social interest of Janusz is that as a soldier he has a high loyalty in friends and his country. So he has a high loyalty in friendship. The Fictional finalism of Janusz is only to get his freedom and meets with his wife one day in peace. He wants to continue and keep walking until India, even he must conquer the mountain of Himalayas, because this is his dream, to go away from communist and find the freedom with his wife.

Janusz style of life belongs to social useful type where he is a good person and he always help their friend; even his friend is a criminal. His friend feels that Janusz is the one who can save their lives. Janusz as a leader of the escaping team, he knows everything he did. He does not want if all of his friend can not fulfill their dream to be free from the communist. So he does everything he got by using his skill as a soldier like creating the mask from wood skin to protect their face from the snow and cold. Janusz also uses his military skills where he uses many kinds of think surround him, starting with grass, the mosses and the sun.

5. Conclusions

Based on the analysis the writer has done, it can be drawn some conclusions as follow:

The structural element of *The Way Back* movie supported the entire story within the movie. The characters meet each other at the prison except Irena. Janusz, the Polish soldier arrested on trumped-up charges of spying for the Germans, is first among equals in this ensemble cast, but he's upstaged by the iconic Ed Harris as Mr. Smith, an American engineer working in Moscow who is sent to the labor camp

under similar circumstances. Saoirse Ronan plays Irena, a refugee who joins the escapees in the spring and becomes the agent that allows them to bond. Colin Farrell attempts to convince us that he's a ruthless Russian gangster, but he comes across more like Peck's bad boy, a rascal with a knife that he peevishly uses to gut fellow prisoners as well as caribou. The point of view and the theme of the movie is related with the true story where the four men try to survive from many kinds of obstacle. The film tells the story about the four men survives on the journey to India. So, the theme of the film is 'The bravery of the men by facing the obstacles to get the freedom as a prisoner by doing the wild journey to India'. Cinematography of the movie uses a simple effect with dark and blue based on its natural. The light is not strong enough because the director wants to show the natural situation of the movie, because the movie sets in the field such as goby dessert and Russian forest.

The Individual psychological analysis of *The Way Back* movie is that: the striving of Janusz appears when the first time Janusz make his mind in the position of desperate, where Janusz mentions some words related with the escaping. The first priority of Janusz is to un from the prison and save their friends. The social interest of Janusz is that as a soldier he has a high loyalty in friends and his country. So he has a high loyalty in friendship. The Fictional finalism of Janusz is only to get his freedom and meets with his wife one day in peace. He wants to continue and keep walking until India, even he must conquer the mountain of Himalayas, because this is his dream, to go away from communist and find the freedom with his wife. Janusz style of life belongs to social useful type where he is a good person and he always help their friend; even his friend is a criminal. Janusz as a leader of the escaping team, he knows everything he did. So he does everything he got by using his skill as a soldier like creates the mask from wood skin to protect their face from the snow and cold. Janusz also uses his military skills where he uses many kinds of think surround him, starting with grass, the mosses and the sun.

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