

Frodo Baggins Psychological Conflict Depicted in *Lord Of The Ring: The Fellowship Of The Ring* Film

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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Frodo Baggins Psychological Conflict Depicted in *Lord Of The Ring: The Fellowship Of The Ring* Film

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Rico Andriawan

ABSTRACT

Rico Andriawan. 2015. **A Freud Psychological Conflict of Frodo Baggins Depicted in *Lord Of The Ring: The Fellowship Of The Ring* Film.**

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Human needs entertainment to relax from their routine, such as watching movie. By watching the movie, there is always a moral value that can be gotten, for example, from Lord of the Ring: Fellowship of the Ring which is a phenomenal fiction movie that has story about a hobbit, Frodo Baggins. Frodo Baggins gets many problems as ring bearer that make himself get psychological conflict. So, this research is done in order to analyze more about how psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins happening in the movie entitled *Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

This research uses the theory of psychoanalysis from Freud about human mind: id, ego and superego to analyze the character of Frodo Baggins who has psychological conflict in the movie. Then, it also uses qualitative research and document analysis by following some steps to explain the result & finding of this research.

The result shows how Frodo Baggins has psychological conflict such as when he has his first trip to leave hobbiton to rivendell, when he has task as ring bearer and when he has lost his close relatives. The three situations of conflict he has to face, result the same psychological conflict of Frodo inside his mind. He is driven by his superego to execute his behaviour toward the situations of conflict he has to face. As consequences to behave in different way and situation as superego needs, Frodo gets punishment from the Superego to feel anxious in a form of panic, afraid and guilty as if he fails to do his task.

ABSTRAK

Rico Andriawan. 2015. **Konflik Psikologis Freud pada Tokoh Frodo Baggins yang digambarkan dalam Film *Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Brawijaya. Dosen Pembimbing I: Drs. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum Dosen Pembimbing II: Fariska Pujiyanti, M.Hum

Kata Kunci: *psikoanalisis, pikiran-pikiran manusia, konflik psikologis, Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*

Manusia membutuhkan hiburan untuk beristirahat dari rutinitasnya, misalnya dengan menonton film. Melalui menonton film, terdapat pesan moral yang bisa diambil, seperti film *Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring* yang merupakan film fiksi fenomenal yang mempunyai cerita tentang seorang hobbit bernama Frodo. Dia memiliki banyak permasalahan sebagai pemegang kunci yang membuatnya mengalami konflik psikologis. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini ingin menganalisa lebih jauh tentang konflik psikologis Frodo Baggins yang terjadi dalam film berjudul *Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori psikoanalisis milik Freud tentang pikiran manusia, yaitu id, ego dan superego untuk menganalisa karakter Frodo Baggins yang mengalami konflik psikologis dalam film ini. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan analisis doumen dengan mengikuti beberapa langkah untuk menjabarkan hasil penelitian ini.

Hasil menunjukkan tentang bagaimana Frodo Baggin mempunya konflik psikologis seperti ketika dia menghadapi perjalanan pertamanya meninggalkan Hobbiton ke Rivendell, ketika dia mendapat tugas sebagai pemegang kunci dan ketika dia kehilangan orang-orang terdekatnya. Ketiga situasi konflik tersebut menghasilkan konflik psikologis yang hampir sama dalam pikiran seorang Frodo. Ia digerakkan oleh keinginan dan kebutuhan superego yang akhirnya mengontrol reaksi perilakunya terhadap situasi-situasi konflik yang dia hadapi. Sebagai konsekuensi dari perubahan perilaku yang terjadi dalam situasi konflik yang berbeda yang dihadapinya, Frodo sering mendapatkan hukuman berupa ketakutan dalam bentuk panik, takut dan merasa bersalah setiap kali ia gagal menyelesaikan tugasnya tidak sesuai dengan yang diinginkan pikiran Superegonya.

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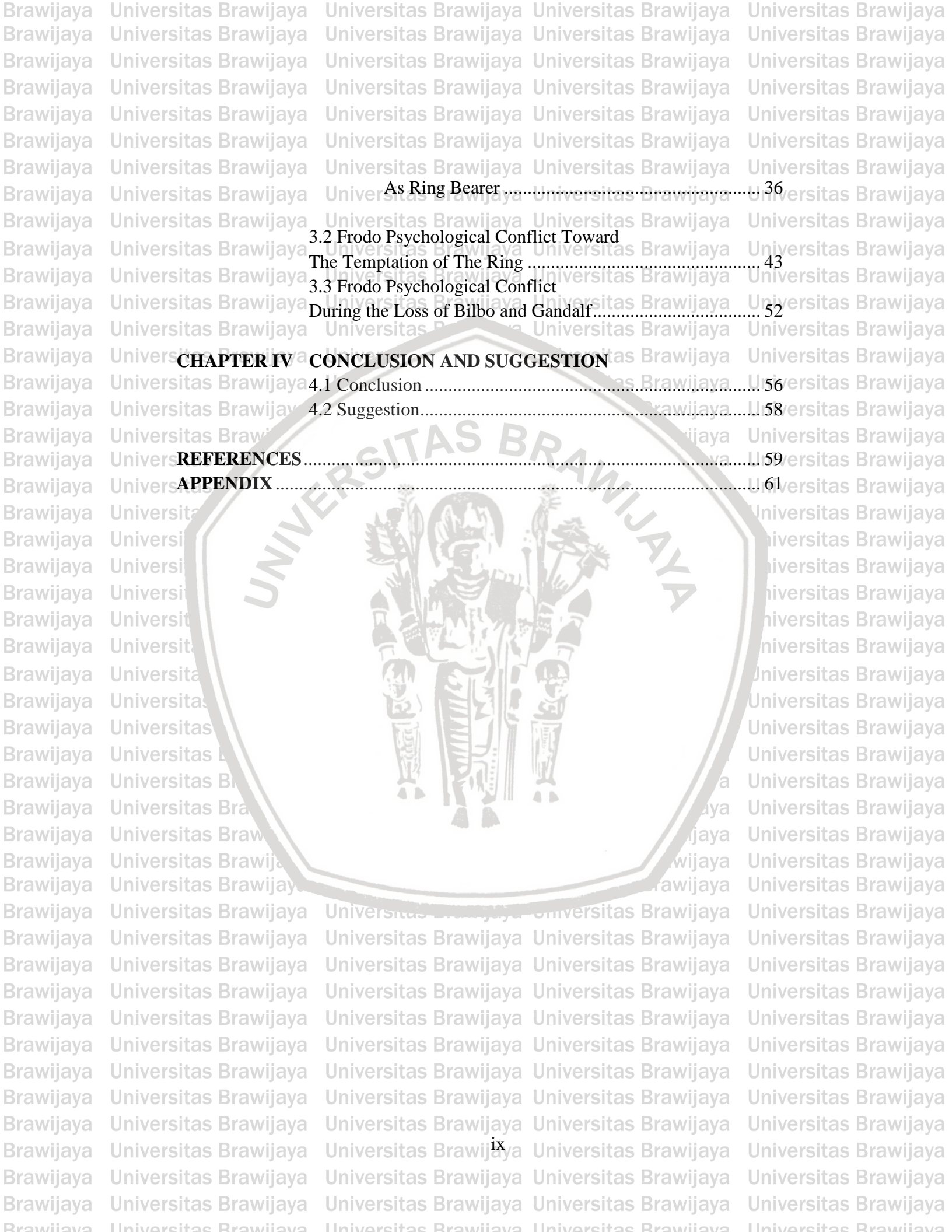
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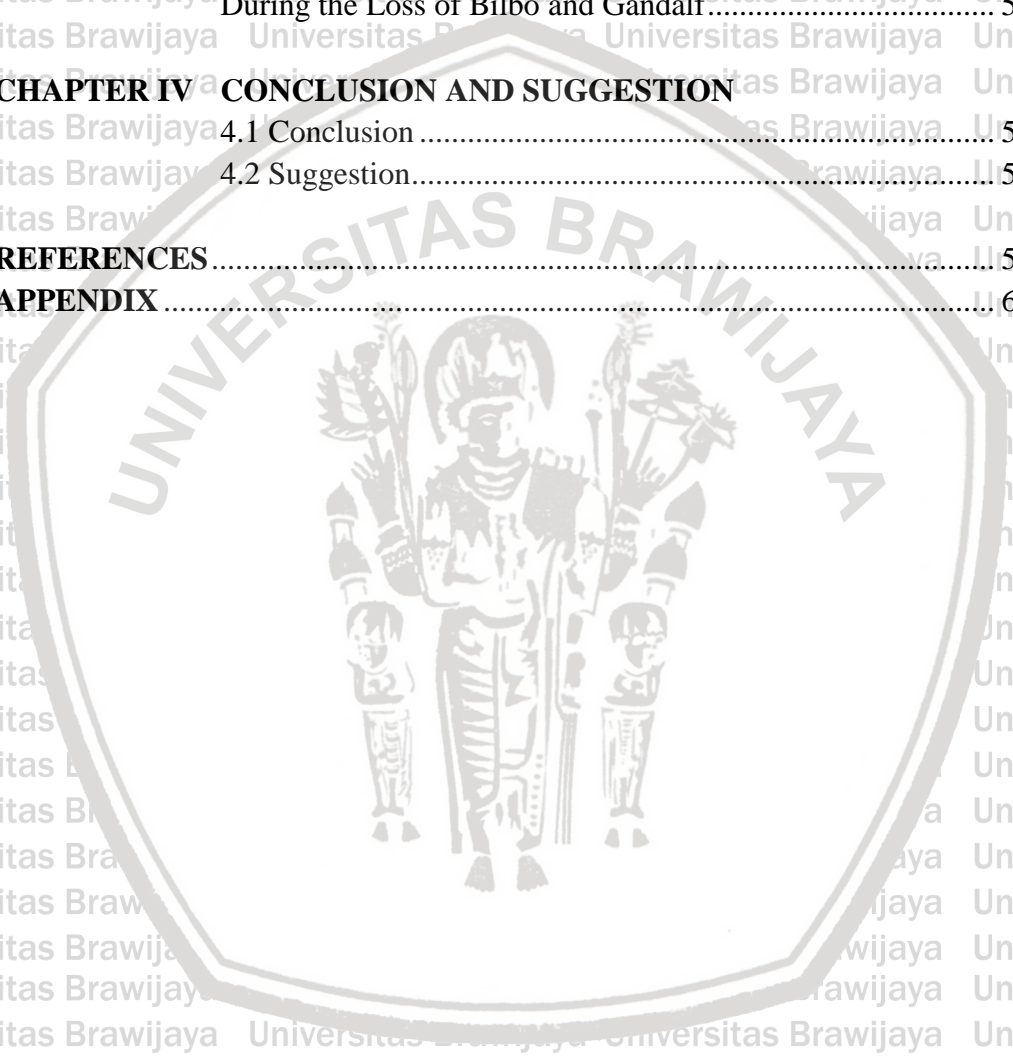
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In the beginning, the writer provides the explanation upon the fundamental reason why and how this research is conducted within the sub chapter of background of the study. Then, the writer also describes the problems and the objectives of the study in the following sub chapters to complete this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this modern era where people are busy with their activities, entertainment gets a high demands within the society. More and more people are willing to go travelling, visit theme park, such as Ancol, Trans Studio, Jatim Park, etc or even deal with literature for fulfilling their necessity on entertainment. To some people, dealing with literature is the most preferable way to escape the routine and get relax. It happens because literature is reachable and close to the society. It is reachable because people simply put on the headset to hear music or go to the cinema to watch new released film when they have a little spare time to do something. Meanwhile the thing which makes literature is close to the society lies on how it tells about the reflection of human life. Warren and Wellek (1993) support this point by saying that literature is a social creation which represents life. Next, this supportive statement leads to the concern of literature to give the value of life within the entertainment offered instead of only being satisfied then get nothing. In saying so, it is related to

the value attached in literary work in which it is not simply put there without meaning and intention. The author who works very hard in producing a literary work is indeed trying to deliver something for the society through his/her work. Hence, it is also true saying that literature deals with the imagination work of the author (Wellek and Waren, 1993). In other words, this pure imagination and contemplation of the author transferred into a literary work is the main thing that connect the entertainment and the value needed by the society. In short, literature and entertainment cannot be detached since they both have a close relationship to support each other. As Jewell (2012) has argued that entertaining people is also one of literature purposes, both literature and entertainment merge to be a reservoir to place the inspiration of people in order to always live in a good line of life.

To some extends, the package of literature and entertainment is manifested through some entertaining media, such as: poetry, prose, short story, novel, drama, film, music and many others. Currently the most persuasive medium is film. According to Yazdani (n.d), film has provided audio-visual alternative which gives the audience a new experiences of modern life to get adventure of knowing world by only sitting and watching a film. In this point, Yazdani implies that visual product, such as film, is still connected to literature. It happens because film illustrates the imaginative story of the author containing some value that indicate significant contribution to the idea of literature itself. Moreover, the strengths of film lay on the illustration to redraw and bump the story created by the author. Therefore, society prefers to choose film to other media. It is chosen not only because film manifests

author's imagination in a brand-new modern way that is not limited to the narrow definition of writing and oral literary production. Yet, film also gives enjoyable visualization without thinking twice regarding the storyline presented for getting a complete imagination when we enjoy literary stuff. In line to this idea, Medley (n.d) also gives his opinion that film is part of culture that has function to entertaining people from the daily routine and film also can give us influence easily by only watch it because film can give us a meaning in life. In short, Medley says that film is a perfect combination of entertainment and literature in which people consider it as the most preferable way to learn about life while fulfilling their needs in their spare time.

Due to the demand of society towards film, its production keeps growing until nowadays. One of the famous film which amaze society in the beginning of twenty-first century is *Lord of the Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is one of a trilogy phenomenal fantasy films which is adapted from a novel written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien.

This film was released on December 2001 and gained many achievement as the landmark in film-making especially in fantasy film genre. This achievement is proven by four awards in Oscars and British Academy Film, and one of them is included as best film. On the other hands, the story is also fascinating. It tells about the faith of an unexpected creature, that is a hobbit named Frodo Baggins who gets an order to destroy one ring before Lord Sauron finds and takes the ring to rule the world evilly.

The plot may focus on the idea of good against evil, but there is one more important and interesting spot which is presented by the main character, Frodo Baggins who get

many obstacles in carrying this order. It can be seen through the background of Frodo Baggins who is an orphan and used to live peacefully. Then, he should face a new life after receiving an abandoned ring left by his uncle. This ring twists and changes the life of Frodo into different way in which he has to leave the Shire, his hometown in order to hide himself from the dark lord, Sauron, who possesses the ring. Further, Frodo finally realizes about his new fate as a ring bearer who gets involved in a mission to destroy the ring. It is an unexpected journey that may endanger his life which forces Frodo to work harder in order to survive and complete the order. Yet, he is only a hobbit and an orphan who does not know anything about dangerous situation within his journey. He faces many obstacles in the beginning of his journey since he believes he does not have many ability to fight and survive. In this point, this research finds out that Frodo Baggins may undergo a psychological conflict in which he is forced by the situation to suddenly accept a huge fate that is beyond his expectation. This story becomes more challenging since Frodo also needs to deal with some people who underestimate or even urge to have the ring during his journey. Furthermore, Frodo as a ring bearer also needs to conquer the temptation of the ring which gives himself some influences to change his mood and thought.

Through the story, it can be seen that Frodo Baggins undergoes many psychological conflicts which happen during his journey to destroy the ring. Moreover, this psychological conflicts do not only happen because of the enemy who confront to possess the ring, but it may also come from the ring which gives magic temptation to destroy his fellowship even Frodo Baggins himself. That is why, this

research will analyze about the psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins who gets this pressure to accomplish his order upon the ring. However, this research is indeed focuses on the first series, that is *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. It is chosen because this one portrays the beginning of the conflict which shows more about psychological conflict happening within the character of Frodo Baggins.

To analyze about Frodo Baggins' psychological conflict, this research uses psychoanalysis theory formulated by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis theory is a general theory of individual human behavior and experience, and it has both contributed to and been enriched by many other disciplines (Farrell, 1981, p. 202). It implies that psychoanalysis concerns about individual personality development in which the external and internal factor may also contribute to the personality of human being. This theory is considered suitable to reveal the psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins since his personality changes and develops after the conflict raises. Moreover, this research also further focuses on the most popular sub theory of psychoanalysis belonged to Sigmund Freud, that is known as: Id, Ego and Superego to identify and explain how the psychological conflict is experienced by the character of Frodo Baggins in the film *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Hence, the writer formulates the title of this analysis as **A Psychological Conflict of Frodo Baggins Depicted in *Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring* Film.**

At last, this research is conducted for broadening knowledge regarding the application of psychoanalysis theory depicted in a film. Moreover, there is also a

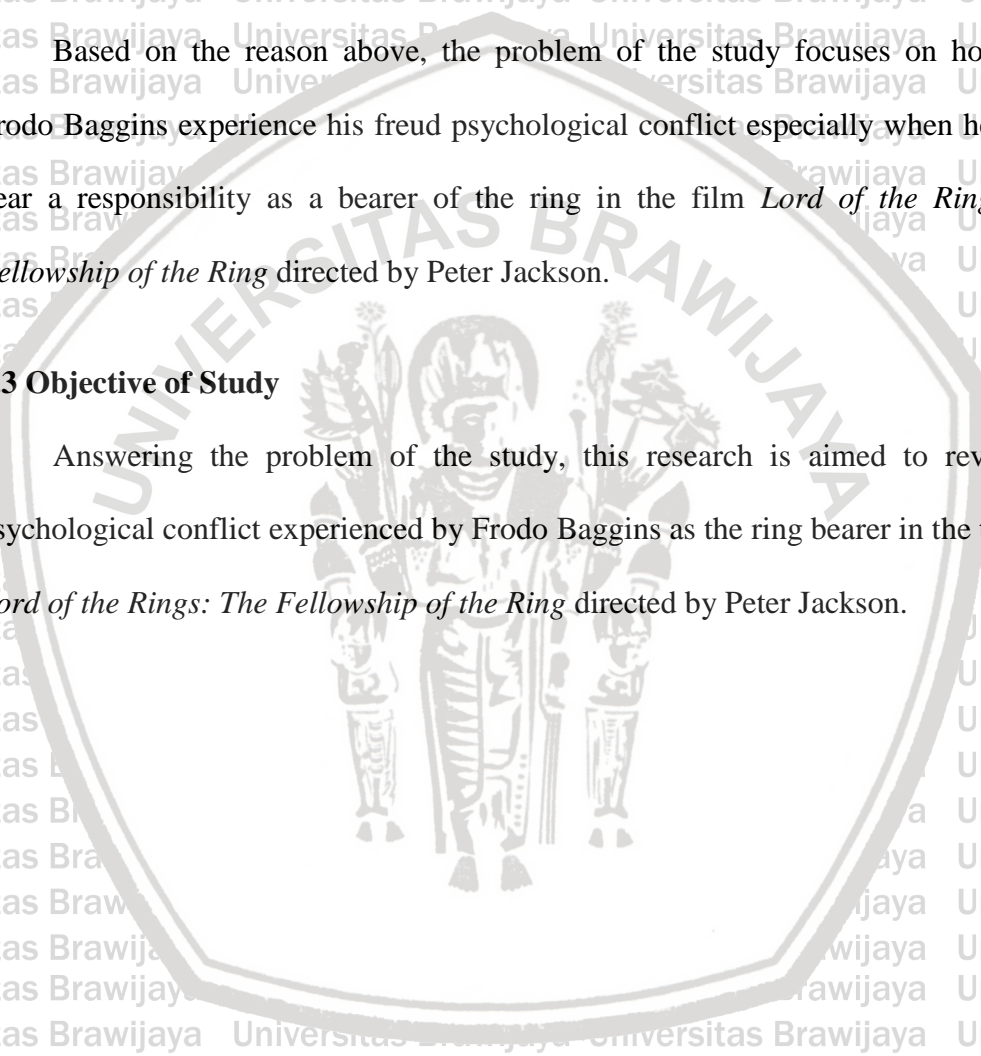
hope that this research can give a contribution to the research on the psychoanalysis theory.

1.2 Problem of Study

Based on the reason above, the problem of the study focuses on how does Frodo Baggins experience his freud psychological conflict especially when he has to bear a responsibility as a bearer of the ring in the film *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* directed by Peter Jackson.

1.3 Objective of Study

Answering the problem of the study, this research is aimed to reveal the psychological conflict experienced by Frodo Baggins as the ring bearer in the the film *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* directed by Peter Jackson.



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer explains about the theories needed to examine further regarding the internal conflict faced by Frodo Baggins in the film *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* as well as the synopsis of the story in the following sub chapter. Besides, this chapter also covers previous studies and research method to ensure that this research can be conducted.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework focuses on the chosen theory, that is psychoanalysis theory which belongs to Sigmund Freud including the three main structural personality which covers id, ego and superego. In addition, theoretical framework also covers psychological conflict to examine further as well as deepen the knowledge of the writer on the main character, Frodo Baggins, in this film.

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis Theory

In understanding about psychonanalysis, almost all people directly refer to the famous psychoanalyst namely Sigmund Freud. He is well-known as the founding father of psychoanalysis. In his theory, Freud explains that psychoanalysis analyzes every aspect of human thought and behavior in which human's acts are strongly influenced by a complexity conflict of human minds which may happen unconsciously. Hence, it is true when Barret (1997) tries to refer back into the

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definition of psychology as a combination of two greek words, psyche and logos, which forms a new meaning as the study of mind. In addition, Berger (2005, p.75) also acknowledges that “psychoanalysis is a kind of theory dealing with conscious and unconscious processes as well as drives and repressions related to the laws of mental functioning.” They mean that the problem which happens inside human mind either conscious or not, can be analyzed further in term of the causes, the process and how it happens under the theory of psychoanalysis. Hence, it is also true saying that “psychoanalysis is one of methods that could be used to analyze the action, behaviour and attitude of the character in the literary work” (Rachmawati, 2012).

In addition, Freud (1956, p.78) also adds that awareness only get the small part within human mental life, but the biggest part goes to unconsciousness. It means that human mostly is controlled by their unconscious thought in expressing their behavior or even taking an action. This argumentation is emphasized by Freud in his theory about three level of human minds. According to Feist and Feist (2014), Freud introduces three element of human minds in order to explain about human psyche based on its function and objective. To know further about those three elements of human mind which can influence human being to react upon certain condition and situation, below are the explanation about id, ego and superego provided as the famous three elements human minds possessed by Freud.

2.1.1.1 Id

According to Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014), the most primitive thought is *das Es* (it) which is well-known as id. In saying id as the most primitive, it refers to the existence of id which is not acknowledged by personality. Besides, id is the core element of personality which lies on the utmost unconsciousness which cannot have a contact with the real world. Its function is to put the conflict down by gratifying the desires which is further known as pleasure principle. Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) explains how does id work out using the portrayal of a baby who always sucks his/her finger to get satisfaction regardless there is no breast and milk in the finger. This portrayal shows that id of the baby unconsciously tries to gratify the desire excluding the awareness of the baby about what is true and right.

Feist and Feist (2014) also adds that it is the job of the secondary process (ego) to define what is true and right. Meanwhile primary process (id) is operated as a basic desire which is illogical, chaotic, cannot be ruled and changed in order to pursue a pleasure principle. In short, it can be said that id is a primary process of human psyche which is uncontrolled beyond the consciousness in order to mitigate the conflict by fulfilling human needs to get satisfaction.

2.1.1.2 Ego

In the beginning, Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) introduces *das Ich* (I) as the second elements of human mind. Yet, the term finally is translated and well-known as ego. It is different to id which is controlled by the pleasure principle, ego is

rather directed by reality principle. Hence, it makes sense when Feist and Feist (2014) tells that ego is the only elements of human mind which have interaction to the reality. In this point, they also mentions ego is the one who take a decision between the conflict of id which only concerns to the pleasure principle without considering breaking norm and superego which does the opposite of id. Yet, ego has a special case where the decision of ego even can take a place in the part of unconsciousness, consciousness and also sub-consciousness. This specialty of ego leads to the ability of ego to divide a decision into those three level and find out the wise one.

Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) states that ego should deals with id and superego which sometimes giving a result of anxiety and defense mechanism to protect themselves. It means that ego becomes the center role to balance id and superego. Yet, the relation among three of them is not as simply as it can be understood, especially how id and ego have a conflict. In this point, Freud portrays the relation between ego and id as horseman and the horse. The horseman may take a control upon the horse, but in other way the horseman also depends on the horse. Hence, it is mentioned that id is the elements of human minds which take a control, meanwhile ego only borrow the energy of id to run its power (Feist and Feist, 2014).

In short, ego is a part of human psyche which works to help human in deciding which one is true and which one is not. Their decision is not simply taken since ego also undergoes a conflict to prioritize the demand of id to gratify the pleasure or superego which concerns to social rule. Moreover, considering the place

of ego which lies on three level leads to the conclusion that only a psychologically mature people who take ego as the dominated part of human minds among the other.

2.1.1.3 Superego

The last element of human mind introduced by Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) is *das Uber-Ich* (over-I) which is presented and controlled by moralistic and idealistic principle. In this case, superego basically develops from ego, but superego also does not have its energy. Yet, ego and superego are different. The different lies on how superego does not have interaction with a real world. Hence, superego becomes unrealistic and demands perfect scenario and action to be accomplished by ego.

In addition, superego works out since human can identify their roles as human being in the circle of society, such as knowing about reward as aprice of doing good thing and punishment for bad thing. It is inline to what Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) has said about superego in which it can be divided into two sub-system namely conscience and ego ideal. In general, Freud explains that conscience deals with things that we should not, meanwhile the experiences of getting a reward which lead the thing we shoud is developed by ego ideal. In this point, superego does not only ask ego to accomplish its needs, but also supervising and giving a value toward the action taken by ego. Therefore, feeling guilty and inferior appears as the impact of either the failure of ego to do what superego asks or the conflict which happens when ego can deal with the standart given by superego. According to Freud (Feist and Feist, 2014),

feeling guilty comes as the function of conscience while ego ideal is shown by the inferior feeling.

In short, superego is a human mind which is unrealistic and does not consider any obstacles faced by ego. In this case, superego only concerns how to achieve perfection and force ego to accomplish this job. Yet, superego also get the impact of the action taken by ego which appears and happens under two sub-systems, conscience and ego ideal.

2.1.2 Psychological Conflict

Psychological conflict is the supportive theory to further explain the conflict faced by human being. If in general, people comprehend that human being face a conflict, psychological conflict also exists as the impact of conflict happening inside human mind. The concept of psychological conflict does not only concern about external and internal factor which influences people to react, but it also deals with the conflict of how id, ego and superego works out. Flemming (2014) explains that a character can be identified as undergoing psychological conflict when he/she worries or keeps asking what to do constantly in which it happens because the character tries to struggle with an ethical and emotional challenge. It means that a character sometimes undergoes a psychological conflict because there is a tension to grant the wishes or to be against even reject it. This kind of conflict basically happens since there is a crash and tension among id, ego and superego. Hence, this situation finally leads to the result of depression when a character cannot solve the problem, but a

character indeed has a different story to be better individual if he/she succeeds to solve his/her psychological conflict.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are many studies that has been conducted about the theory of psychoanalysis, and two of them have been chosen as the previous studies of this research. First is Primadhini's *skripsi* titled *The Manifestation of Id, Ego, and Superego in Character Named Jamal Malik in The Movie Slumdog Milionaire* in 2011. Primadhini examines about how do the manifestation of three human minds' concept of Freud create a stability relationship within the main character of Jamal Malik in *Slumdog Milionaire* film. She also divides her findings into three different periods of Jamal Malik's life since his childhood, adolescent and adult. At last, she also mentions that Jamal Malik's personality is directed by his id in solving the psychological conflict inside his character.

Similar to Primadhini's research, this research also analyzes the object of this research using the same approaches; psychoanalysis theory including the three basic human minds (id, ego and superego). Hence, Primandhini's research is useful to give better understanding towards the theory of psychoanalysis in this research. Yet, both studies are also difference each other in which it lies on the purposes of using three basic of human minds. If the previous research focuses on finding how they can create stability within the character of Jamal Malik who needs to struggle and survive from his vagrant life, this research concerns to reveal Frodo Baggins' psychological

conflict as a ring bearer in *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film. In addition, this research also does not apply movie studies to analyze the psychological conflict in the character Frodo Baggins as the extended supportive theory like the previous study has done.

The second research is also a *skripsi* titled *Edward Cullen's Personality Reflected in Stephanie Meyer's Twilight Novel*. This research is conducted by Wijayanti in 2012. In her research, she focuses on analyzing the personality of Edward Cullen, a vampire as the main character of the novel who happens to fall in love with human. Wijayanti describes that Edward Cullen gets difficulties to tell his identity to Bella, the human girl whom he loves, yet he also needs to satisfy himself in order to avoid stress and become closer to Bella. Furthermore, she also explains that as a vampire, Edward Cullen has human instinct. So, she explains of how psychological of vampire that she found has similarity wwith human psyche in conducting her research. In addition, she also uses psychological theory as well as three basic human psyche in his theoretical framework. Then, she divides her finding into four sub-chapters covering about Edward Cullen's life, fictional character, structure of personality and anxiety. At last, she mentions that Edward Cullen's personality is dominated with his realistic anxiety as the impact of the conflict happens between his id, ego and superego.

In reviewing the second previous study, the writer finds out both similarities and differences. First is the similarities which lay on the approaches to analyze the personality of the main character. Both studies are using psychoanalysis and three

elements of mind introduced by Sigmund Freud. Meanwhile the differences can be seen in the extended approach and also the chosen material object. The previous one uses anxiety to deepen the analyses upon the personality of Edward Cullen as the main character, but the current research only focuses on how the psychological conflict happens between his id, ego and superego. Moreover, the material object of both studies are also different. If the previous ones use novel, this research chooses film in order to comprehend about an audio-visual understanding about the psychological conflict within the character of Frodo Baggins in *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film.

2.4 Research Method

To begin this research, firstly the writer needs to take some steps as follow:

2.4.1 Deciding Material Object

Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is chosen as the material object because this film has many viewer since it has firstly been released. Moreover, the first series of *Lord of the Rings* portrays important issue as the initial conflict of this film. It is different from the following sequels since it shows the details about an orphan child who should replace his peaceful life into dangerous situation where he is hunted by dark lord after receiving a ring inherited by his uncle. Through this plot, the life of Frodo, an orphan child including his personality is changed while he has a journey to hide himself from Sauron and destroy the ring. It happens because Frodo undergoes a psychological conflict in facing his sudden faith to be ring bearer and

live in dangerous situation. Hence, the writer chooses this film because this research intends to reveal the psychological conflict in this film which may result an important messages to be delivered for many viewer in this world within the character of Frodo Baggins.

2.4.2 Collecting the Data

After choosing the material object, the writer needs to collect the data before the process of examining and analyzing. At first, the writer has to watch *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film for several times in order to comprehend and understand about the plot and detail of the story. Then, the writer start collecting the data by taking, cropping and sorting the scene which shows psychological conflict in the main character of Frodo Baggins.

2.4.3 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data

Next, the writer can analyze and interpret the sorted data. In doing so, the writer does not only focus on examining the data, but it is also important to explain the data using the theory of psychoanalysis. In this process, the analysis and interpretation also covers the relation of the data towards three basic human minds (id, ego and superego) in order to deepen the finding of this research upon the psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins proposed in the problem of the study. Moreover, the writer may also provide some additional opinions from sources to strengthen the analysis and interpretation toward the finding of this research.

2.4.4 Drawing Conclusion

In this last step, the writer finally can sum up the finding by drawing the conclusion upon the psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins which happens and appears in *Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film directed by Peter Jackson.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provide the discussion about the result and analysis based on research problem. The result is also divided into 3 (three) sub-chapter, that is

Frodo Psychological Conflict During Sudden Trip As Ring Bearer, Frodo

Psychological Conflict Toward Temptation Of The Ring and Frodo Psychological

Conflict During The Loss of Bilbo And Galndalf.

3.1 Frodo's Psychological Conflict During Sudden Trip As Ring Bearer

The main story of this film is about Frodo's trip. The trip of Frodo is because of the ring. It is dangerous for Shire, the hometown of hobbiton. Here, Frodo gets the responsibility to bring away the ring by Gandalf. This responsibility and his trip make him become different person. In this film, Frodo have two trips. Firstly from Shire to Rivendell and second the trip from Rivendell to mount Doom with the fellowship of the ring.

Before explaining about his psychological conflict during the trip, there are some evidences about the changing of Frodo's character. Firstly in the beginning of story. Frodo is happy and cheerful person. But, during the trip he is stolid, fainthearted and fear. This is one of the effect of his psychological conflict. This statement supported by Boundless (2015) that say "Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality implicated the structure of the mind, namely the id, ego, and superego, and how conflicts among these constituent parts are resolved in shaping human personality." It means that the behavior or human personality can be

changed or shaped by the conflict of the human minds. This is why the different behaviour of Frodo may connect with his psychological conflict.

Now, this is the proof about how Frodo becomes the happy and cheerful person as a peaceful hobbit without heavy responsibility. It also proves about the background of his life as a peaceful hobbit in this film.



Figure 3.1 Frodo welcomes Gandalf (Source: *The Lord of the Ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.15.02)

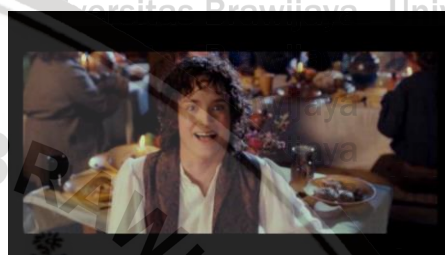


Figure 3.2 Frodo is a happy hobbit (Source: *The Lord of the Ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.20.41)

Both evidences show that Frodo was cheerful and happy hobbit. The first shows about Frodo who can meet and welcome back his old friend, Gandalf and the second he is happy attending his uncle's, Bilbo's, birthday. The characteristic of Frodo in the beginning of the story is also supported and influenced by the background of hobbiton. In this film, the background is told by Bilbo Baggins who writes about a hobbit's tale.

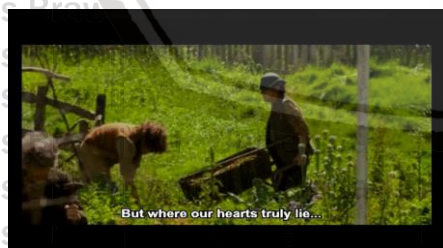


Figure 3.3 Hobbits work as farmer (Source: *The Lord of the Ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.09.48)

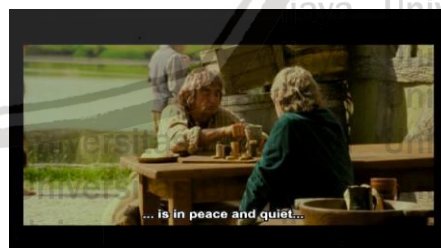


Figure 3.4 Hobbits love in peace, sit together (Source: *The Lord of the Ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.09.51)

Bilbo Baggins : Hobbits have been living and farming in the four farthings of shire for many hundreds of years content to ignore and be ignored by the world of the big folks. Middle-earth-after all-full

of strange creatures beyond count. Hobbits must seem little of importance. Being neither renowned as great warrior nor counted among the very wise. In fact, it has been remarked by some that hobbits' real passion is for food. A rather unfair observation as we have also developed a keen interest in the brewing of ales and the smoking of pipe-weed. But where our hearts truly lie is in peace and quiet and good tilled earth. For all hobbits share a love of things that grow. And yes, to others our way seems so quaint. (Source: *The Lord of the Ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.08.52-00.10.07)

From both captures and dialogues above, it shows that Frodo personality as happy and cheerful hobbit is influenced by his background. It is because the Shire, the place of hobbits, is the place of peace. The jobs of hobbits are also defining their peaceful environment. Hobbit loves food, pipe-weed, ales, flower, and farming. It shows that Frodo has no significant conflict in his surrounding, so his mind shapes his personality as cheerful and happy. His id, ego and superego conflict are not fully seen because their needs can be controlled by Frodo. It is proven by how Frodo enjoys his life. Then, this film becomes different when Frodo starts to have conflict. It starts when Bilbo Baggins, his uncle, leaves the Shire in the middle of his birthday party. Then the conflict becomes bigger because his uncle leaves him a ring later known as Dark Lord Sauron's ring.



Figure 3.5 Frodo listens about the ring story
(Source: *The Lord of the ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.38.35)



Figure 3.6 His first response about the ring
(Source: *The Lord of the ring - The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.39.43)

From the figures above, it can be seen that Frodo start to have psychological conflict. In this film, the conflict appears after Gandalf tries to search and find the truth behind the ring of Bilbo. Bilbo leaves it for Frodo in their house. After finding the truth, Gandalf tells it to Frodo that it is Sauron's ring, the dark lord. Gandalf also says that Sauron is bound to the ring, and when the ring survives, Sauron returns. As it can be seen in Figure 3.5, Gandalf says "No longer, Frodo. Evil is stirring in Mordor". The scene exposes Frodo's expression. It can be seen that Frodo looks frightened while listening to the ring story because he never expects something dangerous and evil comes from the ring and he believe Sauron has died.

In this plot, the fear of Frodo happens because his minds is directed by the ego. His mind is connected with the reality that he cannot accept the fact about Sauron and his dangerous ring. Dangerous is contradictive with his value as hobbit. In Frodo's mind, there is going to be a threat to live peacefully (id) and to act as good hobbit (superego). In saying that Frodo is asked to be a good hobbit inside the need of superego, it is related to the background of his life as hobbit that is told previously in the narration that they lives in peaceful world in hobbiton by brewing ales and smoking pipe-weed, for instance. Besides, the existence of Gandalf who has previous background as troublemaker in hobbiton toward Bilbo basically also connect with the morality value shaped inside of Frodo's mind, that is to be a good lad, not being as troublemaker as Gandalf and his uncle in hobbiton. Then, the concept of Frodo's mind where the id and superego is a conflicted regarding the ring is directed by the reality of fact shaped in his mind,

that is similar to the ego (Feist and Feist, 2014) as one of human minds that can interact with real world. It because it is the nature of id to avoid any dangerous situation and seek the peace and pleasure. Frodo also influenced by Superego to live as common and good hobbit, to live in the Shire peacefully and to be a good lad that does not cause danger. So, the expression of fear and shock appear because ego cannot find the solution about this.

Then, the role of ego also exists in the figure 3.6. It can be seen from how Frodo lets his ego take a decision to hide the ring. Frodo believes that the danger will not come if the ring is hidden from everyone. Navaneedhan (2011) supported by saying that “ego is thought to serve three severe masters, the external world, the Superego and the id. Its task is to find a balance between primitive drives and reality while satisfying the id and Superego.” From this statement, it can be concluded that his mind chooses to hide the ring because his mind connects to the reality (ego) to seek a secure feeling (id) and do his task savely (superego), in this case, it shows that the situation happens because his mind is dominated by the ego that want to decide wise decision about the ring problem, so he can save his life and others without causing any danger from the ring. Yet, Gandalf tells Frodo that one creature, Gollum, knows that the ring is in the Shire and he tells Frodo that Gollum has been found by the army of Sauron. In this situation, Frodo becomes more panic because the danger is closer to Shire, the place of peaceful hobbit. In responding this situation, Frodo gets panic. In seeing this response, it shows that his mind is driven by the superego that cannot be pleased by the reality

maintained by ego. In order to keep balancing his panic, his mind directed by ego to seek wise decision choose to give this ring to Gandalf like in the figure 3.7.



Figure 3.7 Frodo forces Gandalf to accept the ring (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.40.32)



Figure 3.8 Frodo act upon the suggestion of Gandalf (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.41.19)

Frodo forces Gandalf by saying “You must take it!” and he keeps saying it although Gandalf rejects him by saying “You cannot offer me this ring!” In Figure 3.7, Frodo even has to raise his voice to offer the ring to Gandalf because he does not want to make the Shire in danger and hope Gandalf will take the ring to solve the problem. This is the mind of ego from Frodo because he does not want to be in danger because of the ring. After Gandalf tells Frodo that the ring is more dangerous with him, Frodo says “then, what must I do?” to Gandalf in very soft way. The soft voice of Frodo show his uncertainty and confusion.

In this film, Gandalf is really close to Frodo. So, Frodo really trusts him.

When Gandalf says he has to leave The Shire with the ring, Frodo agrees to do it.

It can be seen in figure 3.8 that Gandalf tells him to leave The Shire quickly.

Frodo agrees and prepares to leave although he does not know where to go. This part shows that his mind is more dominated with the mind of superego than the ego. As Freud (cited in Feist and Feist, 2014) explained that superego is controlled and presented by morality and idealistic principle, the action taken by Frodo is considered to be controlled by moralistic principle. In this case, the moralistic principle that Frodo takes as consideration in his superego mind deals

with the value to be a good hobbit by saving hobbiton from the danger of sauron and his ring. It is considered to be moralistic principle, because Frodo takes an action regardless his safety to save hobbiton. So that why, the mind of Frodo influences his behavior to choose and execute the suggestion of Gandalf, because Frodo thinks that Gandalf is one of people he trusts the most and that he has more knowledge to solve this problem. Navadheen (2011) also stated that “superego also takes on the influence of people who were parents— educators, teachers, people chosen as ideal models.” It means that Gandalf is the ideal model for Frodo, so that’s why he believes in Gandalf’s statement that is everything is fine, there will be no danger. This one leads Frodo to decide that he needs to leave The Shire. Besides, this is also kind of the ideal ego because Frodo thinks that this is something he should do, so he can get the reward to avoid danger in Shire.

In this case, Frodo has psychological conflict in his human psyche. It is because this decision is not easy for him. He actually does not want to leave Shire because his pleasure is here that is to live peacefully with other hobbitans. His mind is controlled by the ego believing that the ring cannot stay in Shire because reality has told him it will give dangerous situation in Shire. He has no wise decision inside his mind between the conflict of his id and ego, so he chooses to believe in Gandalf by leaving Shire with the ring. His action is controlled by superego. The decision is that Frodo agrees to take a sudden trip to avoid Dark Lord Sauron and his army to find the ring in the Shire. After all the conflict, the mind of superego supervises the ego to accomplish this task, so the anxiety and fear appear during his preparation. It shows that his mind of ego is afraid of

failure in order to satisfy the mind of superego. The fear can be seen in the figure 3.9 while Frodo says “Where? Where do I go?” This also means that he asks more suggestion from Gandalf, his ideal model.

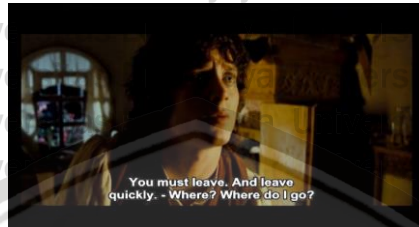


Figure 3.9 Frodo’s expression when he know nothing to go
(Source: *The Lord of the Ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.41.22)

From the analysis above, it can be proven that the ring issue causes Frodo’s behavior changes. Frodo’s changing behaviour starts when he has psychological conflict in his mind. In this first analysis of Frodo’s psychological problem, it can be concluded that Frodo is considered to let his mind of superego win the conflict in his mind because he believes that Gandalf can help him to save the Shire and middle-earth from the danger of Sauron. After this, the result and analysis of psychological conflict will explain about the sudden trip of Frodo, that is first trip to rivendell and second the journey after acknowledged as ring bearer.

3.1.1 His First Journey To Rivendell

The journey to Rivendell starts after the ring is found and that it can bring danger to Shire. But, Frodo never expects that he needs to so to Rivendell. Firstly, Frodo follows his superego to do the instruction of Gandalf to leave Shire for Bree, the place where he and Gandalf will meet after leaving Shire. But, during the trip to Bree, Frodo gets some obstacles especially when he goes to Bree along

with Sam, Pippin and Merry. It happens because four Hobbits go to Bree when Frodo is hunted by the dark knight, army of dark lord.

During trip, the writer can find that Frodo keeps following his superego by doing the instruction of Gandalf, such as not telling his name and staying out off the road. The evidences about Frodo doing the instruction of Gandalf during the journey to Bree are depicted in the scene below.

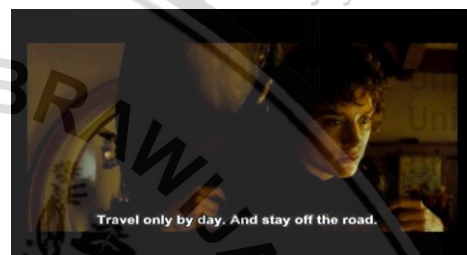
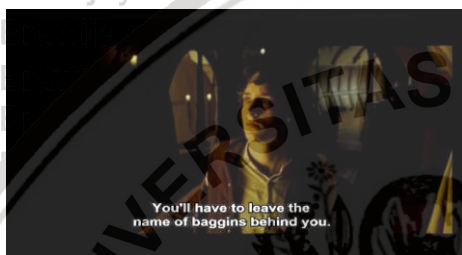


Figure 3.10 and Figure 3.11 Frodo listens to Gandalf's Instruction (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.41.51-00.41.55)

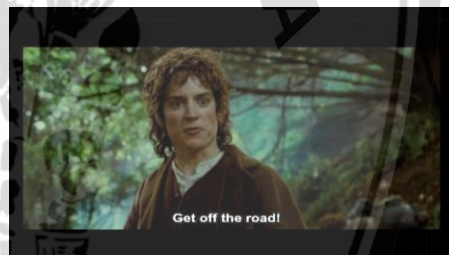
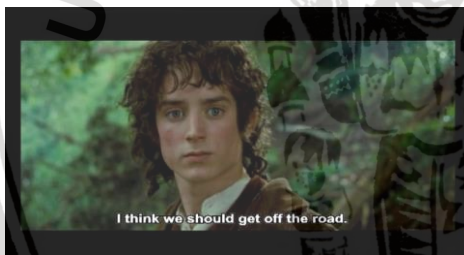


Figure 3.12 and Figure 3.13 Frodo instructs his friends when he feel the danger come (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.53.25-00.53.33)



Figure 3.14 Frodo tell the inn receptionist his name is Underhill (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.59.21)

The captures above proves how Frodo keeps following his superego to obey the instruction given by Gandalf, his trusted witch friend. Firstly, it can be seen in the figure 3.11, 3.12 and 3.13. The three captures show that the scene are

related. Figure 3.11 shows about the moment when Gandalf give instruction to Frodo to “travel by day and stay out of the road”. He obeys Gandalf suggestion by traveling and continuing the trip in the day. Besides the figure 3.12 and 3.13 show the significant proof how his mind of superego influence his mind connected with the reality (ego). In that capture, it is shown that Frodo truly executes the instruction when he asks his three hobbit friends to get off the road because he thinks the danger is coming. The reason why his ego executes this action is seen from his statement “I think we should get off the road” in the figure 3.12 because he remembers the instruction of Gandalf. He follows his ideal ego to keep obeying Gandalf because his mind is controlled by superego to follow his instructor. He believes that Gandalf knows everything about the trip and it is the only choice he has. If he does not follow what Gandalf says, the danger is closer. Then, it is proven in the figure 3.13 when his mind influences himself to scream “Get off the road” because he truly feels the danger as it is said by Gandalf, so it proves that the instruction of Gandalf is true. Therefore, Frodo’s mind which is influenced by the ego chooses to follow Gandalf and leave the road to be safe in this scene.

The same case also happens in the Figure 3.10 and 3.14. Two captures are related to each other. Figure 3.10 is when Gandalf tell Frodo “You’ll have to leave the name of Baggins behind you.” Then, in the figure 3.14 Frodo is asked by the receptionist of the prancing pony in the Bree about the one who rents an inn. Frodo hesitates for a while than he finally answers that his name is “Underhill. my name’s Underhill.” It proves that Frodo chooses to keep believe to the instruction of Gandalf, leaving Baggins behind himself because the name of Baggins will

bring dangerous situation. It is also because the enemies, dark lord and the army, know Baggin's name from gollum. Therefore, his mind is controlled by the superego, obeying the rule and instruction from the role model, Gandalf.

Both explanation show the psychological conflict of Frodo when he has to experience a sudden trip to Shire and face dangerous situation only for a ring. It is different from his peaceful life, the demand of id to be surrounded by the peaceful creature, the hobbiton in the Shire. In this situation, Frodo chooses to believe Gandalf, to trust in his instruction that keeps himself safe during the trip.

Siegfried (2014) explained that Superego "... is made up of the organized part of the personality structure, which includes the individual's Ego ideals, spiritual goals, and one's conscience." It can be said that Frodo's superego is made of his ego ideal to always follow Gandalf's instruction that has spiritual goal to save Shire and middle earth from danger. Besides his conscience finally chooses to follow his ego ideal by listening Gandalf's instruction for one spiritual goal.

In the next scene, the story shows that Frodo is relieved because his ego accomplishes the demand of superego very well to arrive in Bree. Therefore, He is happy when he arrives in Prancing Pony to meet Gandalf because he thinks that he accomplishes his job very well by leaving The Shire. Nevertheless Frodo has to face a new obstacle during his arrival in Prancing Pony at Bree. As it can be seen in the captures below.



Figure 3.15 and 3.16 Frodo expression when knowing Gandalf is not there (Source: *The Lord of the Rings – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.59.43-00.59.54)

After arriving, Frodo only asks one question to the receptionist, he says “we’re friend of Gandalf, can you tell him we’ve arrived?” But, he is surprised at the receptionist’s answer “Not seen him for six months.” Frodo’s expression changes to be anxious which can be seen in the figure 3.15. In the next capture, figure 3.16 it also shows how he cannot enjoy the crowded of Prancing Pony. He seems depressed to know the fact that Gandalf is not there. Here, Frodo has psychological conflict because Gandalf’s last instruction is arriving in Prancing Pony at Bree where they can meet each other. His superego that only wants a perfect scenario from ego to accomplish this task punishes him with the feeling of anxious. This is the same as Navaneedhan (2011) who believed that “...Super-Ego is constantly watching every one of the Ego’s moves and punishes it with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and inferiority.” Then, Frodo’s psychological conflict become more complicated because his mind which is directed by id seeks to gratify pleasure principle. It feels insecure after knowing that there is no Gandalf as his peaceful guarantee. Therefore, this psychological conflict make Frodo seems so anxious that he chooses to do nothing. Frodo’s mind finally choose to only wait and hope that Gandalf will arrive soon. But, unfortunately Gandalf cannot arrive

at Bree because he has to fight with white witch, Saruman who chooses to become an ally with the dark lord.’s

In the next scene, Frodo’s psychological conflict keeps rising because he cannot maintain his anxious feeling from his superego which asks to wait for Gandlaf and his instruction. Then the conflict appears again. He has to deal with the new obstacle when his hobbit friend, Pippin says his real name to everyone in Prancing Pony. The captures of Frodo expression which indicate his psychological conflict can be seen below.

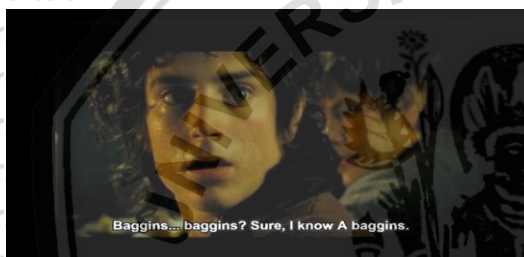


Figure 3.17 and 3.18 Frodo expression when realizing his hobbit friend state his real name (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.28-01.01.29)

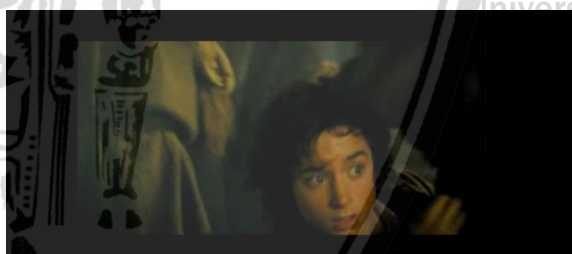
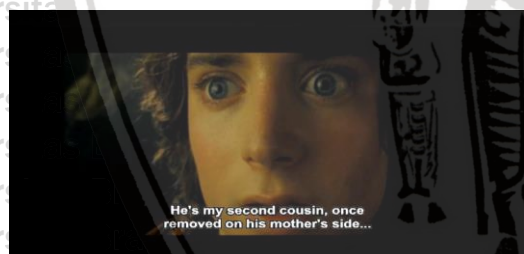


Figure 3.19 Frodo expression when Pippin explains his real name (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.33)

Figure 3.20 Frodo run to stop Pippin, his hobbit friend (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.41)



Figure 3.21 While he is in rush to stop Pippin, Frodo fell (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.45)

In the captures above, it can be seen that Frodo feels anxious because Pippin tells his real name, Frodo Baggins. Meanwhile Gandalf told him to not say his real name to other people. So that's why, Frodo's mind is forced to take a sudden action to run and stop this because his ideal model from the mind of superego has taught him not to do so. This is the evidence that his ego ideal controls, in this case, his ego ideal avoids to break the rule that is set by his superego model, Gandalf. He does not want to get more punishment if his ego cannot accomplish the instruction well. Frodo is afraid that he is going to be in the more dangerous situation if he does not follow his superego, especially when Gandalf, his role model is not there. Because Gandalf is the person who can tell him the right and wrong thing to do during his sudden trip. This condition is in line with a statement from a website page named Read Write Think (2004, para.5) also said that superego "...dictates our belief of right and wrong." This is valid if Frodo finally wants to keep following what Gandalf says by stopping Pippin to tell his name even though he falls in rush to stop Pippin. Besides this also shows how his ego is driven by the ego ideal to suddenly take action for maintaining the scenario of superego work well. In this case, Frodo is controlled by his ego mind by closing the mouth of his friend in order to avoid dangerous situation that rises his anxiety feeling as punishment from the mind of superego needs. This is right to be counted as the action of ego to fulfill the need of ego ideal developed by his superego. This is in line with Navaneedhan (2011) statement that "Freud Developed the concept of superego from an earlier combination of the Ego ideal and the special psychological agency which performs the task of seeing that basic

satisfaction from the Ego ideal.” It means that ego can choose to fulfill the need of superego by doing the right thing as superego has told and instructed. Because basic satisfaction from ego ideal is doing what the role model of superego should do.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that Frodo’s psychological conflict mostly control by superego because his mind cannot find the wise decision to balance the need of id that seek peaceful situation to define pleasure and the need of superego that have to obey moral and idealistic principle that he has to bring the ring outside the Shire and travel a dangerous trip. In the next scene Frodo finally leaves Bree without Gandalf but with Gandalf’s friend, Aragorn. In this trip, the writer also finds that Frodo’s psychological conflict is bigger than before. When Aragorn leaves for a while and Frodo is asleep, other hobbits create a dangerous situation in the night by lighting the fire. According to Frodo it will invite the enemy to know their hidden place. So that’s why he wakes up from his sleep to get angry to his hobbit friends who bake the sausage and other food and he also puts out the fire. This is his ego that connect to reality that tell him to do this. And it is real because the enemy come to take the ring from himself. In this situation when Frodo only with his hobbit friends face the army of dark lord, Frodo psychological conflicts rises that makes Frodo start to feel afraid, anxious and inferior to his enemy.

After the incident with nazgul, Frodo is injured after nazgul stabs him with morgul blade. He is brought by Aragorn to Rivendell to get medicine from elf. During the journey, Frodo cannot bear the pain in his body so he screams

“Gandalf” hoping his special agent as ideal model in this trip come and save him.

Then, Frodo become unconscious because he cannot bear the pain while Aragorn

meet and ask Arwen, an elf to bring Frodo to Rivendell as fast as she can because

she has a horse. In Rivendell, Frodo wakes up after long sleep with Gandalf

beside him. Frodo’s mind rises, he demands explanation from his ideal model

who tells him many instruction for his trip. It can be seen from the scenes below

that Frodo directly say “What’s happening? Why didn’t you meet us?”

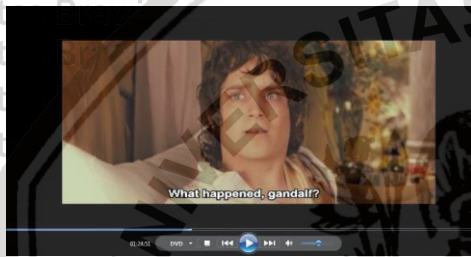


Figure 3.22 and figure 3.23 after waking up from long sleep (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.24.51-01.24.54)

After meeting Gandalf, Frodo is relieved. He is also happy to find his

uncle, Bilbo is in Rivendell. But, the punishment of Superego is not finished yet.

It can be seen from the conversation of Frodo with his uncle, Bilbo and his best

companion hobbit friend, Sam in the figure 3.32 and figure 3.33 below.

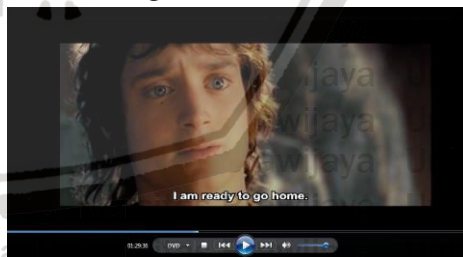
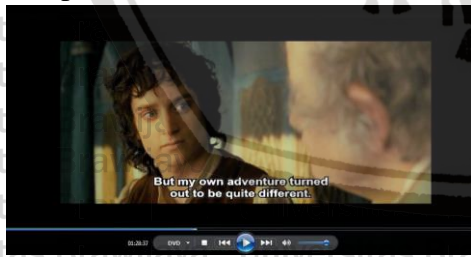


Figure 3.24 Frodo talks to Bilbo (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.28.37)

Figure 3.25 Frodo talks to Sam (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.29.36)

Both figures explain about the inferiority of Frodo after the trip. The first

dialogue is when he converses with Bilbo, his uncle. Frodo says “I miss Shire. I

spent all my childhood pretending I was off somewhere else. Off with you, on one of your adventures. But my own adventures turned out to be quite different. I'm not like you, Bilbo." (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.28.15-01.28.41). In this dialogue, Frodo acknowledges that he wants to have an adventure with his uncle, Bilbo, who declared as Frodo's special agent of parental care since childhood. But after having his own adventure, Frodo realizes he is not like his uncle who can go and travel in his adventure. It proves that Frodo feels inferior to his ability. He believes that his ability to experience adventure is not as good as his imagination to Bilbo adventure before. In this case, those dialogue Frodo says to Bilbo indeed indicate his personality as an inferior hobbit. In categorizing his character as inferior, it refers to model of the fictional film that mostly reveal the characterization of the character through the words they say (Petrie and Boggs 2012). So that's why, the last dialogue of Frodo in the end of his conversation with Bilbo, "I'm not like you" also proves and strengthen the interpretation of his inferiority characterization. This inferiority appears since Frodo's mind cannot be controlled. His human psyche cannot stay balance after the conflict of id, ego and superego during the trip. Therefore, Frodo still gets punishment from the needs of superego mind after being a coward that cannot fight nazgul during his trip to Rivendell.

Then, Frodo's inferiority is also seen when he has dialogue with Samwise Gamgee, his best companion friend in the trip like in the figure 3.33. Frodo says "We did what we set out to do. The ring will be safe in Rivendell. I am ready to go home." (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene

01.29.24-01.29.36). In this dialogue, Frodo assumes that his job has finished and he wants to go back to the Shire. It indicates his inferiority because Frodo chooses to leave the ring in Rivendell and goes back to Shire. It also means Frodo tries to leave all the pain after the trip. His ego decides to go back to the old Frodo who lived peacefully in Shire. He chooses this because he wants to be free from the guilty and anxious feeling about their sudden trip. Moreover, he is sure that the ring is safe in Rivendell, so he has not tied again with the ring.

Both explanation show the true evidences that Frodo's mind is still controlled by his superego to accomplish the moral principle as a ring bearer to avoid danger from Shire. This is the same as Navaneedhan (2011) who say that "But the Super-Ego is constantly watching every one of the Ego's moves and punishes it with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and inferiority." In this case, Frodo is haunted with the feeling of guilt, anxiety and inferiority that make him not to believe his ability to fight and even choose not to do the adventure again. He even chooses to go home instead of staying at Rivendell, the place in middle earth after he think his job as ring bearer from Shire has finished.

In short, the result and analysis about Frodo's psychological conflict during the first sudden trip to Rivendell shows that he is controlled by his superego in order to finish his spiritual goal to avoid danger from Shire and middle earth. Then, he chooses Gandalf as an ideal model of his superego to give him instruction and rule during the trip. And Frodo surely obeys Gandalf's rules because his ego is driven by ego ideal to keep doing what his special agent of ideal model has told.

3.1.2 The journey After Acknowledged As Ring Bearer

After Frodo decides to leave Rivendell, there is a meeting of all creatures in middle earth in Rivendell. Frodo should attend to give the ring in front of all the creatures. The meeting is purposed to discuss about the best decision for the ring of dark lord in the future. Besides, Lord Elrond, also does not want the ring to stay in Rivendell, so that's why Frodo is invited to attend the meeting. The decision is to take the ring to Mount Doom. Someone should burn it away and create peace. But everyone fight each other because they do not believe one of the creatures in the meeting can do this. Finally Frodo comes forward and wants to do this task as ring bearer with 8 companions, Gandalf, Merry, Pippin, Sam, Aragorn, Borromir, Legolas and Gimli.

In this trip, Frodo also happen to have psychological conflict, because basically he wants to come back home. But then he get this task to continue the trip. First evidence of his psychological conflict is when he starts to leave rivendell. Frodo trusts Gandalf to help him accomplish his job. It can be seen from the figure below



Figure 3.26 Frodo talks to Gandalf (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.49.28)

The dialogue in figure 3.26 indicates that Frodo feels afraid and anxious about this trip. This dialogue basically shows the characterization of Frodo who is feeling afraid about the trip that strengthen his psychological conflict in this film. In saying this dialogue shows his characterization, it refers to Petrie and Boggs

(2012) that saying about characterization of fictional film is related to what the character says through their dialogue. It is the same with the depiction of figure 3.26 when Frodo says “Mordor, Gandalf, is it left or right?” In saying so, Frodo feels anxious and afraid because he does not know everything about the trip, especially how to reach the Mount Doom. So that’s why, he chooses to ask Gandalf as his role model of his superego. Gandalf has big influence in Frodo’s life. Frodo knows Gandalf has many experiences in journey. Therefore, Frodo asks Gandalf to show him the road. It shows how Frodo follow his superego to do his job well with the instruction of his role model. But in other hands, the ego of Frodo also ever takes the role from superego during his psychological conflict. It happens when the fellowship of the ring takes a snowy road. Gandalf chooses this way because he thinks it is the best way to avoid danger. Yet, Sahruman, the white witch attack the fellowship. He does this to follow the Sahruman army so he can save his life. When the fellowship argues each other to find other way, Gandalf still says it is the best way. So, Gandalf asks Frodo to decide as the ring bearer. Figure 3.27 below shows Frodo’s mind which is taken by the ego. He tries to be wise to decide to save himself from the dangerous situation of snowy road which is the need of id. Hobbit can’t bear the cold of snow, and on the other hand he still can do the task to save middle earth to find other way, the Mines of Moria.



Figure 3.27 Frodo’s ego decide the road they take (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.57.40)

The writer find that this is one of evidences found in the movie that Frodo's psychological conflict is not only dominated by his superego. In some point, Frodo's mind is ruled by the ego to choose the wise decision for himself especially and the other. Freud (Navaneedhan, 2011) said that "the word Ego means a sense of self, but later considered it as a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality-testing, control, planning, defense, synthesis of information, intel-lectual functioning, and memory." Based on this information, it can be concluded that Frodo's ego in this scene tries to defend himself and his friend from the dangerous situation. So that's why he chooses to consider Gimli and other option to choose Mines of Moria as the saver road. Because for Frodo it makes sense for the world of people around him, therefore Frodo's ego takes role to give the best decision for them.

During this moment, Frodo takes a role for this trip and becomes more confident because his mind is ruled by the ego. First because he finds that Gandalf supports himself by saying to trust his power. This is proven when Frodo is aware about the creature gollum around them, so he reports it to Gandalf. Yet, the confident of Frodo is decreasing slowly after the Mines of Moria shows the danger. The danger happens because Pippin makes a thing fall. Many orcs come to attack the fellowship of the ring. Even though Frodo holds his weapon to defend himself, Frodo cannot fight against the orc.



Figure 3.28

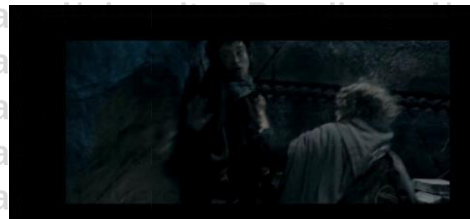


Figure 3.29



Figure 3.30



Figure 3.31

(Source: *The Lord of the Rings – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 02.14.55-02.17.30)

From the picture above, it shows that Frodo tends to hide himself. He holds his weapon. But when the enemy comes close, he runs away. In figure 3.38, Frodo hides himself from big orc behind the wall. But the big orc finds and locks him in the corner of the wall after looking for Frodo for a while. Frodo becomes anxious, panic so directly asks for the help. It can be seen in the figure 3.31 Frodo runs and keep himself behind the wall while he calls Aragorn. Frodo asks for the help of Aragorn to save him from big orc. It shows how the thought of Frodo is unstable. There is a conflict in his mind. Frodo's mind cannot handle this dangerous situation. So that's why Frodo calls Aragorn, one of his companions. Frodo calls Aragorn because Aragorn could save him from the danger previously. This situation shows Frodo's mind is dominated by his superego. Frodo's mind realizes he cannot handle the fight so he chooses to hide as the defense. His mind of Superego asks him to be a good ring bearer by fighting against the orc to save the ring and himself so he can save middle earth. When this need of superego cannot be fulfilled by Frodo, his mind which is controlled by superego directly punishes Frodo with the anxiety. The anxiety is reflected by his action, he hides behind the wall from big orc and depend on the help of Aragorn even though he has a weapon.

Next proofs also show how superego dominate human psyche of Frodo during the trip.



Figure 3.32 Frodo offer the ring to Lady Galadriel
(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 02.43.58)



Figure 3.33 Frodo's anxiety and inferiority
(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 02.44.57)

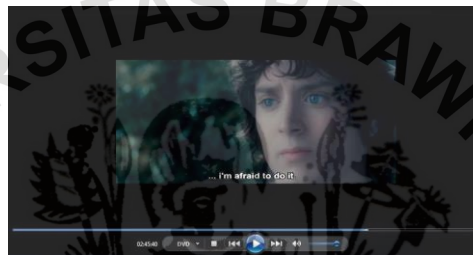


Figure 3.34 Frodo acknowledgment of being afraid
(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 02.45.40)

The figures above indicate Frodo's anxiety and inferiority of Frodo. He is tired about the trip and the task he has. He is afraid and he feels small to have this big job. So that's why, his ego takes a decision to give the ring to lady Galadriel.

This action happens because Frodo's ego is punished by superego because he cannot do the job well. This scene also happens after Gandalf dies when he fights the balrog in the Mines of Moria. Frodo feels guilty because his ego takes the decision to pass the Mines of Moria. He feels guilty to disagree with Gandalf and chooses not to go the mine. But then, his role model Gandalf dies there. So that's why Frodo's feels so much guilty for gandalf death. And he thinks he cannot handle this job again. He chooses to give it away to Lady Gaadriel in the figure 3.32 because his ego feels guilty so much. This guilty feeling also directs another

feeling to feel inferior about his ability like in the figure 3.33 and 3.34. Frodo says

“I cannot do this alone... I’m afraid to do it” show that he is guilty and inferior.

From the explanation before, it can be concluded that the guilty and inferior

feeling of Frodo’s happen because Gandalf dies. His role model dies because

Frodo thinks his decision to pass the Mines of Moria and it is against Gandalf

instruction. When it happens, Frodo’s is mind follows his conscience because

according to his role model of superego, he should not do this. Therefore, after

Gandalf died, Frodo feel so much guilty. Finally, his mind which is controlled by

the superego punishes him with inferiority and guilty feeling. The next action of

Frodo to release it is by giving the ring to Lady Galadriel. Frodo thinks that Lady

Galadriel has more power to help him. Frodo also believes Lady Galadriel

because she can read his mind and that she is kind. Therefore, Frodo believes her

as seen in the figures 3.32 and 4.33. For the conclusion, this is the proves of

Frodo’s mind is dominated by the superego to take decision during his

psychological conflict.

After this, it is the last proof about how Frodo’s psychological conflict of

is dominated by his superego to take the decision during the trip.



Figure 3.35



Figure 3.36



Figure 3.37



Figure 3.38



Figure 3.39



Figure 3.40



Figure 3.41



Figure 3.42

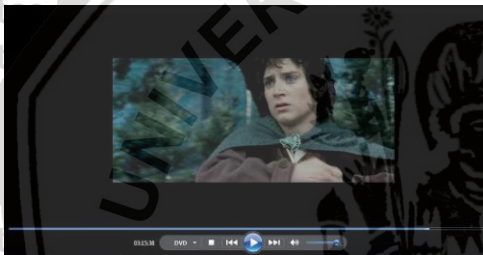


Figure 3.43



Figure 3.44

The last scene when Frodo decide to finish his job after remember what Gandalf said.
(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 03.14.56-03.15.42)

From all the figures above, it can be seen that Frodo still follows his superego when he takes a decision. In the end of the film, Frodo cries a lot because he does not know that the trip as the ring bearer become this complicated. Frodo say “I wish the ring had never come to me, I wish none of this had happened, So do all who live to see such times...” (the figures 3.35-3.37) Then he remembers Gandalf say a wise word for him that “....but that is not for them to decide. All you have to decide...is what to do with the time that is given to you.” (the figures 3.38-3.42). From this words, Frodo finally decide to go to finish the task as ring bearer alone even though at the end Sam can catch him to accompany

him. Figure 3.43-3.44 shows Frodo's decision to do this duty. His decision comes after he remembers the word from his superego role model. It means that in the end of the film, Frodo's psychological conflict still follows the mind of his superego based on some reason. First, Frodo follows the instruction of Gandalf through his wise words and it directs him to decide to finish his job as ring bearer.

Second, his mind is also dominated by the superego because he chooses to follow the spiritual trip that has purpose to save middle earth. It is the same as Siegfried (2014) who explained that Superego "... is made up of the organized part of the personality structure, which includes the individual's Ego ideals, spiritual goals, and one's conscience." Therefore as a conclusion, it can be said that the Frodo's psychological conflict during the trip is dominated by his superego to take action and decision in this first series of the lord of the ring.

3.2 Frodo Psychological Conflict Toward The Temptation of the Ring

During the trip, Frodo also has psychological conflict related to external problem beside the journey he has undergone. Frodo gets the difficulty to adapt with the temptation of the ring. This is the ring owned by dark lord which has a power to rule every creature in middle earth. Therefore, this ring tries to trick Frodo with the temptation to always use it so the dark lord can find the ring.

Actually Frodo's wants to obey Gandalf's instruction to keep safe the ring, but in some condition Frodo's falls for the temptation of the ring that puts him in danger.

This condition is quite similar to the basic principle of pleasure of Id that has to find out the quick way to release the tension by fulfilling

all needs, wants, and desires (Siegfried, 2014). In case of Frodo, his mind which seek pleasure (id) is easy to get tempted by the ring. After the conflict between the three human psyche, id, ego and superego, Frodo's id need to directly find something to release the tension in Frodo's mind. So that's why, when the ring tempts Frodo to put the ring on his finger to be found by dark lord, Frodo's desire to know the power of ring is rises and he wants to use it. Meanwhile, fulfilling the desire of id to use the ring is not a simple case because Frodo's is told not to do so by Gandalf, and his ego also prevents it because it will create dangerous situation. This is why the psychological conflict in Frodo's mind is rising whenever the ring tries to tempt himself during the journey. The evidance can be seen below while Frodo hide from dark knight, the dark lord army.

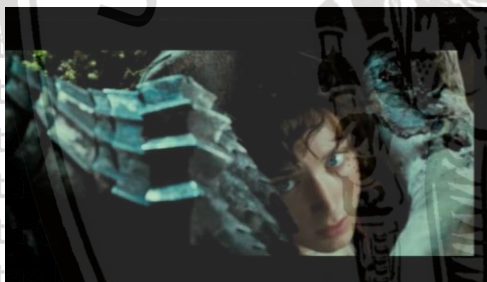


Figure 3.45



Figure 3.46

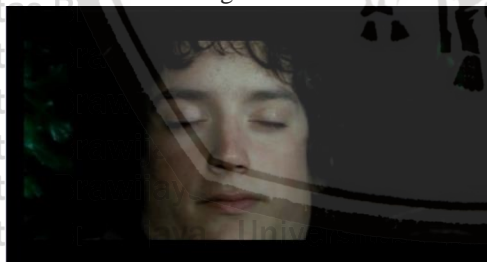


Figure 3.47

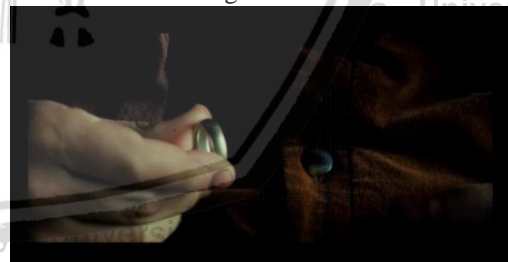


Figure 3.48

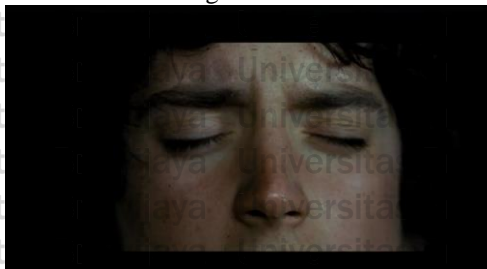


Figure 3.49

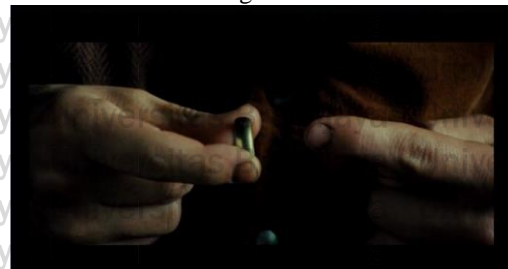


Figure 3.50



Figure 3.51



Figure 3.52

(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.54.15-00.54.44)

The scenes above show that Frodo is afraid he will be found by dark knight because he is almost accidentally caught after falling in the road with his friend. Frodo has broken is Gandalf 's instruction to stay off the road, therefore he is afraid that dark knight catches him. When the dark knight is closer to his hiding place, the tension in his mind is high. Frodo finally cannot bear the tempt of the ring which want to be found by the real owner, the dark lord sauron. His mind is dominated by the tempt of the ring to seek pleasure (id) that makes Frodo does not care and chooses to ignore the reality to focus on his goal to prevent himself to use the ring. His mind only wants to release the tension by using the ring like it can be seen in the figure.3.46 until figure 3.48. Frodo's face also shows that he has lost his ego mind control. As the consequences, his mind has been tempted by the ring to trick him put it in his finger. Yet, the mind of Frodo directly becomes aware to avoid the action of using the ring after Sam accidentally touch Frodo's body. Frodo is surprised because of Sam, and his mind directly chooses to cancel the action of using the ring and hide it in his pocket.

Actually his mind is easy to be tempted by the ring when his mind is dominated by id. It happens because the need of id forces his mind to satisfy

himself to release tension and find more power from the ring. Because Frodo believes he is unable to fight and is afraid to face the enemy during his journey.

So that's why Frodo often lose from his id when his ego is punished by superego.

And this action keeps continuing happen to Frodo whenever he is afraid such as

he is closer with dark knight and when he is waiting for Gandalf in Prancing

Pony. Besides, his id actually always win to finally use the ring whenever Frodo is

in panic situation. It can be seen from the first situation when Frodo falls in

Prancing Pony after Pippin shout his real name. When he is anxious, the mind of

Frodo force him to act in hurry which causes the tension in his mind is rising. The

part of id in his mind also does not want this tension, thus he is influenced by his

mind to release the tension by gratifying his desire to know the feeling of using

the ring. So that's why when Frodo falls and the one ring flies in the air from his

pocket, he might tries to catch but his mind is dominated by the desire of id to feel

the ring exactly in his finger. The scene can be seen below.

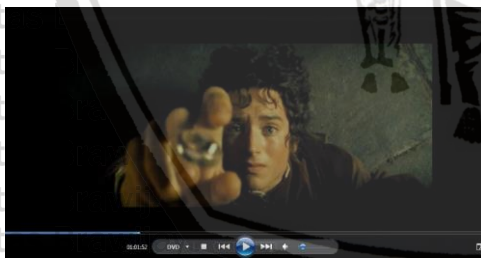


Figure 3.53 Frodo try to catch the fly ring
(Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.52)

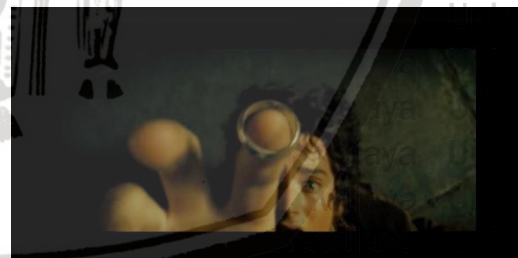


Figure 3.54 Frodo end to catch the fly ring
with his pointed finger (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.01.53)

In the figure 3.53 firstly the hand of Frodo is open to catch the ring. But the panic situation cause his id want to release the tension. His id has desire to know the power of the ring when it is used. It is influenced by the temptation of

the ring. So that's why in figure 3.54 the hand of Frodo focus on his pointed finger to get the ring fit perfectly. It shows how the temptaion of the ring succeeded to influence Frodo's id. His id demands to release the tension when he is afraid of something. So that's why his id that is instictual need to seek pleasure and satisfaction directly urges Frodo to do something out of the concern of ego. According to Lapsey and Stey (2011) "These impulses are illogical (not subject to contradiction) and timeless (not ordered temporally) and not oriented to reality." It proves that Frodo's that id gets the impulse by the ring finally forces himself to directly gratify his satisfaction to know and feel the power of using the one ring. Therefore, Frodo often puts the ring in his finger whenever his mind in the chaos between his superego that punish his ego with anxiety against the need of id to find pleasure in his mind.

In the film, Frodo also uses the ring again when he is afraid stated in as the previous explanation when he falls after trying to stop Pippin saying his name in Prancing Pony and also when he falls because he is afraid to fight the dark lord army, nazgul. Those incidents make his mind aware the dangerous of using the ring. So, Frodo becomes more careful to keep his instictual pleasure to satisfy his need about the power of the one ring. Frodo's awareness exists when he faces his uncle who see the ring again in himself. His uncle suddenly becomes an evil greedy man. Frodo's ego finally understands how dangerous the power of the ring in this case.



Figure 3.55

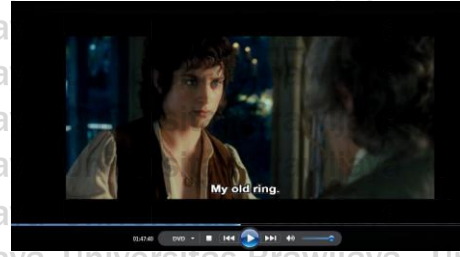


Figure 3.56

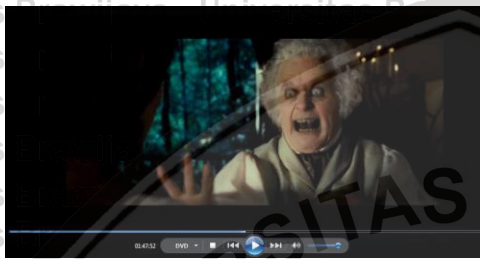


Figure 3.57

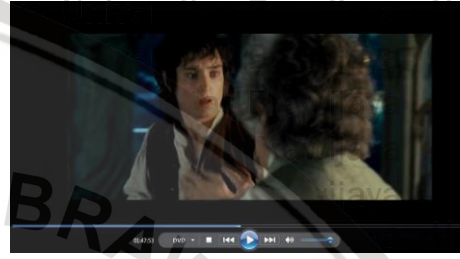


Figure 3.58



Figure 3.59

(Source: *The Lord of the Rings – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.47.38-01.47.53)

From the film, it can be seen that his uncle, Bilbo still has desire because the temptation of the ring power is strong in himself. The situation is when his uncle helps Frodo to prepare the adventure as fellow of the ring. In the figure 3.56 Frodo is surprised that his uncle says the old ring and then at a few second becomes terrified to touch the ring. Frodo of course tries to avoid it like in the figure 3.58. Then, Frodo is surprised like in the figure 3.59. He does not understand why his uncle becomes terrified after seeing the ring whereas he is kind and care to help him before.

Actually there are two possibilities about Frodo after the incident with his uncle, Bilbo. The first is his mind is dominated by the id so that he is tempted by the ring that he does not want other people have it. Second, his mind learns that the power of the ring can terrify his uncle and himself in the future if he keeps it.

Based on the film, some evidences below show that Frodo is in the second option.

It happens because because his mind is dominated by with the ego that can connect to reality. He finally comes to know that the one ring is dangerous to be kept it. He learns that he will be careful to the ring next time. According to Freud (n.d. cited in Navaneedhan, 2011) "the word Ego means a sense of self, but later considered it as a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality-testing, control, planning, defense, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory." It means that the mind of Frodo, that is the ego has function to memorize the information he got from his uncle. So that's why, in the next condition, Frodo will try to defend the desire of the need of Id to use the ring based on the information he got and keep it in his memory. Secondly, this situation is reinforced by his superego that propose a new spiritual goal to burn the ring in mount doom. So that's why, the temptation of the ring and the demand of the ring can be controlled by the Frodo's ego that take the responsibility as ring bearer.

This is why in the next situation Frodo is ready to face the temptation of the ring. His ego keeps aware to everyone who watch and want to have the ring inside his fellowship, such as Borromir, the men from Gondor. For instance, Frodo falls from the hard snow road at the moment he walk with the fellowship, inside his fellowship, such as Borromir, the men from Gondor. For instance,

Frodo falls from the hard snow road at the moment he walk with the fellowship, then he cannot find the ring in his necklace. When Frodo tries to find it , Borromir find it first in the snow and give it to Frodo. In the council in Rivendell, Frodo learns that Borromir is the one who really wants to have the ring to save his kingdom in Gondor, therefore Frodo shows the insecurity face when Borromir give his necklace with the ring back like in the figure below.

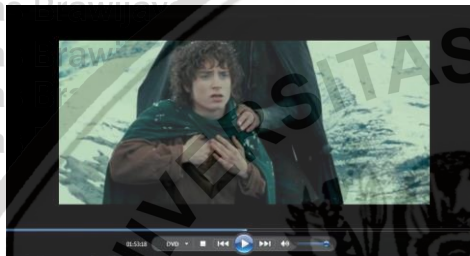


Figure 3.60 Frodo search his ring (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.53.18)

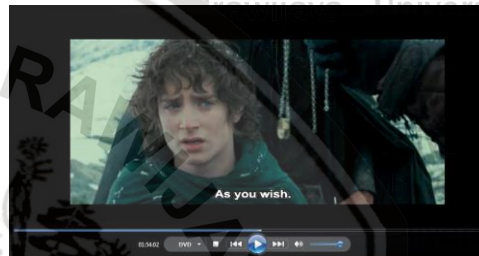


Figure 3.61 Borromir give the ring to Frodo (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 01.54.02)

The insecurity feeling of Frodo appear because he is afraid that the ring is lost in the figure 3.60. But, in the figure 3.61 Frodo is afraid that Borromir will take the ring and use it for his own matter. This happens not because the id of Frodo is insecure not to have the desire to dominate the power again. But Frodo's mind is aware about the dangerous temptation of the ring. Besides, his mind is also influenced by his superego after he is acknowledged as the ring bearer and fellowship of the ring in the council in Rivendell. Frodo has new spiritual goal to keep satisfying his ego ideal that is created by the creatures in middle earth to throw the ring in Mount Doom. So that's why his insecurity is caused by his ego that he is afraid to fail to be ring bearer. Then, he feels more insecure after knowing that Borromir is the person who can find it. In the council, Frodo learn's

that Borromir is the one who opposes to throw the ring in Mount Doom, but he wants to use it for his own matter instead. So that's why Frodo's mind becomes afraid and annoyed to Borromir.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the conflict caused by the ring also gives the same impact of psychological conflict in Frodo's mind.

Frodo's psychological conflict is complicated because he cannot control his id, ego and superego into a balance combination. The reason is Frodo is afraid that he cannot accomplish his job as ring bearer that is affected by his superego in the rivendell. He tries hard to control the temptation of the ring during the journey.

Even though in some condition he often falls to the temptation of the ring, he maybe follow his id. But mostly his psychological conflict is still by his superego.

It happens because the conflict of id and superego demands Frodo to do his job well to get peace. His id mind never considers anything and it wants to release the tension soon but superego has to do best scenario to throw the ring in Mount.

Doom as it is set out in Rivendell. It is also the same as Siegfried (2014) that say

“The Super-Ego works in contradiction to the Id because it strives to act in a manner that is socially appropriate.” It means that Frodo has psychological

conflict inside the case of the temptation of the ring. In this point, Frodo also

follows his superego to handle the temptation of the ring by keeping the ring from dangerous people. In the last film, Frodo believes he can accomplish his job to

Mount Doom.

3.3 Frodo Psychological Conflict During the Loss of Bilbo and Gandalf

Frodo's Psychological conflict is also divided into so many aspects in this film. The journey, the ring and the last one is his relatives. In this film Frodo is presented as a hobbit that is very close to two persons. One is his uncle, Bilbo Baggins and the grey witch, Gandalf, the friend of Bilbo. The three of them are close as family. Thus, when Bilbo celebrates his 111th birthday in the first scene, Gandalf is coming and get a warm welcome from Frodo. It shows how Frodo close to both of them in the below.



Figure 3.61 and figure 3.62 Frodo gives a warm welcome to Gandalf (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.11.37-00.15.02)

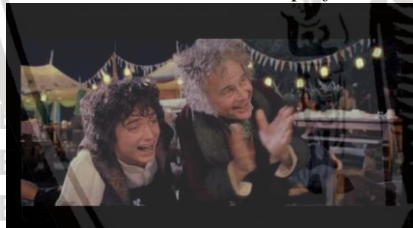


Figure 3.63 Frodo and Bilbo show a good relationship as uncle and nephew (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.23.37)

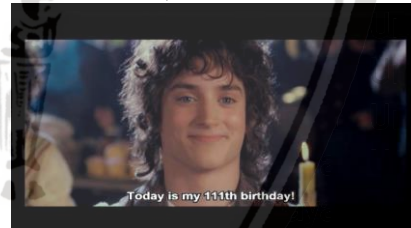


Figure 3.64 Frodo smiles and feels happy listening Bilbo birthday speech (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.24.29)

Then, in the next scene of this film, Frodo is found to have psychological conflict because firstly, his uncle leave him alone including Gandalf like the scene presented below.



Figure 3.65 Frodo expression when he see his uncle suddenly disappear in the middle of his speech (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.25.28)



Figure 3.66 Frodo response after Gandalf also want to leave soon after Bilbo disappear (Source: *The Lord of the ring – The Fellowship of the Ring* Scene 00.31.43)

In the figure 3.65, it shows how surprise Frodo to see his uncle disappears in front of himself and many audiences. The moment Bilbo disappears is when he gives speech for his birthday party. Therefore, Frodo is really surprised to see his uncle leave like in the figure 3.68. It shows that the mind of Frodo is surprised and that he cannot balance his mind to believe that he is alone (the id) and his only relative is gone (superego) after commonly feels the presence of Bilbo, his uncle.

It happens because his uncle is the one who gives Frodo a peaceful life with the food, drink and home. Besides, Bilbo is also his closest relatives who raises him since child, his mind feels like he has lost his role model. That's why, his mind is anxious to face Bilbo's disappearance. This conflict is bigger after the party end and Frodo goes back home. He finds Gandalf there who looks confused with the ring he found in his home. Gandalf said it is from Bilbo for Frodo. But then, Gandalf leaves Frodo alone to find the truth about the ring. Frodo's ego is shocked that he cannot bear the fact that Gandalf also leaves like in the figure

3.79. So, Frodo demands Gandalf to stay by saying "You've only just arrived". This shows that Frodo has psychological conflict when he realizes he has to be alone after all.

Besides, his psychological conflict grows bigger in the next scene since Gandalf died in front of himself. It can be seen in the figure below.

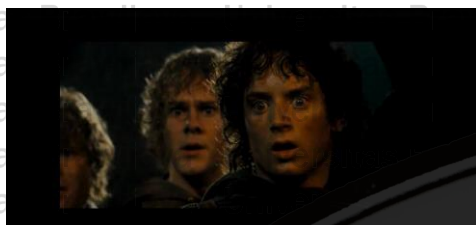


Figure 3.67

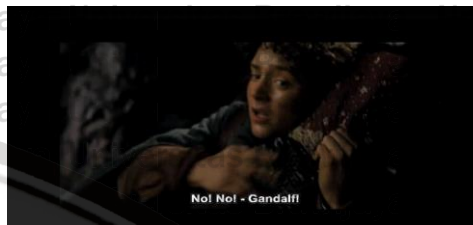


Figure 3.68

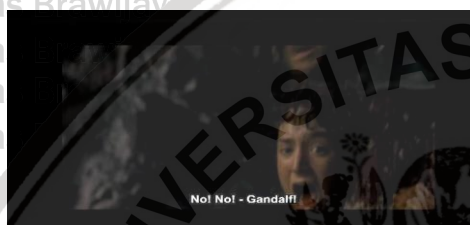


Figure 3.69



Figure 3.70

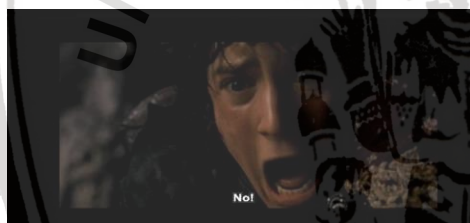


Figure 3.71



Figure 3.72

The scenes above show and tell about Frodo's psychological conflict when Gandalf died. Frodo cannot accept the fact that Gandalf died after fighting with balrog, a monster in the Mines of Moria. Gandalf falls in the middle of the bridge when fights with balrog. Meanwhile Frodo and others has crossed the bridge khazad-dum and survive. In the figure 3.68 and figure 3.70 Frodo tries to listen what Gandalf said when he is trying to keep survive in the edge of bridge before falling down. Gandalf told them to go away, but Frodo cannot accept the fact that Gandalf has fallen and died. When Frodo thinks that Gandalf as his closest relatives chooses him as role model during the trip has died, Frodo feels so sad,

afraid and even guilty. His mind cannot handle this unexpected situation and then his superego mind cannot accept this situation and finally punish himself with those feelings. The tears in the last figure also shows how this situation is really matter to Frodo's psychological conflict.

From both analysis and explanation, Frodo's psychological conflict dealing with his relative, shows that Frodo's psychological conflict is by his superego. Because his ego cannot give balance need to both id and superego, superego takes role to have perfect scenario to what Frodo should be after being left by Bilbo and Gandalf. Besides, superego also punished ego that cannot do his job well with the feeling of shocked, sad, afraid and guilty in Frodo. This is the same as Navaneedhan (2011) who believed that "...Super-Ego is constantly watching every one of the Ego's moves and punishes it with feelings of guilt, anxiety...." Therefore, it means that Frodo's psychological conflict is by his superego since his ego cannot believe in Frodo's ability to accomplish his job well since his id always seeks the pleasure of living in peaceful life. In other hands, there is a demand to do his task well as ring bearer, but it is contradictive with his previous life. It shows that superego takes the role of ego, since the moral principle of this task is to save the middle earth. Frodo chooses to take the risk, even he knows he cannot bear the risk. That's why his superego mind keeps punishing himself with those feelings that his mind cannot handle well.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After the analysis and discussion in chapter III, the writer found that this film has many proofs to show that Frodo Baggins has experienced psychological conflict. It happens because he cannot handle the conflict caused by the ring of Lord Sauron, the dark lord. The writer discuss and analysis the finding in chapter III based on some classification. Frist is the trip, second is the temptation of the ring and third is losing the relatives.

Based on those finding, the writer take a conclusion. First by is about the trip of Frodo Baggins. The writer found that Frodo Baggins experience psychological conflict because his ego cannot control the balance of the need of id and superego. During the trip, Frodo often shows anxiety and inferiority because his id demands a peaceful life that he always enjoys as hobbit. Meanwhile his superego conflicts because he has to be a good hobbit who does not know how to go to trip and fight. Besides, he gets spiritual goal trip from the role model, Gandalf, as a person he believes the most after Bilbo. But, his ego understands that he is unable to do this trip. Yet, he keeps doing the trip to save hobbiton and middle earth from dark lord, Sauran as Gandalf said. Therefore, starting here, the writer found that Frodo always does and takes action based on the need of his superego. The need of his superego has to care about the moralistic and idealistic principle. Frodo takes the trip because he has spiritual goal to save middle earth

by burn the ring in Mount Doom. Therefore, he has taken two trips, the first is the journey to Rivendell and the journey after being acknowledged as ring bearer.

Both journey show many proofs that he is dominated by his superego by following Gandalf's instruction as role model. In this case, Frodo mostly does the instruction following his ego ideal because he always tries to obey what Gandalf said. Even though his ego cannot finish it well and his superego keep punishing him with the feeling of guilty and inferior. Therefore, he chooses to be silent during the trip because he is busy thinking about his inferiority and anxiety during the trip

Seconds, about the temptation of the ring. The writer also found that the ring gives effect to Frodo Baggins for having psychological conflict. It is proven by how Frodo becomes reckless if something goes wrong and if something is not is not like what Gandalf has instructed. Most importantly, the Frodo also becomes reckless to use the ring. For example, he tries to keep his cousin not mention his family name, Baggins in Pranching Pony. He becomes reckless to stop it and finally ends it by using the ring. In this second finding, the writer concludes that Frodo also follows his superego instruction not to use the ring and neglect the temptation of the ring. But, he tends to follow his conscience to use the ring oftenly when he is panic and his anxiety rises like the case in the Pranching Pony.

Therefore, Frodo's psychological conflict about the temptation of the ring is also dominated by his superego.

Last, the loss of the relatives also indicates that he is dominated by his superego role model, because Frodo cannot stand alone to do this job. He become

sad, guilty and afraid more when Bilbo and Gandalf is not around. Especially when Gandalf dies. It is then the proof that Frodo is dominated by his superego during this film. His superego keeps punishing him with those feeling because he cannot do his job very well as ring bearer.

In short, it can be concluded that Frodo's psychological conflict happens because his ego cannot manage and balance the demand of id and superego, so superego takes role to instruct what ego should do. But, Frodo's ego cannot give perfect finishing as the scenario of his superego. Therefore, during the film, Frodo appears as a character who has heavy burden to do the task and always feel sad, afraid, anxious and even full guilt of.

4.2 Suggestions

After doing with the finding and discussion about this film, the writer think that this film really has interesting plot. Therefore, the writer thinks that this film will be very interesting to be explored more in some points, such as the plot, the character or many others. If there is researcher wanting to do a research, he/she can use the same film, the first series of the lord of the ring *the fellowship of the ring*. The writer suggests, more analysis on the psychological conflict of Frodo Baggins by employing the theory of Defense mechanism and anxiety. It is suggested so because in this film Frodo is sometimes anxions to defend his psyche need.

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Appendix : Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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4. Topik Skripsi : Sociology Literature
5. Judul Skripsi : A Psychological Conflict of Frodo Baggins Depicted in Lord Of The Ring Film
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 20 Februari 2014
7. Tanggal Selesai : 28 Januari 2016
8. Pembimbing : I. Drs.Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum
II. Fariska Pujianti SS.M.Hum
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	20 Februari 2014	Pengajuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	25 Februari-6 Maret 2014	Pembimbingan Konsep dan Teori	Pembimbing I	
3.	10 Maret 2014	Pengajuan Outline BAB I	Pembimbing I	
4.	11 Maret 2014	Revisi Outline BAB I	Pembimbing I	
5.	13 Maret 2014	Pengajuan BAB I	Pembimbing I	
6.	16 Maret 2014	Pengajuan Outline BAB II	Pembimbing I	
7.	18 Maret 2014	Revisi BAB I dan Outline BAB II	Pembimbing I	
8.	19 Maret 2014	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing I	
9.	20 Maret 2014	ACC BAB I	Pembimbing I	
10.	20 Maret 2014	Pengajuan BAB I	Pembimbing II	
11.	23 Maret 2014	Pengajuan BAB II	Pembimbing I	
12.	24 Maret 2014	Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing II	
13.	25 Maret 2014	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing II	
14.	26 Maret 2014	Revisi BAB II	Pembimbing I	
15.	27 Maret 2014	Pengajuan Revisi BAB II	Pembimbing I	
16.	1 April 2014	Revisi BAB I	Pembimbing II	
17.	10 April 2014	ACC Bab II dan Pengajuan	Pembimbing I	

		Outline BAB III	
18.	15 April 2014	ACC Bab I dan Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing II
19.	25 April 2015	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
20.	30 April 2015	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
21.	7 Mei 2015	Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing I
22.	15 Mei 2015	Pengajuan Revisi Bab I (Setelah Seminar Proposal) dan Outline Bab III	Pembimbing II
23.	25 Mei 2015	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I-II (Setelah Seminar Proposal)	Pembimbing I
24.	5 Mei 2015	Pengajuan Sub Chapter BAB III	Pembimbing II
25.	14 Mei 2015	Revisi Sub Chapter BAB III	Pembimbing I
26.	14 Mei 2015	Revisi BAB I-II (Setelah Seminar Proposal)	Pembimbing II
27.	30 Mei 2015	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I-II (Setelah Seminar Proposal)	Pembimbing I
28.	2 Juni 2015	Pengajuan Revisi Sub Chapter BAB III	Pembimbing II
29.	10 Juni 2015	Pengajuan BAB III Lengkap	Pembimbing I
30.	13 Juni 2015	Revisi BAB III	Pembimbing I
31.	20 Juni 2015	ACC BAB I-II (Setelah Seminar Proposal)	Pembimbing II
32.	22 Juni 2015	Pengajuan Revisi BAB III dan Pengajuan BAB IV	Pembimbing I
33.	26 Juni 2015	Revisi BAB III-IV	Pembimbing I
34.	27 Juni 2015	Pengajuan BAB I-IV dan Keseluruhan	Pembimbing I
35.	30 Juni 2015	Pengajuan Abstrak	Pembimbing I
36.	30 Agustus 2015	Pengajuan BAB III-IV dan keseluruhan	Pembimbing II
37.	1 Oktober 2016	ACC BAB I-IV dan Keseluruhan	Pembimbing I
38.	2 Oktober 2016	Konsultasi Perubahan Judul	Pembimbing I
39.	7 November 2016	Revisi BAB III-IV dan keseluruhan	Pembimbing II
40.	7 Januari 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I
41.	8 Januari 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II
42.	11 Januari 2016	Konsultasi Revisi BAB I-IV	Penguji

		(Setelah Seminar Hasil)	
43.	12 Januari 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
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			Penguji
44.	13 Januari 2016	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I-IV (Setelah Seminar Hasil)	Pembimbing I
45.	14 Januari 2016	ACC Draft Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
46.	15 Januari 2016	ACC Draft Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II
47.	26 Januari 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I
			Pembimbing II
			Penguji
48.	27 Januari 2016	Pengajuan Revisi BAB I-IV dan Keseluruhan (Setelah Ujian Skripsi)	Pembimbing II
49.	28 Januari 2016	Revisi Keseluruhan (Setelah Ujian Skripsi) dan ACC Jilid	Pembimbing I
50.	28 Januari 2016	Revisi BAB I-IV dan Keseluruhan (Setelah Ujian Skripsi) dan ACC Jilid	Pembimbing II

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