PASSION AND TRIUMPH REFLECTED IN *THE LADY* DIRECTED BY LUC BESSON (2011): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Created by:

FEBRI ADIAKSA

A 320 080 104

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Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, Spd., M.Ed
NIP/NIK : 772

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Febri Adiaksa
NIM : A320 080 104
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : PASSION AND TRIUMPH REFLECTED IN THE LADY DIRECTED BY LUC BESSON (2011): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Pembimbing

Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, Spd., M.Ed.
NIK 772
Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Karya Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, Spd., M.Ed (Pembimbing I)
NIP/NIK : 772
Nama : Titis Setyabudi, S.S., M.Hum (Pembimbing II)
NIP/NIK : 984

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Febri Adiaksa
NIM : A320 080 104
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Surakarta, Maret 2013
Pembimbing II

Pembimbing I

[Signature]
Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, Spd., M.Ed
NIK 772

[Signature]
Titis Setyabudi, S.S., M.Hum
NIK 984
PASSION AND TRIUMPH REFLECTED IN *THE LADY* DIRECTED BY LUC BESSON (2011): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Febri Adiaksa  
A320080104  
School of Teacher Training and Education  
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta  
adiaksafebri@ymail.com

**ABSTRACT**

This study is about passion and triumph of Aung San Suu Kyi in *The Lady* movie (2011). This objective of the study is to apply the Individual Psychological approach to analyze the passion and triumph in *The Lady* movie. The writer uses Alfred Adler point of Individual Psychological to answer the problem of the study. The study is descriptive qualitative research which data are taken from script in *The Lady*. The technique of analyzing data is descriptive. The study comes to the following conclusion. First, it analyzes the structural elements of the movie. Second, based on the individual psychological analysis, the study reveals that there are some motives underlying the passion and triumph of Aung San Suu Kyi. Fiction finalism deals with Suu Kyi expectation of her goals of life to lead democracy in Burma. Inferiority feeling of Suu Kyi appears from the political treatment of military goverment. Striving for superiority motivates her to follow the election. Suu Kyi’s style of life makes her become a useful type of person. Her social interest motivates her to communicate and cooperate with Burma’s society. Her creative power motives her to get triumph and freedom for Burma.

**Keywords**: Passion and Triumph, *The Lady*, Individual Psychological Approach.
1. Introduction

*The Lady* movie tells about a woman who struggle for Burma’s democracy. It is a French-English co-production directed by Luc Besson, starring Michelle Yeoh as Aung San Suu Kyi and David Thewlis as her late husband Michael Aris. Yeoh describes the film as "an incredible love story" against the background of "political turmoil". In 1947, when Aung San Suu Kyi is two years old, her father Aung San leads Burma to independence. But soon afterwards, on 19 July 1947, he along with a group of his colleagues is assassinated by a military death squad. As an adult she goes to England, finds a loving husband and has a happy family life. But in 1988 her mother's poor health forces her to return to Burma where her father, Aung San, is still widely remembered. When she visits her mother in the hospital in 1988, she meets many of the people were wounded during the Tatmadaw's crackdown in the 8888 Uprising. She realises that political change is needed in Burma and is soon drawn into the movement to promote reform. She accepts the role of icon in support of self-determination by the Burmese people and devotes herself to activities in support of goals of greater political freedoms.

Suu Kyi founds a political party and clearly wins the 1990 elections. However, the Burmese military refuse to accept the result of the election and moved to bring Suu Kyi under control. She and her family became separated when her husband and children were banned from Burma and she was put under a house arrest for more than a decade. Yet their relentless struggling for Suu Kyi's recognition outside Burma is her guarantee she won't be forgotten and cannot disappear unnoticed. Due to her family's efforts, she becomes the first woman in Asia to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Yet their separation continues because neither can Suu Kyi attend the ceremony nor can her husband Michael Aris see her one last time before his early death.

2. Research Method

The research method of this research paper is broken down into five aspects: (1) Type of Research, (2) Subject of the Study, (3) Type of data and Data Source, (4) Technique of the Data Collection and (5) Method of the Data Analysis.

a. Type of the Study

In analyzing Luc Besson’s *The Lady* the writer uses the qualitative method, because it does not need statistic to explore the fact.
b. **Object of the Study**

The researcher takes *The Lady* Film as the object of the study. The movie is directed by Luc Besson released on 12 September 2011.

c. **Type of the Data and the Data Source**

The type of the data and the data source is textual, which consists of words, phrases, and sentences. In this research the writer uses two data sources; there are primary and secondary data sources.

1) **Primary Data Source**

The primary data source is the film itself *The Lady* from Luc Besson.

2) **Secondary Data Source**

The secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such a biography of the author, the website from the internet about the film *The Lady* and other resources that support the analysis.

d. **Technique of the Data Collection**

The method of data collection in this research is documentation. This data collection is as much as possible done through the library research. *The Lady* directed by Luc Besson is treated as the primary sources. The writer uses books on theories of literature, and books that support the analysis and treated than as a secondary data sources. In the process of writing this research, the writer would like to use procedures as follows:

1) Watching the film many times until the writer gets adequate information or data analyzed.
2) Identifying a particular part considered important and relevant for the analysis.
3) Making note of the important parts in both primary and secondary data.
4) Classifying the data into some categories.
5) Analyzing the data of the research based on Alfred Adler theory of psychological.
6) Drawing the selecting materials into good unity supporting the topic of the study.

e. **Technique of the Data Analysis**

The researcher uses two techniques in analyzing the data:

1) Analyzing the structural elements of the film includes narrative and technical elements.
2) Analyzing the passion and triumph of the main character using descriptive qualitative analysis.

3. Fiction Finalism

Fictional finalism deals with individual goal of life, which is unreal in nature or fiction. According to Adler (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 154) each person’s guest for superiority is guided by fictional goal that he or she adopted. The person’s fictional goal or superiority is self-determined; it is formed by the person’s own creative power, therefore making it individually unique. Adler’s concept of fictional finalism is the idea that human behaviour is directed toward a future goal of its own making.

In The Lady, the fictional finalism of Suu Kyi is not just stated in the dialogues explicitly. It shows when Suu Kyi goes to Burma to look her sick mother. There, she finds bad political condition where the students make demonstration against military governent. It happens because the society does not feel a freedom. They get oppression and live in poor economy.

Suu Kyi was a daughter from a former soldier in Burma, her father was fighting against the government to get democracy and freedom for his society. After her father was died by government she decided to help and continue her father’s fight.

News report: Aung San. Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of General Aung San, until now an Oxford housewife and mother of two, emerged today as Burma's bright new hope for the future. (TL: 00:39:00)

Knowing that condition, Suu Kyi feels so concerned. As a daughter of Burma’s leader who is dead when leading democracy in Burma, she gets asking from the society especially some professor of Burma’s university to lead in support of goals of greater political freedoms. Based on the reality above, Suu Kyi wants to change the politics of military and fights to get Burma’s independence.

Professor of Burma’s university: Madam. My colleagues and I are academics from the history faculty, and we believe you are the only person who can lead Burma into democracy now. As the daughter of Aung San, the people will automatically unite behind you. Your father fought and won independence for Burma.

Suu kyi: coz ninimum of my experience, as you can see I have something that must do.

Professor of Burma’s university: May I ask you for think that?

Suu kyi: just silent and agree that. (TL, 00:31:34)

4. Inferiority Feeling

Inferiority feeling originates from one’s imperfections like physical defeat, lack of social life, in ability to overcome the life problems. The feeling inferiority or a sense of
incompleteness is the great driving force mankind. In other words, man is pushed by the need to overcome his inferiority and pulled by the desire to be superior (Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 124).

Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992:142) suggests that process of compensate also occurs in the psychological sphere; the people often strive to compensate not only for organ inferiority but also for subjective feeling inferior, those arise from uniquely felt psychological or social disabilities.

In *The Lady* the inferiority feeling of Suu Kyi is not caused by her physical defeat. But it is caused by the external factor that is the political treatment from military government. The first is because she becomes a leader to follow the election. The soldiers always threaten her in two ways. The soldiers kidnap every people that advocate Suu Kyi. They are put into the jail, tortured, and killed by military government. It makes Suu Kyi under pressure. She doesn’t want to eat and then sick.

Student: Daw Suu! Daw Suu! Everywhere we went today, they were picking people up and taking them away.
Suu Kyi: Where are they taking them?
Student: Some of them were taken as forced labourers at the borders, carrying weapons and drugs through the jungle on the account of the generals. And the others? We should write to the UN and Amnesty International, and tell them exactly how the Burmese people are being treated by the military.
Suu Kyi: Yes. Pen and paper, please. (TL, 00:58:30)

5. Striving for Superiority

The striving for superiority is based on the human’s ability to be aware of himself, of his ability to remember past experience and to imagine himself in the future. This is a response to the feeling of inferiority. By inferiority, person will make some efforts to cover it. Person will strive to cover his or her weakness to be perfect, superior and regarded.

The first striving for superiority in Suu Kyi appears in her sociality. She makes some efforts for democracy. She will follow the election. So, she must care of society to get sympathy. First, it shows when Suu Kyi makes speech in front of Burma’s society. She tries to confidence, distinct, and wisdom. She delivers great speech and makes many people believe. They support Suu Kyi and unite for her. She campaigns everywhere. She convinces all human race. She is also promoted by media.

Suu Kyi: It may be a little late to be saying this. But you realise I’ve never actually spoken in public before. And there’s no time like the present. (TL, 00:35:19)
Michael Aris: Now it’s the best time, We will see from there (TL, 00:35:28)
Suu Kyi: The purpose of this gathering today is to affirm the desire of the entire country to be a multiparty democracy. Some of you don’t know what it is because I’ve lived abroad and I
married a foreigner. They say I don’t understand complex history of the country. Let me honestly say that’s true, but this isn’t provided my love & my devotion to my country tampering/mitigated. My father gave everything he had in political life of Burma & he paid with his life. As the daughter of my father, I can’t remain indifferent. The goal we hold so dear is now in sight. We call for free election & regular in the shortest possible time. Let us not divide. (TL, 00:38:01)

The second, it happened when Suu Kyi will be shot by soldiers. The soldiers threaten Suu Kyi and ask to cancel her plan. They also want Suu Kyi to go away from Burma. They always give oppression in politic and they want Suu Kyi to disperse her national league of democracy.

News report: In an unprecedented escalation of intimidation, Aung San Suu Kyi narrowly escaped being shot by the military yesterday while out campaigning in the province of Danubyu. (00:56:39)
Soldier: This meeting is illegal, Come back!
Soldier: Everyone range! I will not hesitate to shoot you!
S
O
l
d
i
e
r: Ready!
Nyo Ohn mint: They don’t pretended.
Nyo Ohn Mint: Wait until the other days.
Aung San Suu kyi: No, we have no need, ignore them.
Aung San Suu Kyi: We still continue, we still calm, and peaceful.
Soldier: Stop in there!
Soldier: Come back! This is command!
Soldier: If you still determined, I will shoot! (TL, 00:53:39)
News report: In an unprecedented escalation of intimidation, Aung San Suu Kyi narrowly escaped being shot by the military yesterday while out campaigning in the province of Danubyu. (TL, 00:56:42)

6. Social Interest

As social creature, everyone must be involved in the relationship with the others. As reflected in Adler’s strong belief that we as social creatures must consider our relationship to other and to the larger socio cultural context in which we live if we are to fully understand ourselves (Hjelle and Ziegler,1992: 147). According to Adler as quoted by Hall and Lindzey (1970: 71) social interest is the true and inevitable compensation for all human being. Social interest means a striving for a form of community, which must be thought of mankind, had reached the goal of others; we help ourselves toward the same goal (Hall and Lindzey, 1981: 125).

In The Lady, Suu Kyi is a tolerable and sociable person. She makes relationship with other people with some religion, races, or social class. She has good relationship with other persons who encourage her goal. The first is like the relation with students. She has cooperation to make some efforts in order to win the election. The second is relation with the society. She makes approach by speech and doing good thing. She helps the people and asks them to unite because freedom is very peaceful.
Suu kyi: I want to ask all of you to support democracy and human right that very important for make this country being peaceful and there is no sacrifice again. National League for Democracy come for save you and then your voice can hear (TL, 00:48:15)
Society: There are my village, that’s very near with the other. (TL, 00:48:40)

The fact above shows that Suu Kyi creates the relationship with other human in order to support her goal. Her relationship with the persons who come from different background shows her belief that is all people are equal. Neither is one to be suppressor nor suppressed. Everybody must get freedom.

7. Style of Life

The style of life originally called “life plan” or “guarding image” refers to the unique ways in which people pursue their goal (Ryckman, 1985: 98). According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 153) the style of life encompasses the unique patterns of traits, behaviours and habits which, when taken together, defines the flavour of a person’s existence.

The Individual’s style of life is largely determined by the specific inferiorities, either fancied or real, that person has. The style of life is a compensation for a particular inferiority (Adler in Hall and Lindzey, 1981:126).

In The Lady, Suu Kyi is a daughter from a Burma’s leader in the past. She continuous her father’s struggle to fight for independence of Burma. She is brave and strong woman. She fights against military goverment that oppress the society. She sacrifices everything in order to Burma get freedom. By her passion, every people feels sympathy and then advocates her to get a triumph.

A style of life of Suu Kyi is socially useful type because she is attractive personality. In fact, she has passion and braveness and it brings herself to be courage, she struggle for democracy and make a relation with other people. As a reason, she as woman who stands in the demanding situation is able to overcome the bad political situation, trough cooperation, personal courage and willingness to give contribution to Burma.

General Nyunt: You have been a very dutiful daughter. Your father would be proud. And now your duty is completed. You will understandably be eager to get home again. As soon as you are packed and ready, our limousine will take you to the airport.
Suu Kyi: That won't be necessary, General Nyunt. For the time being my duty remains here in Burma. There is an election to be fought.
General Nyunt: What about those young boys of yours? They will be missing their mother.
Suu Kyi: Well, the sooner these elections come, the sooner I can rejoin them. Perhaps on your return, you could urge General Ne Win to make haste. (TL: 00:51:14)

8. Creative Power
According to Adler as quoted by Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 150) creative power means the influence of heredity and environments toward a person in over come the problem of live. This creative of life is responsible for the person’s life goal, and contributes to the development of social interest. Creative power implies freedom, free to be what we will do.

In *The Lady*, Suu Kyi’s creative power is she becomes a former in Burmesse, a female leader. She continues what her father was done. She cares for her country. She is winning the election. Suu Kyi has some efforts to reach her fictional goal. In order to get independend of Burma, she campaigns round Burma society. She stands to speech in front of all human races. She asks everypeople to be united and fight for freedom. She also promotes herself in election. The soldiers always threaten her but she invites them and tells that peaceful is more beautiful.

Alexander Aris: I stand before you here today, to accept on behalf of my mother, Aung San Suu Kyi, this greatest of prizes, the Nobel Prize for Peace. Because circumstances do not permit my mother to be here in person, I will do my best to convey the sentiments I believe she would express. We must remember that the lonely struggle taking place in a heavily guarded compound in Rangoon is part of the much larger struggle, worldwide, for the emancipation, of the human spirit from political tyranny and psychological subjection. The lessons of the past will not be forgotten. It is our hope for the future that we celebrate today. (TL, 01:33:15,090)

In other side, her passion and willingness make the world so amazed. They see a woman that is very brave to struggle and fight for democracy. Because of her family efforts, United Nation gives her appreciation. She becomes the first woman in Asia to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

9. **Passion and Triumph Analysis**

Everyone in world have passion and triumph, their arise either because right from within themselves or come from other people, and therefore the authors wanted to investigate about the passion and triumph of Suu Kyi that happens in the *The Lady* movie section the author want describes her passion and triumph.

1. Aspects of Passion
   a. Soul

   The soul of Suu Kyi can be seen when she was ready to lead democracy in Burma. Some students from Rangin University are asked her to continuing her father’s struggle. They regret Suu Kyi have a same soul as the daughter.

   Servant: Some men from Rangoon University want to speak to you. They said it's urgent.
Students: Madam. My colleagues and I are academics from the history faculty, and we believe you are the only person who can lead Burma into democracy now.

As the daughter of Aung San, the people will automatically unite behind you. Your father fought and won independence for Burma. Here's an opportunity to finish what he began. Let's seize this opportunity.

Suu Kyi: Quite apart from having no relevant experience, as you can see, my hands are more than full. May I ask that you take some time to consider?

Student: Madam, we will have to continue on foot. All right. (TL, 00:30:33)

b. Emotion

The emotion of Suu Kyi occurs when she did not want to eat cause of some students are imprisoned by soldier. The students are tortured in a jail and then several of them are killed. Suu Kyi did not want to eat before the students get free.

Kim : Daddy!
Michael: Where is everyone?
Kim : Mummy is on hunger strike.
Michael: On hunger strike?
Suu Kyi: Mikey. Mikey. They arrived early in the morning and arrested most of my colleagues. Except for me. I'm under house arrest. So I've told them I won't eat, until they take me to join them all in prison. (TL, 01:13:11)

2. Aspects of Triumph

Triumph is at the most basic level an assessment, not a fact or condition. It is someone’s opinion or an amalgamation of opinions. Triumph in war may or may not have anything to do with objective criteria such as casualties or territory taken or lost. In winning a war, those things matter, at least at some level and always in terms of their effect on perception, but what matters most is the ultimate perception of the situation, not the facts.

a. Independence of Suu Kyi

Suu Kyi feels independence when she can appease ellection in Burma. She does it cause want to make Burma get a freedom and unity. She does not feel composed before get the triumph.

General Nyunt: The arrangements for the funeral of Dhaw Khin Kyi, the widow of Burma's great national hero, Aung San, were conducted in lavish style. While the authorities sought to prevent civil servants from attending the funeral, locking some in their offices and refusing sick leave, the gathering was the largest in Burma since the coup. At least 100,000 people surrounded the coffin on its procession to Thank you. You have been a very dutiful daughter. Your father would be proud. And now your duty is completed. You will understandably be eager to get home again. As soon as you are packed and ready, our limousine will take you to the airport.

Suu Kyi : That won't be necessary, General Nyunt. For the time being my duty remains here in Burma. There is an election to be fought. What about those young boys of yours? They will be missing their mother. Well, the sooner these elections come, the sooner I
can rejoin them. Perhaps on your return, you could urge General Ne Win to make haste. (TL, 00:49:53)

b. Politics

The politics of Suu Kyi occurs when she gets nobel from United Nations. Her struggle makes many people sympathy. It brings the great influence for her striving to get a triumph in Burma’s democracy.

Alexander: I am not sure if the Nobel Peace Prize has ever been given to someone in a situation of such extreme isolation before. It has certainly never been given to a woman in that condition. Suu is now in the third year of her political detention, at the hands of Burma’s military rulers and we her family, are denied any contact with her, and know nothing of her condition, except that she is quite alone. Selfishly I also hope, that our family's situation will be eased somewhat as a result of this supreme gesture of recognition for her moral and physical courage, and that we may at last be allowed to pay her visits again. (TL, 01:28:55)

c. Tactics

The tactics of Suu Kyi can be seen when she campaign in order to ask all Burma’s people for unity and supporting her in election. She visits around some Burma’s place and making speech. Beside that, she also give oration in a square to inspire all human. This tactics is very awesome cause Burma can be believe and getting spirit. It makes Suu Kyi gets the triumph in election.

Student: the daughter of General Aung San, until now an Oxford housewife and mother of two, emerged today as Burma's bright new hope for the future.
Suu Kyi: I was incredible, huh?
Student: Yes. Yes, indeed. However, a quarter of a century of brutal oppression, will not be undone in one day. There is still a great deal to do. Glory days of the Raj. Used to house a staff of eighty Brits, before Ne Win had them all kicked out.
Suu Kyi: Okay, here we are. Wonderful. (TL, 00:39:03)

10. Conclusion

After analyzing the story of Luc Besson’s The Lady, the writer will conclude the individual psychological aspects that influence the major character. The aspects consist of fictional finalism, striving for superiority, inferiority feeling, style of life, social interest, and creative power.

The Lady shows a woman that has great passion, namely, Aung San Suu Kyi. She is a good person, the daughter of Burma’s former leader. She is married with Alexander Aris as an English man and lives in London. When she is back to Burma to visit her mother, she looks bad political condition. She gets asking from the society to lead Burma. Suu Kyi is kindness, she accepts it and continuous her father in striving to get Burma’s independence. She fights for democracy against military government. She always gets threatening and pressure. She is also separated from her family especially her husband. But, she never gives
up and afraid. By his passion, she follows election and campaign in Burma. Then, she gets the triumph. She wins the 1990 elections. But, the military government is not giving their authority to Suu Kyi. However, the Burmese military refuse to accept the result of the election and move to bring Suu Kyi under control. She and her family became separated when her husband and children were banned from Burma and she was put under a house arrest for more than a decade. Yet their relentless struggling for Suu Kyi’s recognition outside Burma is her guarantee she won’t be forgotten and cannot disappear unnoticed. Due to her family’s efforts, she becomes the first woman in Asia to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Yet their separation continues because neither can Suu Kyi attend the ceremony nor can her husband Michael Aris see her one last time before his early death. Based on his inferiority feelings, Suu Kyi becomes more progressive through her passion and courage. After the die of her husband, she is still striving for Burma until now. She gets support from the society. She also always tries to look for assistance from other country.

Through the explanation above, it can be seen that the passion that influences the character of Aung San Suu Kyi in achieving her goal is the independence of Burma. Meanwhile, the theme of the movie The Lady is “woman is not weak, she can be a leader in a country to make democracy in order to get independence and peaceful.”
BIBLIOGRAPHY


VIRTUAL REFERENCES

