

The Defense Mechanism of the Colonel Kalawa's Character in the Drama Script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor: Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis

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Abstract

The problem in this study is how the defense mechanism of the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script of Our Beloved President by Agus Noor based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis study. The purpose of this study was to determine the defense mechanism of the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script of Our Beloved President by Agus Noor based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis study. The theory used in this study is Sigmund Freud's defense mechanism. This research is qualitative. The source of data in this study is Agus Noor's beloved drama script President Kita. The data collection methods used are library methods, and documentation. Based on the results of data analysis conducted on the drama script of our Beloved President, it can be concluded that the character of Colonel Kalawa in the drama script of our Beloved President has 6 defense mechanisms based on the psychoanalytical perspective of Sigmund Freud. The results of data analysis in this study, it can be known various defense mechanisms of Colonel Kalawa's figure, namely there are 3 data regarding the concept of repression defense that arises in the form of symbolization. There are 2 data included in the defense of sublimation in the form of self-adjustment and attitude change. Then there are 7 data on the concept of projection defense in the form of blaming others. Furthermore, there is 1 data regarding the defense of the diversion in the form of finding vent. Furthermore, there are 8 rationalization self-defense data in the form of seeking justification. As well as the last there are 6 data that belong to the defense of aggression and apathy in the form of anger and anxiety

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1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works themselves have three generally known genres, namely poetry, prose and drama (drama script). Of these three elements, drama scripts are the most dominant genre of literary work in presenting elements of life that occur in society. The most important part in a drama script that differentiates it from novels, poetry and prose is the presence of dialogue. Dialogue is part of a drama script in the form of conversations between one character and another character. Apart from that, drama also has conflicts and psychological phenomena from the characters. Conflict itself functions to animate the events in the story and is the cause of dramatic situations that move the story and are known as the plot. This dramatic situation will then create bigger conflicts.

Psychological phenomena themselves are something that cannot be rejected in everyday life and in literary works these psychological phenomena are expressed in literary works through the characters. These psychological sides take the form of deviations or something that is not common in everyday life, such as psychopaths, or unfamiliar personalities found in normal life. Characters are the only main focus in studying literary works through a psychological approach. A psychological approach called literary psychology is the study of literary works that describe mental processes and activities. The aim of literary psychology is to try to understand the psychological aspects of the characters in a work.

The most dominant psychological theory in the analysis of literary works is the psychological theory of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), known as psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic theory deals with human mental function and development. This science is a part of psychology that has made a major contribution to human psychology so far[1]In psychoanalytic theory, personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems, namely Id, Ego, and Superego. These three

personality systems are interrelated and form a totality. Human behavior is a product of interactions between Id, Ego and Superego[2]Id is the original personality system and is innate from birth. From this Id the Ego and Superego will then emerge. The way the Id works is related to the principle of pleasure, namely always seeking pleasure and always avoiding discomfort. Then Ego, Ego is a personality system that acts as an individual's guide to the world of reality objects, and carries out its functions based on the reality principle. If it is related to the example of a person who is hungry, it can be applied that the Ego acts as a guide or directs the person who is hungry towards food. Then the Superego, namely the moral and ethical power of the personality which operates using idealistic principles as opposed to the satisfaction principle of the Id and the realistic principle of the Ego.

Specifically for the Ego, the Ego is trapped between two opposing forces and is guarded and obeys the principle of reality which tries to fulfill individual pleasures which are limited by reality. The ego helps humans to consider whether they can satisfy themselves without causing difficulty or suffering for themselves. The ego is in the conscious and subconscious realms. Ego tasks give place to primary mental functions, such as reasoning, problem solving, and decision making. For this reason, the Ego is the main leader in the personality, one of which is related to the individual's Ego which will carry out defense mechanisms. Freud defines defense mechanisms as strategies that individuals use to prevent the overt emergence of Id impulses and to deal with Superego pressure on the Ego, with the aim of reducing or alleviating anxiety.

[2]In personality theory, defense mechanisms are characteristics that tend to be strong in every person. These defense mechanisms do not reflect personality in general, but can also influence personality development. Failure of the defense mechanism to fulfill its defensive function can result in mental disorders. Furthermore, the quality of the mental disorder may reflect characteristic defense mechanisms[1]The various kinds of self-defense mechanisms in Freud's view are Repression, Sublimation, Projection, Displacement, Rationalization, Reaction, Regression, Aggression and Apathy, and Fantasy.

Research related to the use of Psychoanalytic Theory to examine self-defense mechanisms, for example a character in a drama script, is still very minimal. But for other forms of literary work, this has been done. For example, research conducted by h[3]entitled Self-Defense Mechanisms of Characters in the Novel Magic Hour by Tissa Ts and Stanley Meulen Review of Literary Psychology. Where in this research, several self-defense mechanisms that can be described include, acts of repression carried out by the characters Raina, Gwenny, Dimas, and Toby, namely acts of silence, fear and lying, acts of sublimation carried out by Toby when he cannot express his feelings directly, so he made a diversion by making a song for Raina, the projection action carried out by Raina and Gwenny was anger and bullying, the diversionary action that occurred to Gweeny and Raina's characters was looking for a target to express their anger, the regression action that occurred to Gwenny's character was being spoiled like a child , the act of aggression/apathy carried out by the character Gwenny is selfish and doesn't care about other people. The last action is fantasy, the action Raina carried out was imagination.

The drama script Our Beloved President is the work of Agus Noor, an Indonesian writer from Tegal who tells the story of a republican country that is being hit by the issue of treason. The President was declared missing. This makes the atmosphere in the country anxious. Feelings of insecurity abound. There is news that the President is being detained and is being treated unfairly. There are also those who report that the President has been executed. In such a situation, the security forces immediately decided to hold an election for a replacement president so that the situation in the country could be controlled. The security forces' decision gave rise to new reactions. Many figures who feel they are most worthy and worthy want to run in the election for a replacement president. All people are required to take part in the presidential election which will be held in a thorough manner and within the shortest possible time. Of course, many figures want to take advantage of the presidential election process. Some even consider it a "democracy project" that can bring maximum benefits. In order for the presidential election to be fair, everyone has the right to vote and be elected. Everyone is constitutionally obliged to not only vote, but is

also obliged to be elected president. Political figures then brought together competing groups. The situation became confusing for the people when these figures felt they were most suitable to be president. Various methods are used to bring each other down by reporting each other, spreading slander and creating hoax news. It turns out that something unexpected happened, the person chosen was actually a farmer from a village that was completely unknown beforehand and made the Colonel who wanted the presidential throne angry. Farmers themselves have no ambition to become leaders at all. He doesn't understand why people chose him. He initially refused, but was instead threatened with punishment because he was deemed to be violating the law if he did not want to become president. The era of presidential-elected leadership has begun. When he became increasingly loved by his people, political intrigue made him feel like an outsider in the circle of power. This makes Colonel Kalawa an antagonist who tries to kill the president.

In this drama script, the character of Colonel Kalawa can be used as an object of research because he has a unique and interesting character to study from the psychological aspect of the character, especially the Self-Defense Mechanism. In reading this drama script the reader must pay close attention to the story in the form of dialogue to find and understand the meaning contained in it. inside. Therefore, the researcher chose as the object of study the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, because according to Freud[4]There is a meeting point between literary text research and psychoanalysis. This meeting point is clearly illustrated in the mental condition experienced by Captain Kalawa.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Etymologically, qualitative (qualitative) comes from quality, meaning value. Qualitative research does not merely describe, but what is more important is finding the meaning behind it. In short, according to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative is a method that produces descriptive data, in the form of words, both written and spoken[5]Then,[6]explains that qualitative research methods pay attention to natural data, data in relation to the context of its existence. This encourages qualitative methods to be considered multimethod because they involve a large number of relevant social phenomena. In researching literary works, the author, the social environment in which the author is located, including cultural elements in general are involved.

For data collection methods, researchers used library research and documentation. Literature study is an effort to collect data and find reference sources through reviewing a number of libraries related to the research being conducted. The literature in question is books about literature and other books, Arikunto. Meanwhile, the documentation method is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes. The documentation method is a method of collecting data by systematically recording all required documents[7]The recording was done to get an idea of the personality dynamics of the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor.

After the data is collected, the data is then analyzed usingThe data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis. According to view[8]that there are many methods used in qualitative analysis, especially in the field of social sciences, namely content analysis methods, domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis, cultural theme analysis (discovering cultural analysis), and constant comparative analysis. According to Barelson in Purbani (2010: 7-8) states that content analysis is a research technique to produce objective and systematic descriptions of the content contained in communication media Content is also interpreted as a systematic technique for analyzing the meaning of a message and how to express a message. The essence of content analysis is finding out the content and purpose of a text. To find out the content, descriptive studies are needed, while finding out the meaning of the text is done by making inferences and interpretation based on the analytical construct that is built. An analytical construct is a benchmark or guide for researchers when analyzing and interpreting texts so that inferences can be made correctly.

The content analysis method in this research is used to analyze and describe the personality dynamics of the character Colonel Kalawa by Agus Noor. The steps for data analysis are first, reading the drama script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor carefully over and over again, word by word, sentence by sentence, and dialogue by dialogue to understand the contents of the script. Second, identify words and sentences that contain psychological elements and classify the data according to indicators or specified aspects of psychoanalysis. Then thirdly, analyzing the personality of the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis accompanied by descriptions or explanations. Fourth, namely concluding the results based on overall data analysis as an answer to the problems in the research.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Defense Mechanisms

Defense mechanisms help protect humans from excessive anxiety. For Freud, defense mechanisms are strategies that individuals use to defend themselves against the expression of Id impulses and against the pressure of the Superego. Of the various defense mechanisms, people rarely use only one defense mechanism to protect themselves from anxiety. Generally, people use several defense mechanisms, either together or alternately according to the form of threat.

In the script Our Beloved President by Agus Noor, the main character, Colonel Kalawa, uses various systems of defense mechanisms to protect himself from the many anxieties he feels. The defense mechanisms it uses will be detailed as follows:

1. Repression

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that there are three forms of defense repression through symbolization that appear in the figure of Colonel Kalawa. The concept of defense of repression is in the form of symbolic repression, the concept of defense of repression of release through dreams and release by means of wrong words does not appear. *"If I wanted, right now, I could order the entire army to arrest gentlemen! But I'm not at all tempted to do that. I'm an Officer! Not a thug... just perhaps an officer who has thug talents. Therefore, please, I beg you, gentlemen..., don't force me to be tempted to channel my thug talents!"* (Page:6).

The quote above describes the defense mechanism of repression carried out by the character Colonel Kalawa. Colonel Kalawa threatened by symbolizing himself as a thug. He did this in order to suppress the anxiety he was feeling in his consciousness. The anxiety felt by Colonel Kalawa himself arose as a result of the revelation of Colonel Kalawa's intention to become ruler and this was not accepted by the senators.

"Hopefully God is not joking by sending this stupid donkey to be our President." (Page: 30).

Furthermore, the senators tried to expose Captain Leo's crimes so that the senators felt threatened. This made Colonel Kalawa try to symbolize himself by giving parables so that all senators would not dispute what he was planning.

"(throw the coin) Fail!" (Page: 26).

The quote above explains the form of defense of repression carried out by Colonel Kalawa by cursing the president. The donkey itself is described as a slow animal. The Colonel's anxiety about the president, which he felt unable to control, made him try to suppress the anxiety he was feeling. He expressed his feelings of anxiety towards the president in the form of curses

2. Sublimation

Sublimation is an Ego defense mechanism aimed at preventing or alleviating anxiety by changing and adapting Id impulses that cause anxiety into forms (behavior) that can be accepted and appreciated. public. From the results of the analysis it can be seen that there are

two forms of sublimation defense that appear in the character of Colonel Kalawa. The concept of sublimation defense is in the form of self-adjustment and attitude change.

"Sure, I will pay attention to that information..." (Page: 4).

The quote above describes the sublimation defense mechanism used by the character Colonel Kalawa. Colonel Kalawa tried to adapt to the situation that was threatening him. The senators who continued to provide sharp information made him feel pressured. Colonel Kalawa immediately made adjustments by following the wishes of the danger that threatened him

"I came to this building, is it not proof of my good faith, so that we can quickly come to a decision together. Let's talk calmly..." (Page: 5).

The next quote shows the sublimation defense carried out by Colonel Kalawa. The form of sublimation defense that appears in this quote is sublimation by changing attitudes. The dialogue above shows how Colonel Kalawa was provoked by anger but immediately changed his attitude to become a little firmer by persuading

3. Projection

Projection is a mechanism for changing anxiety that arises from mistakes made by passing it on to others. This process of changing is easy to do because the neurotic anxiety that is felt comes from fears resulting from wrong actions. The anxiety felt by Colonel Kalawa prompted him to project. The wrong actions he commits cause anxiety which encourages him to blame others.

"I can understand a situation full of suspicion like this. But I can confirm: According to the Intelligence Information Agency, which coincidentally is under my command, Mr. President was indeed shot dead by revolutionary anarchists, who were supported by what is called the Generals' Conspiracy..." (Page: 5).

The quote above illustrates how Colonel Kalawa projected defense by blaming other people. We can see this from the dialogue above where Colonel Kalawa tries to blame the anarchists for the president's death. This was done by Colonel Kalawa to cover his shortcomings.

"In chaos like this, of course there are parties who want to take advantage by spreading misleading information. Therefore, be careful!! Who knows, this information could become a bullet that threatens your safety, gentlemen..." (Page: 4).

The next quote describes again the projection defense carried out by Colonel Kalawa. In this quote, Colonel Kalawa tries to explain that the information he provided is very correct and the information obtained other than his own is wrong.

"Why? Surprised to find your name on the list? I've been sniffing out this evil plot for a long time. Brother Awuk is a double agent who was deliberately infiltrated into the Senatorial Building... Brother Awuk was involved in the last meeting of the Council of Generals... He's a traitor! Together with his gang he planned the assassination of the President!" (Page: 9).

The next quote illustrates that Colonel Kalawa projected blamed one of the senators named Awuk for the president's death. All forms of corruption committed by Awuk were exposed and this was done so that other senators would believe that he was right.

"Hopefully God is not joking by sending this stupid donkey to be our President..." (Page: 30).

This quote describes the projection defense carried out again by Colonel Kalawa. This time he blamed the newly elected president because he was unable to control the president. This time's blaming attitude leads to fate bringing in a new president who does not follow his wishes

"I don't like you always bothering to take care of it..." (Page: 43).

The quote above describes the projection attitude carried out by Colonel Kalawa. The projected attitude this time was aimed at Lalita Maningka who paid more attention to the president than to her. This makes him feel jealous and encourages blaming others to cover up his shortcomings.

"Mr President, you must maintain your authority! Come on in! This is not a joke!" (Page: 47).

The next quote shows the defensive attitude of projection carried out by Colonel Kalawa by blaming the president who he considered no longer had the authority as president. Colonel Kalawa tried to provide an understanding that the attitude taken by the president did not reflect himself as president.

"They are terrorist members of Petisi Tiga. They – Marani, Kapilka, Mulati – were also proven to have kidnapped and killed our President. So far, they have been disguised by pretending to be the family of the late President. Like psychopaths, they have mutilated the President's body. Throwing his body parts into the abyss. It is the evil that terrorizes us! But we must not submit to the terrorists who are undermining this Republic..." (Page: 65).

The quote above is the final defense of Colonel Kalawa's projection in the form of blaming others. The form of projection carried out by Colonel Kalawa in the quote above is blaming the Marani Antawis family that they were the ones who killed the president. Marani Antawis is the wife of the president

4. Redirection

Diversion is the process of diverting one's anxiety to a more feasible object or target. This diversion seeks an outlet or as a scapegoat for the problems that occur. From the results of the analysis it can be seen that there is a form of diversionary defense that appears in the character of Colonel Kalawa. The concept of diversion defense is in the form of looking for another object (an outlet).

"It depends on who's holding the gun. I understand how to play weapons, even when my enemies think so I weak..." (Page: 19).

The quote above illustrates Colonel Kalawa's defensive attitude by diverting to other objects to relieve anxiety. The anxieties experienced by Colonel Kalawa and this anxiety could not be resolved which then made Colonel Kalawa look for other objects to vent or channel the anxiety he was feeling

5. Rationalization

Rationalization is an individual's attempt to distort or distort reality. In this case, the reality that threatens the Ego is covered by actions or actions that are reasonable (rational) or acceptable. From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that there is a form of rationalization defense that appears in the character of Colonel Kalawa. The concept of rationalization defense is in the form of seeking self-justification for the attitudes that have been taken

"I can understand a situation full of suspicion like this. But I can confirm: According to the Intelligence Information Agency, which coincidentally is under my command, Mr. President was indeed shot dead by revolutionary anarchists, who were supported by what is called the Generals' Conspiracy..." (Page: 4).

The quote above illustrates how self-justification or rationalization defense was carried out by Colonel Kalawa. Colonel Kalawa took this attitude because he was experiencing an ego conflict. This is then shown in the quote above, where the quote describes Colonel Kalawa's assertion that the president's death was indeed killed by revolutionary anarchists.

"In chaos like this, of course there are parties who want to take advantage by spreading misleading information." (Page: 4).

The quote above illustrates Colonel Kalawa's self-righteous attitude by blaming other people, namely irresponsible parties. He felt that the information he had was the most appropriate and accurate, so he justified himself by blaming other people.

"Mr Awuk... Sir may believe any information, as long as the information does not conflict with the information I have provided. I try to control all the rumors that are misleading..." (Page: 5).

The next quote illustrates Colonel Kalawa's defensive attitude of rationalization in the form of blaming others. This time the target object was Awuk. Colonel Kalawa tried to explain that he was trying to control misleading information. Colonel Kalawa's self-justification

because he was the mastermind behind it all made him anxious and felt threatened, giving rise to self-defense in the form of blaming others.

“Personally, I’m sorry. There are indeed many victims! But that is normal in every change” (Page: 5).

Furthermore, the quote above illustrates the form of self-justification carried out by Colonel Kalawa by stating that the victims who fell were normal in every change. Like it or not, every change has to sacrifice something.

“I’ve tried my best... I’m just trying to make a decision as quickly as possible!” (Page: 5).

The quote above illustrates Colonel Kalawa's self-righteous attitude by considering that the actions he carried out during his reign as colonel were something that should be appreciated. The attitude of making decisions so quickly and causing many victims is something that has been done well

“Gentlemen definitely want confirmation that what I have done is correct. So, Mr. Pitaya Mentala, as High Constitutional Judge, will deliver his judicial fatwa...” (Page: 6).

The next quote illustrates Colonel Kalawa's self-righteous attitude by affirming that what he did in terms of decision making was correct.

“Gentlemen..., I very much agree with what Senator Awuk said. That is why, finding the body of the President and Uncovering the causes of his death is my priority. "I promise, I will immediately resolve the mystery of Mr. President's death in a thorough manner and in the shortest possible time.” (Page: 9).

The next quote again illustrates Colonel Kalawa's self-righteous attitude by agreeing with what Awuk said even though he felt threatened. The justification this time was made by Colonel Kalawa by carrying out the task that he had to find the body of the president who had been killed by his men. This was done with the aim of ensuring that Colonel Kalawa did not experience threats that endangered himself.

“It depends on who’s holding the gun. I understand how to play weapons, even when my enemies think I am weak...” (Page: 19).

The next quote is the final illustration of Colonel Kalawa's defense mechanism in the form of rationalization carried out by means of self-justification. The quote above illustrates the self-righteous attitude carried out by Colonel Kalawa for his rash attitude in making decisions. For him, the decision he made was right because he felt that he really understood how to play the game he was playing to control government

6. Aggression and Apathetic

Aggression is a feeling of anger closely related to tension and anxiety which can lead to destruction and attack. Meanwhile, apathy is a form of reaction to frustration, by withdrawing and acting as if resigned. From the results of the analysis it can be seen that there are two forms of defense, aggression and apathy that appear in the character of Colonel Kalawa. The defensive concepts of aggression and apathy are in the form of anger and anxiety.

“Which is not true? That you, while in Commission Five, were involved in corruption over the conversion of protected forests, and you then used that money to fund underground discussions of radicals? "That you and the clandestine members have succeeded in stealing funds from the Central Bank?" (Page: 9).

The quote above describes the aggression and apathy that emerged in Colonel Kalawa through anger. Colonel Kalawa's own anger arose as a result of Awuk's attitude in trying to expose the bad things in Colonel Kalawa. This Matter then encouraged Colonel Kalawa's anger by first exposing the rot in the Awuk. The process of aggression and apathy in the form of anger itself emerged because Colonel Kalawa's anxiety could no longer be contained, so he immediately carried out a defense process of aggression and apathy to protect himself from threats that endangered him.

“I began to smell betrayal...” (Page: 23).

The quote above describes the anxiety of Colonel Kalawa who began to feel that his minions had the potential to betray him. This then encourages the birth of defenses of

aggression and apathy within him. The form of aggression and apathy itself in the quote above is anxiety. Colonel Kalawa felt uneasy because the attitudes of Mr. Pitaya and Lalita Maningka were starting to be inconsistent with what he had planned.

"Impossible!" (Page: 30).

The quote above again brings up the defenses of aggression and apathy in the form of anxiety. The anxiety this time arose as a result of the election of a president but Colonel Kalawa was unable to control him or made him a puppet. This made him feel uneasy. This anxiety again confirmed his anxiety regarding what had been planned.

"Sit down, Mr. President!!! Enough, Mr. Pitaya!!" (Page: 34).

The quote above describes how Colonel Kalawa was angry due to the president's attitude, but Mr. Pitaya felt that this attitude was okay. This sparked anger from the Colonel so that the two figures became the object of Colonel Kalawa's anger. Aggression and apathy emerged in Colonel Kalawa because so many things were planned but failed and instead the people closest to him started trying to betray him.

"From now on, everything is under my command!! Shut up everyone!!" (Page: 45).

The quote above again brings up Colonel Kalawa's self-defense mechanism through anger. The defensive attitude of aggression and apathy reappeared because he lost a president who ran away. The chaos within him fueled the anger. Problems that cannot be resolved trigger a process of self-defense in the form of aggression and apathy.

"Stop spitting, Mr. President!!" (Page: 46).

The quote above is Colonel Kalawa's final form of self-defense in the form of anger. The defense of aggression and apathy in the form of anger described above arises from the attitude of a president who has a habit of spitting. This made him feel so disgusted that anger arose within him.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis discussion data on the defense mechanism of the character Colonel Kalawa in the drama script "Our Beloved President" by Agus Noor based on Sigmund Freud's perspective, it can be concluded that there are 3 data regarding the concept of repression defense which arise in the form of symbolization. There are 2 data included in deep sublimation defense adaptation form and change in attitude. Then there are 7 data regarding the concept of projection defense in the form of blaming others. Furthermore, there is 1 data regarding diversion defense in the form of seeking relief. Furthermore, there are 8 rationalization self-defense data in the form of seeking justification. And finally, there are 6 data which are included in the defense of aggression and apathy in the form of anger and anxiety.

Apart from that, it can be concluded that the character of Colonel Kalawa emerged based on the results of discussions regarding defense mechanisms which are in accordance with Sigmund Freud's opinion that the character of Colonel Kalawa is a character who is reluctant to admit his mistakes because he feels that he is the most righteous. Apart from that, another character who appears is a character who is very angry and reckless because every time he makes a decision and the decision does not go according to his wishes, he will do anything to get what he wants, even going so far as to eliminate people who threaten him. his power.

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