

**HITLER'S AMBITION IN *HITLER: THE RISE OF EVIL* MOVIE SCRIPT BY JOHN PIELMIER**



**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree at Letters  
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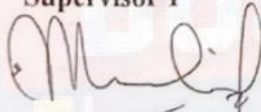
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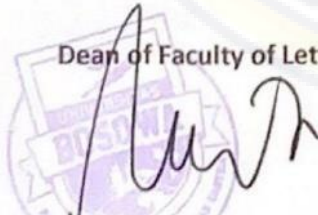
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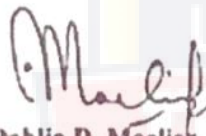
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The researcher hereby certified that this thesis entitled **Hitler's Ambition in Hitler: the Rise of Evil Movie Script** has been formed, completed, and written by the researcher with guidance from the supervisors. The researcher guaranteed that the content of this thesis has never been previously submitted elsewhere for publication. The researcher has duly acknowledged all the sources from which the ideas and extracts have been taken

Makassar, October, 2023



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## ABSTRACT

I Wayan Agung Wira Adikusuma Putra. 2023. *Hitler's Ambition in Hitler: the Rise of Evil Movie Script*. (Supervised by Dahlia Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

This research aims to find the personality aspects that influenced Hitler and the impact of his ambition. The study utilized Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory, which includes the id, ego, and superego, to analyze Hitler's character. The research adopted a qualitative descriptive approach and primarily relied on the movie script *Hitler: the Rise of Evil*, directed by John Pielmeier, as the primary source. The findings of this study revealed that Hitler's ambition was attributable to his id, the primal and instinctual part of his personality. This driving force led to significant changes within the German state during Hitler's leadership. His ambition played a pivotal role in transforming Germany's political and social landscape. This research shed light on the psychological underpinnings of Hitler's ambition, offering insights into how personal characteristics profoundly impacted the story. Understanding the origins and consequences of Hitler's ambition is crucial for comprehending the complexities of his role in history and the devastating consequences of his actions during World War II.

**Keywords:** Hitler, Sigmud Freud, Personality, Ambition

## ABSTRAK

I Wayan Agung Wira Adikusuma Putra. 2023. Hitler's Ambition in *Hitler: the Rise of Evil* Movie Script. (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia Moelier dan Asyrafunnisa)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan aspek kepribadian yang memengaruhi Hitler dan dampak ambisinya. Studi ini menggunakan teori psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud, yang melibatkan id, ego, dan superego, untuk menganalisis karakter Hitler. Penelitian ini mengadopsi pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dan bergantung pada naskah film *Hitler: Kenaikan Kekuasaan*, disutradarai oleh John Pielmeier, sebagai sumber utama. Temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ambisi Hitler dapat dikaitkan dengan id-nya, bagian yang primitif dan naluriah dari kepribadiannya. Dorongan ini mengarah pada perubahan signifikan dalam negara Jerman selama kepemimpinan Hitler. Ambisinya memainkan peran penting dalam transformasi lanskap politik dan sosial Jerman. Penelitian ini mencerahkan landasan psikologis ambisi Hitler, memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana karakteristik pribadi sangat memengaruhi kisah tersebut. Memahami asal-usul dan konsekuensi ambisi Hitler penting untuk memahami kompleksitas peran sejarahnya dan konsekuensi mematikan dari tindakannya selama Perang Dunia II.

**Kata kunci:** Hitler, Sigmud Freud, Personality, Ambition



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background**

Literature is a work of a person's expression and imagination as well as a true story that is written as a work that reflects the reality of life either in writing or orally. These works of art are usually in the form of novels, poetry and others. According to Lianawati, (2019) the word literature is derived from a sanskrit text that contains instructions or suggestions. Oral literature and written literature are the two categories of literature. Humans without a written language only have oral traditions and no written literature.

Therefore, the meaning of the movie script is the plot of a theatrical play or a movie may be said to be based on this script. The arrangement is made dramatic by displaying the time, location and weather as well as dialogue from several individuals. Usually, a script's written and bound form is displayed scene by scene.

Psychology can be thought of as the science of the soul because it derives from the Greek words Psyche, which means soul, and logos, which means science. Psychology is a branch of science that looks at how people behave and think. It also investigates how people's environment and their mental states affect them. The study of literature that considers literature to be a psychiatric activity is known as literary psychology. Characters in literary works that are thought of as psychological phenomena will have psychiatric traits. Psychology is also referred to as a science of the soul or the study of the soul.

Literature psychology is one method for examining literary works that are rich in psychological elements. By giving literary works a more dominating place as owners and presenting it as an interdisciplinary study paradigm, literature psychology is an approach to creativity (Ratna, 2003). From that statement the psychology of literature not only provides a study paradigm, it also incorporates creative expression through language into his methodology.

The psychological motivation of a person or group to strive for a higher goal is known as ambition. From here, ambition can be interpreted as encouragement or inspiration to achieve the desired goals. Everyone should have a strong sense of ambition because it can help achieve their dream goals and can give them the strength to act.

Psychology and literature had a functional relationship as they both delved into the realms of human psychology. However, a crucial divergence lay in the nature of their focus. In psychology, the symptoms and behaviors being studied were rooted in actuality, whereas in literature, they were the outcomes of imaginative and creative processes (Meiranti, et al., 2023)

In this study the researcher wants to analyze the movie script from *Hitler: the Rise of Evil*. This movie script explores Adolf Hitler's life from childhood to manhood and how he raised to power. It tells the story of his difficult upbringing in Austria, his perspective on World War 1, and how he became the strongest man in Germany. This movie script demonstrates how Hitler rose from humble beginnings as a soldier to become the head of the Nazi party and how he escaped assassination attempts. It details his connection with his mistress Eva Braun, as

well as his choices and opponents in the Nazi party and Germany, this story is based on the true story of Hitler.

The researcher of this study uses psychoanalysis theory, which is predicated on the idea that literary works can be examined from a psychological standpoint. Ambition justifies all necessary measures to achieve its objectives since it will always want more. Because ambition may alter a person's character and be frightening to others, the writer is interested in the character of ambition.

### **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

The reason why researchers choose ambition in the movie script *Hitler: the Rise of Evil* as the research title is because there are many aspects of the message from the problems experienced by the main character that can be used as a lesson, both in terms of friendship, family, and new person and very interesting because the story in this script describes the true story of a Hitler who was a great leader of his time, where a leader must have the ambition to achieve his goals. Especially, when individuals do not know that the ambition experienced by individuals can lead to positive or negative paths and the impact on society if the person prioritizes the ambitions without prioritizing other things.

### **C. Problem of the Research**

In a human social life a person can change when ambition dominates that person because of that ambition can affect a person's psychological and personality in a big way. And that person will use every way to achieve his ambition.

#### **D. Question of the Research**

From the statement above, the following questions are :

1. What are the types of psychological aspects that's made Hitler's character very ambitious in *Hitler: the Rise of the Evil* movie script?
2. What are the impacts of Hitler's ambitions in *Hitler:the Rise of Evil* movie script?

#### **E. Scope of the Research**

Theoretical limitations in this study will discuss the psychological aspects that affect a person's ambitions contained in the movie script *Hitler: the Rise of Evil*. This script will show the psychological aspects of Hitler's character, who was influenced by his ambition, therefore he can become famous now.

#### **F. Objectives of the Research**

1. To find out the types of psychological aspects that made Hitler so ambitious in *Hitler: the Rise of Evil* Movie Script.
2. To describe the impact of ambition from Hitler in *Hitler: the Rise of the Evil* movie script.

#### **G. Significant of the Research**

This research is expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical

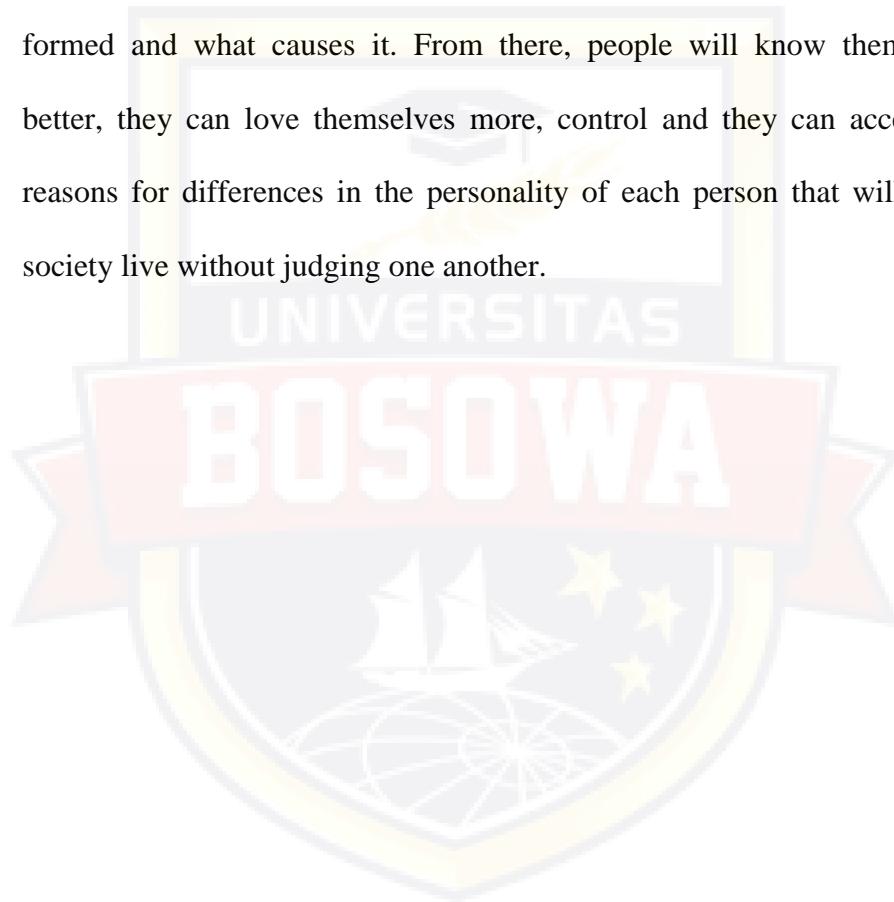
The theoretical benefits of this research are expected to increase student's understanding of the literature they have read about the effects of psychology on individual ambition. In addition, to add to the researcher's



insight and experience in applying knowledge of the problems encountered in real-world situations. It should also be anticipated to provide details about Hitler's aspirations in Hitler: the Rise of Evil.

## 2. Practical

The practical benefit of this research is that it can provide an understanding of what psychological is, how each person's personality is formed and what causes it. From there, people will know themselves better, they can love themselves more, control and they can accept the reasons for differences in the personality of each person that will make society live without judging one another.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Previous Studies**

Before the researcher decided to psychoanalyze, the characters and, moral values, previous research has also been carried out such as:

The first research is about An Ambition Analysis Represented by The Main Character In Perfume: The Story Of A Murderer. By Moputi & Dahlia, (2018) from university of Gorontalo. Their statement said real life is reflected in literary works. A literary work that tells a tale is movies. by utilizing several conflicts. Characters in movies typically represent the psychology and behavior of people. One aspect of human psychology is ambition. This study explores the goals of the primary figures in Perfume: The Story of a Murderer. This movie is about the main character's desire to kill 26 people in order to produce perfume. His goal is to satisfy their psychogenic requirements. in order to satisfy the psychogenic demands of the main character in The Need Theory of Personality by Henry Murray analyzes this movie. Qualitative research methodologies are used in this study. The psychological method used in this study to assess the fictional main character. This study's findings indicate that ambition has a cause and effect relationship.

The second research was about The Personalities Structure of The Main Characters In Mario Puzo's The Godfather (Psychoanalysis). By Ridwan, (2020) from Bosowa University. From this research, Freud's theory of personality structure according to Sigmund's theory of psychoanalysis, the id, ego, and

superego have an impact on Vito and Michael Corleone's personalities. Based on the psychoanalytic analysis of the key characters, it can be deduced that the main characters go through a lot of things that lead to psychological upheaval due to their life as a mafia family member. Analyzing the character of the lead in Mario Puzo's novel *The Godfather* is the goal of this study.

The third research was about Analysis of Id, Ego And Superego of the Main Character In The Movie Script *Cruella* By Tony Mcnamara And Dana Fox. By Ramadhani et al., (2023) from Manado State University. The purpose of this study is to find out how the id, ego and superego of the main character in the movie script *Cruella* by Tony McNamara and Dana Fox. In this research, the writer used qualitative research and descriptive method, a research method that used non-numerical data to explain a phenomenon accurately. In analyzing this research, the writer used a psychological approach, to be exact psychoanalysis theory of id, ego and superego by Sigmund Freud. The writer analyzed the data found in the movie, script, books, journals, articles and websites by several watches of the movie and took notes on some important parts of the movie script, then applied the theory of psychoanalysis. Based on the results of this study, it was found that the id of Estella, the main character of the movie *Cruella* is portrayed through her eccentric and quite barbaric thoughts of revenge. The ego is portrayed through how she somehow managed to revenge her thoughts into a more realistic way. And the superego is portrayed through her guilty thoughts and realization of her true self. It can be concluded that Estella, who also has an alter-ego as *Cruella* has id as her leading thought, ego that quite often leads her psyche and superego that is the least dominant thought of Estella.

The fourth research was about The Reflection of id, ego, superego in the movie script of the platform (2019). By Chamila, (2022) from strata one (s-1) of english language and culture department faculty of language and culture darma persada University Jakarta. Literature is a form of expression that knows no boundaries. Literature allows us to experience a wide variety of arts, from the tangible to the intangible, such as imagination. Literature allows us to understand things through our emotions and thoughts. As a result, literary psychology is now considered a part of the literary field. Literary psychology is expected to be able to categorize and classify the behavior and mental health of others. The purpose of this study is to examine the Id, Ego, and Superego in the movie script the platform. This study describes how the characters, plot, and setting are produced in this movie script based on intrinsic aspects. Because the results of the analysis will be presented in the form of words, phrases and language, this research uses a qualitative descriptive method. In this movie script, Goreng as the main character shows the conditions of the above theories. The main source in this thesis is the movie script. The Platform and is supported by theories related to Id, Ego, Superego and definitions as secondary. The conclusion of this research is how the Id, Ego, Superego are reflected in the characters when they have to go through problems related to life and death.

The fifth research was about Beatrice Prior's Id, Ego and Superego described In Veronica Roth's Novel Divergent. By Septiani and Sulistyorini (2022) from UNCLLE (Undergraduate Conference on Language, Literature, and Culture) Journal. The writer is focused on analyzing the character of Beatrice

Prior in Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent". The object of this research is to find out and analyze the characteristics based on the psychoanalytic approach which deals with the id, ego, and superego of Beatrice Prior. The primary source used is Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent" which was published in 2011. Based on the data analysis, the writer found the id, ego, and superego of Beatrice Prior. The id of Beatrice appears when she watches the dauntless member jump from the train. The ego appears when Beatrice's choice is dauntless as her faction offers her family faction, and the superego of Beatrice appears when she lets Christina to grab the flag in Capture the Flag initiation. Her character in this novel has great ambition and does not give up easily.

The sixth research was about Ambition of the Main Character In Nobody Movie Directed by Ilya Naishuller. By Yastanti, (2022) from Informatics Facility Development University. The purpose of the research is to investigate the ambition and characteristics of the main character in the movie Nobody, directed by Ilya Naishuller. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This research was taken from Nobody Movie. The results of this study show that: (1) The ambition of the main character (Hutch) can be seen in the Nobody movie. It happens when Hutch knows the criminals took the cat bracelet of his daughter. His ambition is to protect his family. Hutch will pay off all the problems and consequences to take any risk by protecting his whole family. He would like to find them and bring them back. He promises. He looks for the criminals, a Russian mafia. He fights and meets the Yulian's People for revenge. (2) There are 5 characteristics of the ambition in Nobody movie, are: achievement

motivation ambition, self-attitude ambition, attitude dominance ambition, self-regulation and attitude dominance ambition.

The seventh research was about The main character's ego development in Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending*. By Ningrum, (2022). from Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University. Every human being is created with a different personality. Consequently, in this life that goes hand in hand, humans will not escape problems in interacting with other individuals and can cause conflicts and psychological symptoms. Therefore, in order to avoid disputes with other people, personality absolutely needs to be studied, therefore every human being can understand himself, give understanding and empathy to others, and act without disturbing himself and others. Sigmund Freud called the elements of the human personality consisting of the id, ego, and superego. In this study, the researcher analyzes Tony in Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending* which aims to show how the process of ego development in Tony's main character in *The Sense of an Ending* is revealed. This research is part of literary criticism because the object of this research is a literary work. This study uses a psychological approach in analyzing because it focuses on aspects of the soul of the characters in the novel. This research uses Sigmund Freud's theory which focuses on the discussion of ego development. The results of this study indicate that there are two stages of the ego development process starting from adolescence which includes being ambitious, attentional, and social. in the next stage, namely the elderly, which shows the process of ego development into feelings of guilt, regret, the sense of loss, and failure of love. the process of ego in the adolescent stage to the elderly stage shows the development of the ego of the main character.

The eighth research was about Hamlet and Macbeth: A Psychoanalytical Reading. By Saikia, (2022) from Department of English, Tengakhat College, Dibrugarh, India. Theatrical performances and plays are often considered effective on stage for supernatural, natural, soliloquies and other forms of literary terms and concepts. They evoke emotions not only in the minds of the characters but also evoke emotions in the minds of the audience. Shakespeare's plays evoke an intensity of emotions suggesting universal themes such as fear, anger, hatred, jealousy, greed etc. Shakespeare uses psychology in the minds of characters to show how real people would react in real life by attracting attention. the use of the subconscious and hidden mind. This paper aims to focus on William Shakespeare's play Hamlet and Macbeth through the lens of a Freudian psychoanalytic perspective. This study focuses on the dark side of human character which is repressed from the outside world.

The ninth research was about A Psychological Main Character Analysis in Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*. By Widyastuti, (2023), English Department Faculty of Letters and Culture Udayana University is for Is there a relationship between the psychological condition of the character proving the main motives and motives in his life. Therefore, in addition to using literary theory, psychological theory also includes to find explanations and relationships between the experiences, experienced with the personality or traits that were formed thereafter.

The tenth research was about *The Personality of the Main Characters in the Alaska Bay Novel* by Eka Aryani (Literary Psychology). By Monalisa, (2023)



from Diploma thesis, IKIP PGRI PONTIANAK. The focus of the problem in this study is "How is the Personality of the Main Character in the Novel Teluk Alaska by Eka Aryani", while the sub-problems in this study are 1) What is the personality structure of the main character's id in the novel Alaska Bay by Eka Aryani? 2) What is the personality structure of the main character's ego in the novel Bay of Alaska by Eka Aryani? 3) What is the structure of the main character's superego personality in the novel Bay of Alaska by Eka Aryani? This study aims to describe the personality structure of the id, ego and superego in the main character in the novel Teluk Alaska by Eka Aryani. This type of research is qualitative research in the form of descriptive research. The source of the data in this study is the novel Bay of Alaska by Eka Aryani. The data in this study are in the form of quotations related to the focus of the research. The data collection technique in this study is a documentary study. The data collection tool in this study was the researcher himself and was assisted by data recording cards. Data analysis techniques using content study techniques and data validation techniques used in this study are theory triangulation and observer persistence. Based on the analysis of the personality of the main character in the novel Teluk Alaska by Eka Aryani using a literary psychology approach, the researcher can describe the personality of the main character, namely id, ego and superego. Id work according to the principles of pleasure in the form of something that is desired and must be fulfilled. The id works on the main character. Ana is disciplined in fulfilling her id's needs and there is a drive to make others feel safe and secure, comfortable around her. The ego in the main character Ana tends to be able to control the id

and then the superego in the main character Ana is depicted as someone who always walks in a good direction.

Based on the research described above, several similarities have been found regarding the method of analysis with Sigmund Freud's id, ego, superego theories and several psychological aspects of character personality that have been discussed by previous studies. What distinguishes this research from previous studies, in this study the researcher will take a topic that has some similarities with several previous studies, that is ambition, the effects of ambition and its causes as well as the psychological aspects of the main character. and the object that the researcher will take is the movie script of *Hitler: the Rise of Evil*.

## **B. Literature**

Literature is a living thing, not just an artifact (an inanimate object), according to Kartadinata (2009) literature evolves dynamically as a living person by imitating other figures in politics, economy, art, and culture. Good literature is considered to be literature that is written with honesty, clarity, sincerity, wisdom, and the nobility of human conscience. As a result, good literature is thought to be capable of serving as a guide to the path of truth.

Any written form can be considered literature, but short tales, dramas, poetry, and works of fiction tend to get the most attention. It may be distinguished from other genres of writing, such as non-fiction or informational works, which are typically viewed as less artistic and having lower value in their state by (Hassan, 2020).

As the multidisciplinary field of literary studies expands, it will eventually bring together the study of literature with many other studies, including anthropology, psychology, and sociology. New methods for studying literature were developed as a result, including sociology and the psychology of literature, psychology of literature was seen as very important to learn to know what the author or director wanted. The study of a literary work can be supported by psychology. Psychology of literature takes into account the connection to and function of psychology itself regardless of whether he is a fictional character, psychology in literature analyzes the character since he is a description of the human being himself (Minderop, 2011: 54).

Literary works in Sugihastuti's statement (2007 : 81–82) the media through which authors communicate their thoughts and experiences. The purpose of literary works as a form of media is to link the author's ideas with the reader. Literary works may also express the author's opinions on numerous issues he has noticed in his environment. The text describes many social phenomena that have occurred in society and are then represented by the author in various forms and ways to the reader as social reality. The reader of their creative work will be able to discern the author's characteristics in relation to the environment through that method. Morris (2005) in his statement a literary work is immediately a part of the literary environment, which is the collection of all the socially active literary works of a certain age and social group. It means when a literary work "introduces us to new worlds of experience". The individual literary work is a dependent and

thus an inseparable component of the literary environment from a strictly historical perspective.

The function of literary work as a tool or media for linking the author's opinions and thoughts through their work and communicating them to the readers who read them. Additionally, literary works can express the author's viewpoint on many issues they have noticed in their own environment or in society as a whole.

Literary works are a form of expression used to put authors' or their own unique and imaginative ideas into a piece of writing that has good language and meaning and can be appreciated by literary connoisseurs.

### **C. Movie and Movie Script**

#### **1. Definition of Movie**

Since its introduction in Europe and America in the latter half of the nineteenth century, movie or cinema, which essentially means moving images - images of time, location, sound, and story - has experienced enormous popularity. One genre of the arts, the movie, frequently uses fictional and biographical material to entertain viewers. The subjects of most movies are typically love, life, politics, violence, etc.

Movie is a very efficient medium for expressing drama, especially when it comes to evoking emotion. Motion picture art is extremely technical and sophisticated, requiring contributions from almost all other disciplines as well as a wide range of technical abilities (such as sound recording, photography, and optics). This new art form, which emerged at the end of the

19th century, went on to become one of the most widely used and important forms of media throughout the 20th century and beyond (Sklar et al., 2023)

According to Endraswara, (2016: 178) dramatic literary works are developed into full storylines in movies by actors and actresses. In addition to being a well-liked kind of entertainment, movies are also used as a teaching tool since they convey moral lessons to the audience.

According to Zaky, (2020) states that movie and literature are two different but equally extraordinary works of art. Literature was a popular form of expression during the 18th and 19th centuries, while movie only became popular in the 20th century. Even though the two arts have a relationship or connectedness and certain differences, both of them have the same goal, which is to bring the reader or viewer into a different world. The main strength in movie, which is absent in literature, is the advantage of visually presenting the entire story on the screen which helps the audience connect with the events of the story more closely.

## 2. Plots

One of the key components of narrative literary works is the plot. In novels, movies, tales, or other narratives, plots are collections of multiple events, each of which has an impact on the others. Because it is audio-visual, with vivid images and sounds, the movie is now regarded as a potent communication tool for the masses it is intended to reach (Sholihah, 2021). In general, a story's plot is a sequence of events. According to Stanton (2007:26)

a story is made up of its events. How one incident affects another cannot be ignored since it will have an impact on every story.

There is no story to be told in a movie without a plot, hence it is one of the basic parts that play a significant role in the story. A plot is a tale that comprises a sequence of events.

### 3. *Hitler* : the *Rise of Evil* Movie Script

Alliance Atlantis and Christian Duguay collaborated on the production of this movie. It centers on how the embittered, politically divided, and economically divided state of German society after the war allows for the ascent and explores the rise of Adolf Hitler and the initial consolidation of power during the years after the First World War. Robert Carlyle plays the main role. The miniseries earned two Emmy Awards for Art Direction and Sound Editing and Peter O'Toole was nominated for Best Supporting Actor. It debuted simultaneously in May 2003 on CBC in Canada and CBS in the United States. Hitler biographer Ian Kershaw first agreed to be a consultant in the making of *Hitler: the rise of evil*. Kershaw felt that the freedom of production history surrounding Hitler's life was wrong so he ultimately decided to remove his name from the project. Alliance Atlantis, which has bought the rights to adapt Kershaw's famous biography, plans to make it more dramatic (Maxim, 2023).

In the movie script, Adolf Hitler's life is explored from childhood to adulthood, according to the true story, along with how he grew up to be strong. These cover his underprivileged upbringing in Austria, the First World

War as seen through his eyes, and how he became the strongest man in Germany. This movie demonstrates how Hitler rose from a meager soldier to become the head of the Nazis and how he escaped an assassination attempt. It details his relationship with his girlfriend Eva Braun, as well as his choices and opponents in Germany and the Nazi party.

#### **D. Character Development**

A character in a story might be a human being, an animal, a being, an object, etc. In order to advance the storyline of the novel, authors utilize characters to carry out acts and provide conversation.

Every method of problem-solving must be depicted for a story's point to be fully developed. Characters are used for this purpose. Each character serves as an example of one or more approaches to problem-solving. Character traits are a term used to describe these various strategies. They are known as Character development.

Character development is frequently mentioned as one of the core components of fiction. In order to clarify their ideas, authors often construct and change the characters in their works. Character development is the creation of an impression of a character based on their physical, psychological, and sociological traits in (Samsiah, 2016).

The following are some things that can help with character development:

1. Behavior

According to Sam (2013) behavior is the way a person behaves. It is what someone does to cause something to occur, change, or remain the same.



An observable, repeatable process, action, or activity. These acts, activities, and processes frequently begin in reactions to either internal or external stimuli. But in order for the results of these investigations to be trustworthy and acceptable for scientific reasons, they must be objective. look up behaviorism.

## 2. Motivation

A cause for doing anything is called a motivation. Motivation is concerned with the consistency, intent and factors that lead people to act in particular ways. The term "motivation" may be used to describe a variety of things, including people's objectives, how they choose their goals, and methods others use to try to modify their behavior. An individual's motivation is a psychological phenomenon that develops. A person experiences a shortage of specific necessities, for which he feels the need to work harder. A person is motivated to do better than usual by the need to gratify his ego.

According to Guay et al., (2010) conducted a review of the research on motivational differentiation and came to the conclusion that while children under the age of seven generally do not discriminate across topic areas, those between the ages of eight and eleven typically have more accurate self-perceptions of their relative strengths and weaknesses.

## 3. Personality

According to Holzman (2023) an individual way of feeling, thinking, and doing. In interactions with other people, personality is most clearly expressed and encompasses moods, attitudes, and opinions. It encompasses

behavioral traits, both innate and learned, that set one person apart from another and may be seen in how people interact with their surroundings and social groups.

According to Britanica (2023) many different interpretations of the word "personality" exist, but as a psychological concept, two main meanings have emerged. The first is related to the enduring distinctions that exist across individuals; in this sense, the study of personality is concerned with categorizing and understanding generally constant human psychological traits. The second meaning emphasizes the traits that unify all people and set the psychological man apart from other species. It instructs personality theorists to look for these traits among all people that characterize human nature as well as the variables that affect how lives develop.

#### 4. Relationships

Relationships focus on how two people interact with one another, paying special attention to both behavior and what people think (their emotions and cognitions). According to Reis (2001), A relationship is characterized by a consistent pattern of contact between at least two persons and lasts for a long time.

### **E. Psychoanalysis Theory**

In a way, learning the psychology of literature was like examining people from the inside. In fact, studying the psychology of literature was really lovely since it allowed us to clearly, thoroughly, and truly comprehend the deepest aspects of human nature. Psyche, which means soul, and symbols, which means

science, are the roots of psychology. Therefore, it is possible to interpret this to mean that psychology is a discipline that investigates psychological symptoms.

Husna, (2018) states that there are several contemporary definitions of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology that focuses on the psychological dynamics and determinants of human behavior, as well as the significance of previous experiences in forming present-day personalities.

A theory of psychological analysis that describes the subject and how it affects personality is known as a psychoanalytic theory. The internal components of this subject-emotions, motivation, and other things-are what matter most. This idea holds that personality develops when issues arise from these psychological components, which are often established when kids are in elementary school or early infancy. The three components of psychoanalysis, which is a theory that divides personality into many sections, are psychological systems that are related to one another (Husin, 2018).

According to konggang, et al., (2023) the concept that the human soul (personality) had more than one facet was arguably Freud's most enduring and significant idea, specifically the Id, Ego, and Superego. Each component of the personality possessed its distinct traits, and they collaborated to constitute the entirety, with each part playing various roles in shaping an individual's behavior.

Psychiatrist Sigmund Freud founded the theory of psychoanalysis. A system or technique of psychological theory called psychoanalysis is used to examine a person's psychological state. Psychoanalysis is adapted in a literary environment to examine the psychological background of characters, acts, and

behaviors. Psychoanalysis is also a support for conscience that is present since the moment a child is born as a support for everyone's soul that resides in their unconscious to carry out their desires (Wahab, 2017).

Sigmund Freud claimed that the personality structure was split into three distinct systems, that are:

### 1. ID

According to Freud's (1920) the instinctive and basic part of personality is known as the id. It is made up of all the inherited personality traits that humans have at birth. Because it is disconnected from the outside world, the id maintains its infantile nature throughout a person's life and does not develop with age or experience. The id functions in the unconscious region of the mind, where it is unaffected by reality, logic or the outside world. The id performs primitive, absurd, irrational, and imagination-focused primary process thinking. This kind of process thinking is selfish and wishful in character and has little knowledge of objective reality.

From the theory above, the id is in control of our primal drives, including those for hunger, sex, and violent impulses.

### 2. EGO

According to Nurhidayati (2010) the id struggles to fulfill its demands and stay out of danger by acting selfishly and aggressively, which forces it to develop the ego. The ego has conscious and unconscious aspects of how it functions. All thinking and reasoning processes are under the direction of a psychological system. Through its senses, the ego discovers information about

the outside world and explores it to fulfill its id's urges. The reality principle governs how the ego functions. It makes an effort to put off gratifying id impulses until it can be effectively and securely.

In our conditioned and over-educated mentality of mind, most people only awaken in their conditioned mind (Ego) when unusual events occur, and their feelings become raw emotions. When all is going well, our subconscious ego mind is happy to take control and work according to our personality needs. For educated people. Their qualifications, job, wealth, house and car will serve as anchors for their ego mind to maintain their status quo. The beauty of the ego is how it breaks down like a child who whines and cries when bad things happen. It gives us the opportunity to grow and develop as humans.

### 3. SUPEREGO

All three levels of awareness also contain the superego. This causes us to occasionally feel guilty even if Person may not fully comprehend why. Person is aware of the subsequent sensations when the superego takes action in the conscious mind. However, if the superego unintentionally punishes or suppresses the id, then the could experience guilt without fully comprehending the reason for it.

The superego's main function is to completely repress any wants or desires of the id that are seen as improper or socially inappropriate. Additionally, it strives to persuade the ego to act morally as opposed to pragmatically. Last but not least, the superego pursues moral perfections while ignoring reality (Cherry, 2020).

## **F. Ambition**

Ambition is a strong desire or passion to achieve our goals, such as the strong desire of a great person to do anything in life or take action to achieve excellent goals with his wishes.

In psychology, having an ambitious disposition is not viewed as good or negative since how much ambition a person has and how they use that ambition determines the influence and outcomes. Another trait of ambitious individuals is that they never give up in the face of various difficulties and barriers that stand in their path of accomplishment. When a person's desire is tied to their professional performance, they should aim toward short-term objectives since even the slightest successes may inspire them to provide their best effort.

According to Murray (1938) statement Desires for success, display, and recognition are connected to desires for ambition. Success, completing tasks, and overcoming challenges are common ways to demonstrate the need for success. By advancing in society and showing accomplishments, the demand for recognition is satisfied. Therefore, ambition is closely related to one's desires.

The world of educational achievement (attainment), work status (rank), and income (wealth) are frequently the contexts for aspirations. That is one of the main characteristics of ambition is a desire to succeed financially, ambition should also result in higher levels of income. Since the opinions of other people matter, humans always desire to be viewed as excellent or even great to impress themselves or society, which is why they get very devoted to material goods like accomplishment, status, and riches as mentioned above. In addition to focusing on

ability, he added that people with successful backgrounds may also have higher levels of ambition.

The ambition exists in the structural id according to Freudian theory which is based on the concepts of the id, ego and superego. The human id, often known as the animal instinct, is a fundamental instinct that contains wants. Hall asserts that the id's purpose is to carry out the primordial or original principle of existence, which Freud referred to as the principle of pleasure. Someone will go through a different procedure and experience a different effect in the process of the id, ego and superego to achieve the ambition. The negative effect will start to show up in the first procedure. The Id is stronger in this instance.

The cause of ambition can be a conflict between the id, ego and superego which can build every person's behavior. for example, ambition can be affected by revenge which has something to do with the id which is in the form of pain or disappointment and the superego which is conscious self-will with the aim of eliminating pain and disappointment, the superego can be in the form of ambition, because with ambition one can do anything even with a challenge that must be passed. According to Martela et al., (2019) the activities a person takes to achieve the objectives determine the sort of desires they have in big part. Even though the types and shapes differ from person to person, there are two major categories that are frequently seen, that are:

#### 1. Intrinsic Ambition

Intrinsic ambition is when a person concentrates more on objectives that they see as being truly significant to their lives. Intrinsic ambition



improves a range of outcomes connected to wellbeing. An individual is motivated to produce or build whatever they desire with this type of aspiration. And that person is completely responsible for their own achievements. For example, a video producer who is committed to topics that are important to them personally. They are motivated by a desire to produce something they see as innovative, and their success is based solely on their own motivation or skill. Targets cannot rely on other people or outside variables to confirm or judge their performance.

## 2. Extrinsic Ambition

When a person is more focused on achieving financial rewards or external success than they are on developing their character. Their success is linked to their quest for worldly benefits. For example, an athlete is driven by extrinsic incentives such as awards, ratings, money and the desire for fame and fame. This aspiration motivates their work, and their success is judged by whether or not they fulfill it.

Extrinsically ambitious people, on the other hand, look to what has already been accomplished as examples and directions to follow in order to achieve themselves. People enter the program. Their success will be produced by the system. However, the system frequently favors outliers. those who disregard external honor in favor of pushing the boundaries of what is possible.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter the researcher wants to present a research method which is divided into four steps: types of research, data sources, collection methods, and methods of analyzing data.

#### **A. Type of the Research**

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive method involving psychological traits and personality of the main characters in this study. The aspects or features of social impact that could not be explained, measured, or defined by a qualitative approach are investigated, found, described, and explained in qualitative research (Saryono, 2010:1).

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data in this research are truly similar to phrases, sentences, or conversations that reveal the psychological aspects, psychological dimensions and aspirations of the script's main character and the primary source of data is a 2003 John Pielmier movie script which consists of 72 pages that used in this study, where the movie script itself is served as the primary basis for this research and for the secondary sources of data that are books, journals, and the other sources of secondary data are used by researchers to assist with their primary research.

### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

Data analysis is a technique for transforming raw data into a narrative and then analyzing it to draw conclusions. It stands for the reason that the method of data analysis aids in the breakdown of large amounts of data into smaller pieces. To collect data for this study, the researcher used a variety of methods. There are also several techniques in place to easily collect the data. Reading the script to understand what the researcher wants to find in the script and scanning the movie script are two of these techniques. Furthermore, techniques for selecting and examining relevant data are used to obtain the words or approximate attitudes of ambition and psychological aspects shown in the script, the selected data is quoted.

### **D. Method of Analyzing Data**

The data analysis technique in this study used a qualitative descriptive method. This method aims to examine the psychological aspects and the personality of the main character in *Hitler: the rise of evil* Movie Script with a psychological approach with id, ego and superego category developed by Sigmund Freud. By analyzing the psychological aspects that what happens in this movie script is based on the structure of the human personality which consists of the id, ego and superego. The researcher emphasizes the work and focuses on the main character's personality and then describes the effect of Hitler's ambition as the main character contained throughout the story in the movie script and from previous psychoanalytic data.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher would provided answers to the questions of the research in the first chapter. This chapter would presented findings which contained all the data from the *Hitler: the Rise of Evil* movie script, and then the discussion would explained\all the data in detail.

#### **A. Findings**

##### **1. Types of Hitler's Psychological Aspects**

In the findings, the researcher was showed the relevant data that had been found in the Hitler movie script. In this case, the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud was used to reveal data on psychological aspects in the category of *id*, *ego*, and *superego* personality which was the cause of ambition by Hitler's character. This data was presented in a table to distinguish between one data point and another.

Human psychological multifaceted and had several components the *id*, *ego* and *superego* that are the three components that made up personality. These components combined to produced complex human behavior. Each element contributed something special to personality, and the way the three worked together had a significant impact on a person. Every aspect of personality developed at a distinct time in life.

**TABLE 1. Cause of Ambition (id)**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1	<i>Data 1:</i> I am not a boy, Mother!	2
2	<i>Data 2:</i> But breeding more bitches like you.	3
3	<i>Data 3:</i> It's all their fault, you know. They swarm into our country, take the food from our mouths.	4
4	<i>Data 4:</i> You must learn... to... sit... down!	5
5	<i>Data 5:</i> We must place ourselves now at the mercy of the victors... Shut up! Shut up!	8
6	<i>Data 6:</i> You know, I've always been a great admirer of yours - your reputation, your war medals.	15
7	<i>Data 7:</i> and you are a jealous fool. Which brings me to this.	22
8	<i>Data 8:</i> Look... I don't care how you do this... ...just keep them quiet.	26
9	<i>Data 9:</i> And I could see my enemy. Our enemy - the Jew!	28
10	<i>Data 10:</i> If I'm guilty of anything... then I am guilty of fighting to defend the rights of the German people.	34
11	<i>Data 11:</i> I will never compromise on the Jews.	35
12	<i>Data 12:</i> I don't care what he says to God, I only hope it's soon and in person.	57

*Data 1:*

The data showed an *id*, especially the data used a strong intonation in the word **MOTHER!** which referred to an angry expression and showed the stubbornness of Hitler. In the context of the data above, young Hitler had snapped at his mother because he did not want to help her.

*Data 2:*

These data classified as *id* because word **bitches**, it showed a component of human emotional expression in expressing of anger. In the context of the data above, Hitler was saddened by the loss of his mother due to illness, but he did not accept her loss and expressed his emotions toward the person who gave him concern by saying those word.

*Data 3:*

Based on the provided data, it was explained as *id* because Hitler said all these words directly in front of the homeless people he met to gain attention. This showed Hitler's hatred as he blamed the Jews, aligning with his wishes. His *id* was marked by the sentence **It's all their fault, you know**. Through this data, it can be concluded that Hitler's ID was described in two ways. Firstly, there was Emotional Manipulation. Hitler's use of emotionally charged rhetoric, such as "It's all their fault, you know," could be seen as an attempt to manipulate the emotions of those present. This emotional manipulation aligned with *id*-driven behavior, which often focused on achieving goals through the manipulation of emotions and instincts. Secondly, there was scapegoating. Hitler's tendency to blame

Jews for societal issues was a form of scapegoating, where he assigned blame to a specific group. Scapegoating was a tactic commonly associated with leaders driven by *id* motivations, as it simplified complex problems into black-and-white solutions.

*Data 4:*

The context in the data showed Hitler's anger at dogs that did not want to obey him. This data explained the *id* of Hitler was specifically indicated by the sentence **You must learn... to... sit... down!.**, in this word showed a strong intonation to clarified the context in the word as an angry expression, and angry expressions are one component of a person's *id*

*Data 5:*

Hitler showed his frustration about the war was over because the Germans he supported surrendered. Therefore, the data above represented as *id* of Hitler marked by the word **Shut up! Shut up!**, it could be seen as an *id*-driven reaction, characterized by primal emotions, unfiltered expression, basic human instincts, and impulsivity in the face of a significant disappointment in the past.

*Data 6:*

The word **admirer**, it showed Hitler's impression of Ernst Rohm, whom he considered his motivation. Hitler's admiration for Ernst Rohm as his source of motivation could be seen as an *id*-driven response, reflecting fundamental human instincts, emotions, and desires that shaped motivations and behaviors.

Data 7:

The word **fool**, it was usually represented as an angry expression, especially when mentioned by someone who was annoyed, like Hitler in the context of this data. Hitler's annoyance reflected his *id's* characteristics, showcasing immediate, unfiltered, and emotionally driven responses, which were fundamental aspects of human nature and instincts as represented by the *id* in the past.

Data 8:

In these data explained an *id* because word **I don't care**, it showed a very strong basic desire in Hitler to respond directly. In this data context, Hitler spontaneously stated his indifference to his members in order to achieve his goals. The data highlighted the *id's* characteristics by showcasing Hitler's immediate, instinctual, and self-interested responses in his past pursuit of goals, regardless of the impact on others. It also acknowledged the basic human instincts that underlay such behaviors.

Data 9:

The provided context indicates that Hitler openly expressed his intense hatred of Jews, as evident in his statement, **Our enemies - the Jews!** This declaration aligns with characteristics often associated with the *id*, and all these elements played a crucial role in his historical pursuit of power and the Nazi party's vision. In this context, Hitler's unwavering animosity towards Jews and his readiness to made them a scapegoat for societal problems are consistent with primitive instincts and impulsive



tendencies. Scapegoating, which involves blaming a specific group, is a strategy frequently employed by leaders driven by *id* motives. In this instance, Hitler used Jews as a means to unify his followers and divert attention from other pressing issues.

*Data 10:*

In the provided data, it was categorized as *id* based on the word **guilty** uttered by Hitler in the script dialogue. It was depicted that at that time, Hitler was in court because he would be tried for his mistakes. In his defense, he felt guilty but admitted that he was seeking freedom and luring his supporters so that he could be free and continue carrying out his ambitions. Ambition, therefore, these data were Hitler's reasons. *Id* was described here as Manipulation and Self-Interest, Hitler's admission of manipulation and rallying of supporters to achieve freedom and ambition reflected self-interest and a focus on immediate needs, which were characteristics of *id*-driven behavior.

*Data 11:*

This data showed Hitler's *id* because the word **never compromise**, it demonstrated his hatred for the Jewish nation, which he considered invaders. Hate was a form of basic human instinct when one was hurt, it illustrated the *id's* characteristics, showcasing his instinctual, emotional, and uncompromising response to perceived threats or grievances, despite any rational or moral considerations in the past.

*Data 12:*

In these data word **I do not care**, it represented as *id* because Hitler did not care about the president's statement about Hitler's unsuitability as a leader. It also illustrated how strong Hitler's ambition was to achieve his goals. The characteristics of the *id*, highlighted Hitler's impulsive, instinctual, and unapologetic responses to challenges and criticisms as he pursued his ambitious goals, regardless of societal norms or moral values in the past.

**TABLE 2. Cause of Ambition (EGO CONSIIOUSNESS)**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1	<i>Data 13:</i> Above all, we must remove the jews.	19
2	<i>Data 14:</i> Didn't you, herr hitler.	19
3	<i>Data 15:</i> The committee must approve unanimously. Then make a public announcement.	22
4	<i>Data 16:</i> If he wants to make a stand against Berlin. Fine. I won't stop him.	24
5	<i>Data 17:</i> The German revolution begins tonight!	31
6	<i>Data 18:</i> If I'm guilty of anything... then I am guilty of fighting to defend the rights of the German people.	33
7	<i>Data 19:</i> I was simply taking back... that which was stolen from us five years before.	33
8	<i>Data 20:</i> I will stand down. But I will not fail.	46
9	<i>Data 21:</i> The terrorists have opened fire and we will fire back...	63

*Data 13:*

From the data above, it described Hitler's *ego*, Hitler deliberately uttered the statement **we must remove the jews**, in public to convince the participants who took part in the meeting, but the words he said caused problems for the Jewish participants involved.

*Data 14:*

Hitler chose to remain silent so that he would not get into further trouble because of his words that had offended the Jewish people. This was indicated when Frau Hafstangel said, **Didn't you, Herr Hitler?**, and Hitler's reaction was just silence and nodding his head. Therefore, it could be concluded that this data represented his *ego* accepting the situation.

*Data 15:*

Based on the provided data, it could be inferred that Hitler said **Then make a public announcement**, with the intention of showcasing Drexler's leadership abilities to his group, thus establishing trust with Hitler and allowing Drexler to join the Nazi party led by Hitler. This data was indicative of the *ego*, as it reflected Hitler's moral attitude in displaying Drexler's abilities before he formally joined Hitler. This data illustrated how Hitler's suggestion to make a public announcement aligned with the *ego's* characteristics, including its focus on reality testing, recognition of competence, social acceptance, and building trust. The *ego*, acting as a mediator between the *id* and the *superego*, played a pivotal role

in making decisions that considered external factors and adhered to societal norms.

*Data 16:*

Based on the data above, *ego* was the moral compass of a person's personality, helping them choose between right and wrong. In this case, Hitler had chosen to give in, there by avoiding conflict with his rivals, even though he had felt he was more suitable to lead Germany, especially with his statement, **I won't stop him**. The data illustrated how Hitler's actions in this context aligned with the characteristics of the *ego*, including conflict resolution, adherence to social norms, long-term consideration, and moral and ethical deliberation. The *ego* had played a crucial role in guiding individuals to made decisions that balanced personal desires with moral, social, and ethical considerations.

*Data 17:*

This data 17 could be classified as Hitler's statement on *ego* because Hitler had directly started his leadership revolution and had aimed to change the entire would of the country to suit the ambitions he wanted to achieve and to eliminate the Jewish nation from Germany based on his *id* desires.

*Data 18:*

From the data above, it was evident that the *ego* contained the word **guilty** uttered by Hitler. In this data, it was depicted that Hitler was in court, and Hitler admitted his guilt to everyone at the trial. The *ego*

assessed the situation, considering the evidence against itself and the potential consequences of denying guilt or attempting to justify its actions. If, based on these rational considerations, Hitler decided to admit his mistake, this could be seen as an attempt by the *ego* to direct the situation in a way that might had been considered pragmatic or strategic.

*Data 19:*

The statement, **I was simply taking back**, it was constituted Hitler defense during the trial. In this context, this statement was associated with the *ego*. During the trial, Hitler defended his rights and the rights of German citizens who had been victimized by criminals. Hitler's defense argument during the trial aligned with the characteristics typically attributed to the *ego*, including reality testing, protecting rights, providing legal and moral justification, and resolving conflicts. The *ego*, functioning as a mediator within Freud's structural model of the psyche, was responsible for balancing and harmonizing competing psychological forces to made decisions that considered external factors and societal values.

*Data 20:*

In the provided data, it was explained that during a meeting of the Nazi party led by Hitler, he expressed confidence in his goals. However, what the *ego* indicating the Reality Principle, the statement **I will stand down** reflected an awareness of reality and consideration of the consequences of his actions. According to Freud's structural model, the

*ego* operated based on the reality principle, which meant seeking to satisfy desires in a socially acceptable way and considering the consequences of actions.

*Data 21:*

From the statement **we will fire back**, it was a word that was indicated as a desire for revenge, and therefore, this word would be categorized under the *ego*. According to the data, this occurred when the presidential building was burned down by people who opposed Hitler's ambitions. The *ego* played a crucial role in resolving conflicts within the mind. In this case, it was responsible for managing the internal conflict between the desire to retaliate and the ethical considerations of resorting to violence.

**TABLE 3. Cause of Ambition (SUPEREGO)**

NO	DATA	PAGE
1	<i>Data 22:</i> How long will it take to get back? I have to get back... to the front.	8
2	<i>Data 23:</i> I tell you friends, this is war - a war that is soon to turn. For the invaders will become the victims!	12
3	<i>Data 24:</i> this is not a time for silence, this is a time for revolution.	23
4	<i>Data 25:</i> We're brothers, you and I. Together we will make history.	29
5	<i>Data 26:</i> Germany will either be free of Jews, or there will be no Germany!	38

*Data 22:*

The statement **I have to get back...** in this data showed *superego*, which was based on morality. This demonstrated the moral values of the young Hitler who had been injured by being shot on the battlefield. He had chose to return to the war in order to bring victory to his country, even though at that time, Hitler still did not go because it was reported that the war was over.

*Data 23:*

Based on the data, Hitler wanted to convey to the German people who were present during his speech that it was a war for revenge against the invaders (Jews). Therefore, that the German people would had the courage to fight against them. Especially in sentence **For the invaders will become the victims!**, which was categorized as *superego*, based on social morals and beliefs.

*Data 24:*

This indicated as *superego* because sentence **Together we will make history.**, with the glory of the Nazi party led by Hitler at the time, he was convinced that it would go down in history. With that sentence, he had convinced his friends and allies that they could achieve this. That word not only reflected Hitler's persuasive abilities but also his exploitation of *superego* elements, such as moral values, societal norms, idealized standards, and the power of collective aspiration, to rally his followers behind his ambitions and vision for the Nazi party.

*Data 25:*

Hitler wanted to tell Von Kahr that now was the time to move forward rather than remain silent, especially as showed in the sentence **this is a time for revolution**. This data was indicated as *superego* because superego was the moral part of a personality that arised from social standards and values and was based on morality and judgments about right and wrong, even though it was the capacity to commit bad actions.

*Data 26:*

This data was *superego* because of the statement **or there will be no Germany!**, it was a goal in Hitler's ambition to eradicate all Jews. Hitler's statement about eradicating Jews from Germany could be seen as *superego* because it reflected his internalized and distorted sense of societal norms and morality, his pursuit of societal acceptance, conformity to his ideals, and his lack of guilt for his actions due to his beliefs in the righteousness of his goals.

## **2. The impacts of Hitler's ambition in *Hitler: the Rise of Evil* Movie Script**

In psychology, having an ambitious disposition was neither seen as inherently good nor negative. The perception of ambition depended on the degree of ambition a person possessed and how they harnessed it, which ultimately determined their influence and outcomes. Ambition was conceptualized as existing within the structural id, according to Freudian theory, which was built on the concepts of the *id*, *ego*, and *superego*.



Individuals went through various processes and experienced distinct effects in their pursuit of ambition. The first signs of negative effects began to emerge in the initial stages, with the Id exerting greater influence in these instances.

**TABLE 4. Impacts of Ambition**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATA</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1	<i>Data 27:</i> I think... it is an honor to be at this table with you.	19
2	<i>Data 28:</i> One of our own members calling me a dangerous demagogue.	22
3	<i>Data 29:</i> I no longer feel qualified to lead our struggle, so it is my privilege to present you with our new leader. Our new Führer...Adolf Hitler.	22
4	<i>Data 30:</i> to carry out the obligations of the office of Chancellor without Party interests and for the good of the nation? I do. And do you further swear to uphold the Constitution, support the President and respect the rights of the Reichstag. so help you God? I do.	40
5	<i>Data 31:</i> You're not long for this world.	41
6	<i>Data 32:</i> Apparently a Dutch Communist broke in and set the fire.	63
7	<i>Data 33:</i> From now on, all legislation will be handled by the Administration, which will have sole right to make constitutional changes. Freedoms of speech, association, and the press is temporarily suspended. Privacy rights in relation to telephone and postal communications are revoked.	64
8	<i>Data 34:</i> which will turn this country into a police state with him as absolute ruler	64
9	<i>Data 35:</i> You are under arrest.	67
10	<i>Data 36:</i> Thank you	69

*Data 27:*

This data showed the impact of ambition from a Hitler. This was founded in the statement **it is an honor** spoken by the attendees who came to the meeting. This showed the effect of belief from Hitler's policies in carrying out his goals which were controlled by Hitler's ambitions.

*Data 28:*

In the sentence **calling me a dangerous demagogue**, this implies that Hitler was someone who was dangerous in speeches because he had demonstrated his speech ability in attracting members or allies. Consequently, his competitors considered Hitler to be a perilous individual. This was the impact of Hitler's ambition, through which he honed his speech abilities.

*Data 29:*

The impact of Hitler's power ambitions was demonstrated in this data, especially by statement **present you with our new leader**. In the context of this data, it showed Hitler's ability as a leader of the Nazi party and his speech was very convincing, because of that the party led by Drexler wanted to join Hitler's Nazi party. Yes, Hitler's ability was launched because he wanted to achieve his ambition.

*Data 30:*

In the data, it was showed that Hitler was appointed as the leader of Germany at that time. This was impact of Hitler's ambition, fueled by his hatred, ideals, and trauma. His ambition was to eradicate Jews worldwide,

become the leader of Europe, and establish German dominance among the original nations.

*Data 31:*

In the data above, it was categorized as one of the negative impacts for a journalist in that situation who was vehemently opposed to Hitler's ambitions. For that journalist, Hitler's ambitions were a horror and a wrong course of action because Hitler truly wanted to become a ruler and eradicate the Jews. As a result, the journalist was fired by his boss because the content or news that the journalist brought caused their company to go bankrupt.

*Data 32:*

The context from the data above was an action by the opposition or communist party who opposed Hitler. Therefore, the opposition burned down the presidential building. This was an impact that arose from Hitler's ambitions as a leader.

*Data 33:*

It was known this data was one of the impact of Hitler's leadership ambitions. It stated that **all legislation will be handled by the Administration** was a policy or change that occurred during the era of Hitler's leadership, and this created contradictions between supporters and opponents of Hitler. The concentration of power created contradictions and conflicts between Hitler's supporters and opponents. Supporters saw it as a necessary step for efficient governance, while opponents viewed it as a

dangerous concentration of power that could lead to authoritarianism and the erosion of democratic principles. These oppositions and conflicts within German society during Hitler's leadership can be understood as a reflection of the clash between Hitler's id-driven ambition and the concerns of those who questioned his policies and sought to safeguard democratic institutions.

*Data 34:*

The categorization of this data as the impact of ambition was related to data 33. The government policy that had been set by Hitler made the police become absolute rulers under Hitler's leadership, as it made Germany a strict country. However, this also had a negative impact on the opposition and journalists.

*Data 35:*

This data showed a scene where a person who liked the same gender would be arrested by Hitler, and this person was Ernst, who had been Hitler's friend. This proved that both Hitler's friends and those closest to him were punished. It could be seen that Hitler's leadership was absolute and did not recognize friend or foe.

*Data 36:*

This latest data showed a series of scenes where during Hitler's reign, there was an event in real history called the Holocaust. In these scenes, many people of Jews and opposition parties were massacred. This was in line with the ambition that Hitler had wanted to achieve, namely becoming a leader and slaughtering all Jews.

## B. Discussion

In this research, two pieces of data were found by researchers. The first was the type of psychological aspect that caused ambition in Hitler, which was based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, and the second was the impacts of ambition. This data based on the researcher views on the *Hitler: The Rise of Evil* Movie Script.

### 1. Types of Hitler's Psychological Aspects

The data where showed the types of psychological aspects were below:

#### 1. ID

The *id* was the parent of the personality system and was present from birth, containing all inherited psychological traits, including instincts, impulses, and desires. When the *id's* needs clashed with moral conscience, it led to conflicts, anxiety, and stress.

Based on the table from the table of *id*, only 12 data were found that were linked to the cause of Hitler's ambition. In the data, Hitler's *id* referred to his ambition because in the context of ambition, *id* could participate as one of the causes of ambition. Ambition was a drive to achieve certain goals or achieve achievements. *Id*, with its innate desires, personality, and drive, could have provided the motivation to pursue ambitions similar to those of Hitler's character.

It could be seen that Hitler's *id* included aggressive intimidation, a drive for power, oppression, and disregard for morals and ethics. This could help understand some aspects of Hitler's behavior, although it's

important to remember that such an analysis only addressed a small part of his history and couldn't explain all the factors that influenced his actions. In the context of Hitler, we could classify his understanding of *id* with Freud's theory as follows:

a. power Drive

Hitler had an obsession with overwhelming power and influence. This drive could be seen as a manifestation of the drive in *id* to fulfill one's own needs and dominate others.

b. Oppressive Instincts

The discriminatory and oppressive policies against certain groups, especially Jews, in his government could be considered an expression of the *id's* oppressive instincts.

c. Disregard for Morals and Ethics

In his actions, Hitler didn't seem to pay much attention to moral or ethical norms. Hitler brutally pursued his goals without regard for humanitarian consequences or ethical ramifications.

## 2. EGO

The *ego* was identity that our mind created about ourselves and helped us make the decisions based on what person considered right or wrong. The ego was divided into two, namely the conscious *ego* and the unconscious *ego*. However, in the ego data that discussed Hitler, only *ego consciousness* was obtained. It could be seen that the total data obtained was only 9 data points calculated from data 11 to data 21, which referred to Hitler's ambitions.

Based on *ego* data, it was a personality system which acted as an individual director to the object of reality and carried out its functions based on reality, such as the actions that Hitler described in the data. *Ego* and ambition are two interrelated concepts in the context of human relationships. In Hitler's case, a strong *ego* could have influenced Hitler's ambitions. Hitler, with his *ego* that was too high, had unrealistic or unbalanced ambitions, therefore Hitler was too oriented towards his desires.

### 3. SUPEREGO

The *superego* was the component of the personality structure in the psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. The *superego* was the part of the mind that plays a role in internalizing the values and social norms received by individuals from their environment.

The *superego* interacts with the *ego* to control the instinctual drives and desires that arise in the individual's mind. When the *ego* is unable to meet the moral demands of the *superego* the individual may experience feelings of guilt or self-blame.

It could be seen in the *superego* table that there were 6 data counts from data 22 to data 26. In Hitler's case, a strong and well-functioning *superego* could limit his ambitions. Hitler's *superego* emphasized the importance of self-confidence, balance, and self-satisfaction. Hitler as long as it was still in line with the goal, with a strong *superego*, did not limit Hitler's ambitions. Therefore, that Hitler remained within the limits of his abilities, which he considered moral and ethical.

## 2. Impacts of Hitler's ambition

There were 10 data found in the table regarding the impact of Hitler's ambitions, ranging from data 27 to 36. Ambition was a strong inner drive or desire to accomplish goals, particularly in terms of success, recognition, or achievement. It served as an internal motivator that propelled individuals towards specific objectives and accomplishments in their lives. While ambition could provide powerful motivation to pursue one's dreams and aspirations, it could also lead to stress and pressure when not properly balanced.

Ambition could have various effects, both positive and negative, depending on how it was channeled and managed. Striking a healthy equilibrium between ambition and other life aspects and setting realistic goals was crucial to prevent adverse consequences resulting from unchecked ambition. It was also vital to plan and oversee ambitions intelligently to achieve objectives without compromising personal well-being and life balance.

Regarding the impact of Hitler's ambitions, the available information indicated a conspicuous influence. The movie script illustrated Hitler's substantial ambition to secure authority and reshape both Germany and the global landscape. The consequences of Hitler's ambition in this movie script are:

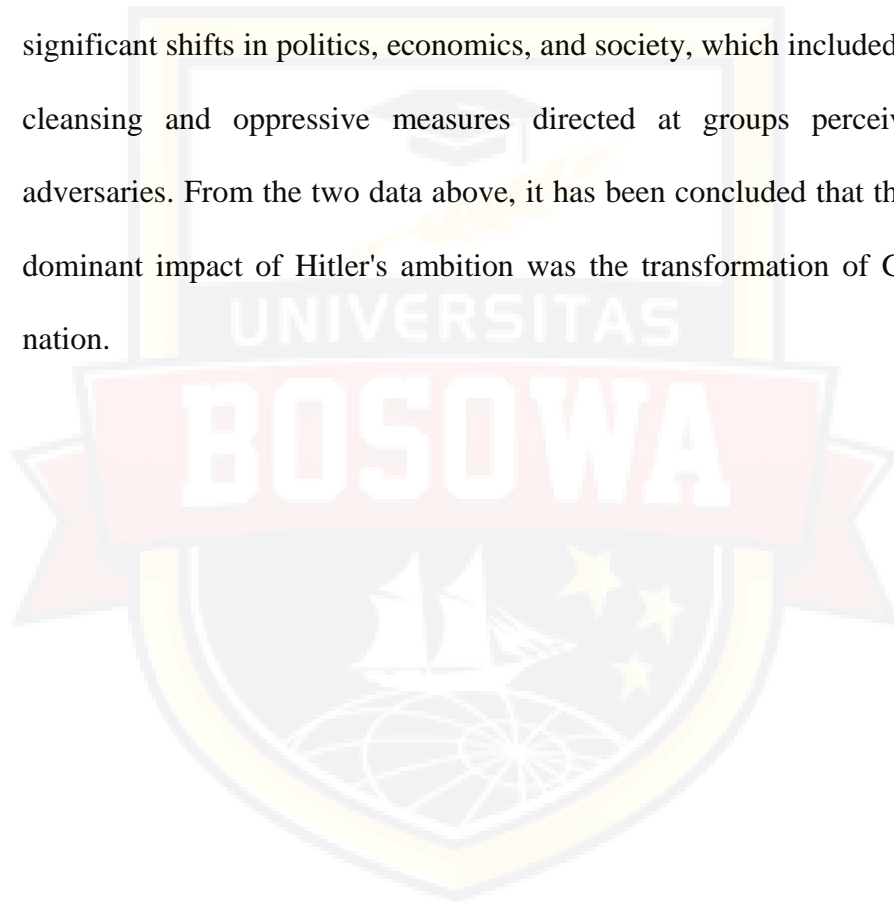


### 1. Acquisition of Authority

Hitler's ambition to attain political power propelled him from obscurity to become the leader of Germany.

### 2. Transformation of the German Nation

The repercussions of Hitler's aspirations were evident in the profound transformations undergone by Germany. This encompassed significant shifts in politics, economics, and society, which included ethnic cleansing and oppressive measures directed at groups perceived as adversaries. From the two data above, it has been concluded that the most dominant impact of Hitler's ambition was the transformation of German nation.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher summarized the findings of the study that had been conducted and offered recommendations for future researchers in the same field. The researcher concluded the results based on the conducted study and also provided suggestions for those who might undertake similar research in the future.

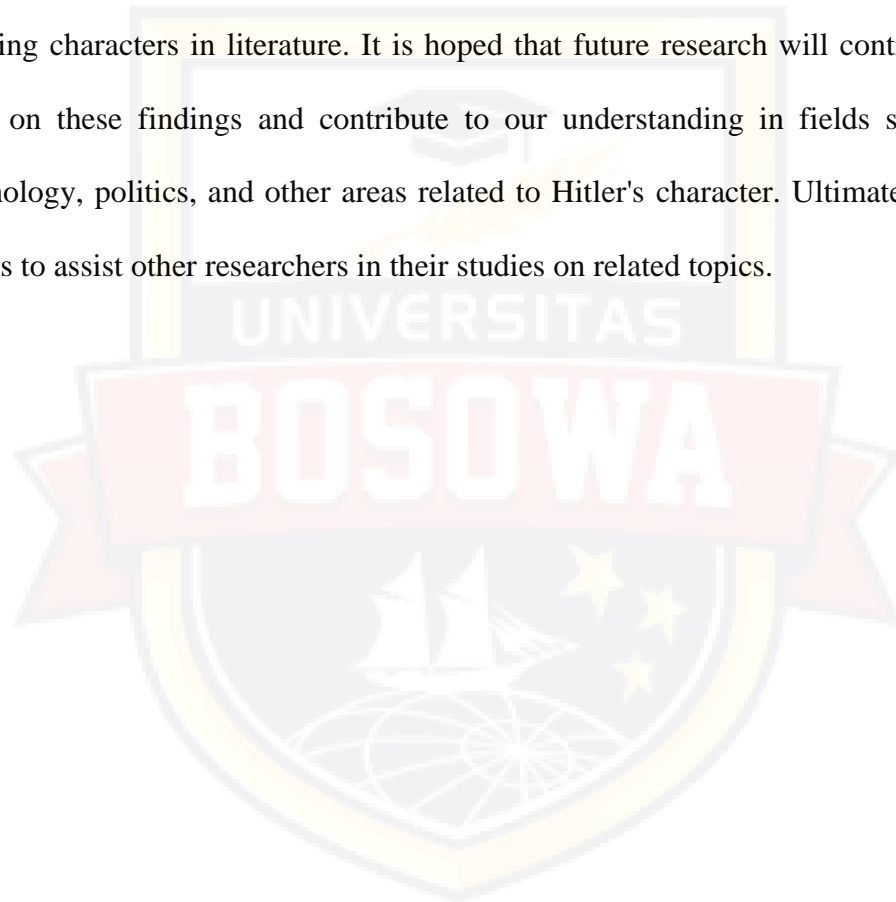
#### A. Conclusion

Based on data from the movie script *Hitler: the Rise of Evil*, Hitler's ambition could be largely attributed to his dominant *id*, driven by primal instincts and desires. This ambition fueled his unwavering pursuit of power and control, often at the expense of ethical considerations. Hitler's ambition, influenced by the *id*, had a profound and complex impact on his rise to power and subsequent historical events, with both positive and negative consequences for individuals and society. From the explanation about the dominant from Hitler's *id* was power drive to fill Hitler's needs and desire.

It is evident that the most dominant impact of Hitler's ambition was the radical transformation of the German nation. His ambitious pursuit of power and dominance led to sweeping changes that left a lasting and indelible mark on both Germany and the global landscape.

## B. Suggestion

In this study, researcher is examining how psychological factors, based on Sigmund Freud's ideas about the *id*, *ego*, and *superego*, cause ambition and its impact. The aim is to benefit academics and society by offering insights into understanding an ambitious figure like Hitler. This study highlights the importance of understanding the role of ambition, especially for researchers studying characters in literature. It is hoped that future research will continue to build on these findings and contribute to our understanding in fields such as psychology, politics, and other areas related to Hitler's character. Ultimately, the goal is to assist other researchers in their studies on related topics.



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**Appendix 1****BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN PIELMIER**

John Pielmier received his master's degree from The Pennsylvania State University in 1978 after being born and reared in Altoona, Pennsylvania. *Agnes of God* (1982), *Courage* (1983), a theatrical version of William Peter Blatty's *The Exorcist* (2012), and many additional plays and scripts by Pielmier have won awards. Pielmier first pursued acting training and employment. In 1970, he graduated with a BA from Catholic American University. He was able to pursue playwriting at Pennsylvania State University (Penn State) thanks to a Shubert Fellowship, and he received his MFA there in 1978. Pielmier has nothing but love for the theatrical arts program at Penn State, particularly for its instructor, Archie Smith, who has helped him develop as both an actor and a writer. Pielmier worked as an actor and writer for various local theatrical groups even as he was finishing his degree. The John Pilmier-produced miniseries *Hitler: Rise of Evil* follows the plot from Kershaw's biography of Hitler (Pielmier, 2022).



## Appendix 2

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY



I Wayan Agung Wira Adikusuma Putra, or usually called Wayan, is a person from the village of Pohgending, Bali province who was born on June 2, 2001. He is the first child of three siblings. Wayan has many hobbies, namely fishing, hunting, farming and sports. He has a history of education at Angkasa 3 Elementary School which he graduated in 2013 then graduated at Angkasa Middle School in 2016 and graduated at Angkasa High School in 2019. Now he has continued his education at the Faculty of literature with English literature study program at Bosowa University in 2019 which has the distance is around 17km from home and has a target of graduating in 2023. He is a former secretary of the BEM faculty of literature for the 2021-2022 period.