

**PSYCHOANALYSIS OF DECISION MAKING OF WINSTON
CHURCHILL IN THE FILM *DARKEST HOUR* BY ANTHONY
MCCARTEN**

FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature**



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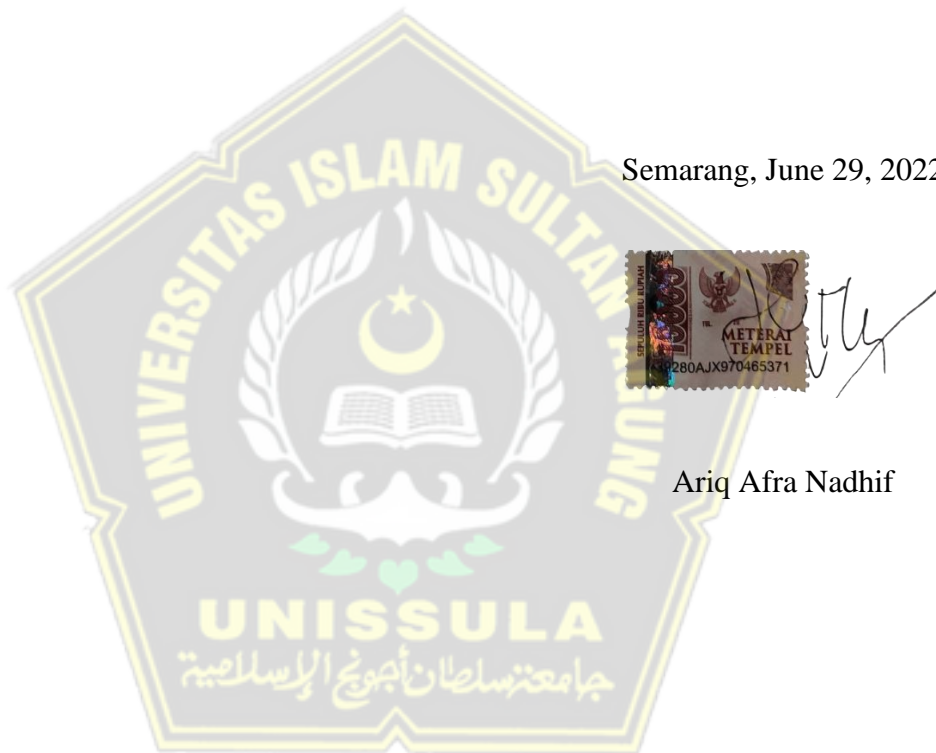


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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

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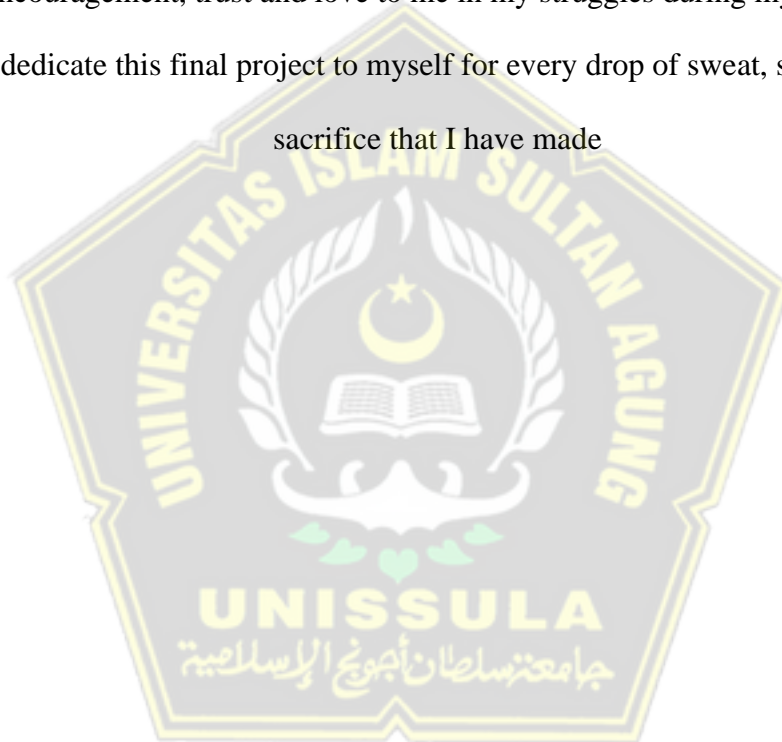
Ariq Afra Nadhif

MOTTO:

“It doesn't matter if we try and get it wrong. Because if we never try we never know the right answer”.

DEDICATION:

. I dedicate this thesis to my parents, family and the closest people who always give encouragement, trust and love to me in my struggles during my education. I also dedicate this final project to myself for every drop of sweat, struggle and sacrifice that I have made



ABSTRACT

Ariq Afra Nadhif. 30801800005. Psychoanalysis of Decision Making of Winston Churchill in the film *Darkest Hour* by Anthony McCarten. Final Project of Faculty of Languages & Communication. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum

Anthony McCarten's *Darkest Hour* is a film that depicts a great leader in the World War II era, namely Prime Minister Winston Churchill during Britain's dark time in World War II. the portrayal of a leader in decision-making becomes one of the strong issues in the film. The purpose of this study is to analyze the decision-making of the main character, Winston Churchill, and discuss the id, ego, and superego which are reflected in each of Winston Churchill's decision-making.

This analysis uses the concept of part of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, while the data in the form of dialogue, monologue, and narration are taken from the film script. Several steps were taken to collect data such as watching movies, reading scenarios, identifying, classifying, and reducing data.

In conclusion, there are two results of this study. The first is a depiction of how the id, ego, and superego impulses affect Winston Churchill's every decision-making in the *Darkest Hour* film. the second is the effect/consequences of the decisions taken by Winston Churchill on himself or others

Keywords: winston churchill, psychoanalysis, decision making, effect of decision making.

INTISARI

Ariq Afra Nadhif. 30801800005. Psychoanalysis of Decision Making of Winston Churchill in the film *Darkest Hour* By Anthony McCarten. Final Project of Language and Communication Science Faculty. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum

Darkest Hour karya Anthony McCarten adalah film yang menggambarkan seorang pemimpin besar di era Perang Dunia II, yaitu Perdana Menteri Winston Churchill pada masa kelam Inggris pada Perang Dunia II. Penggambaran seorang pemimpin dalam pengambilan keputusan menjadi salah satu isu kuat dalam film tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengambilan keputusan tokoh utama, Winston Churchill, dan membahas id, ego, dan superego yang tercermin dalam setiap pengambilan keputusan Winston Churchill.

Analisis ini menggunakan konsep bagian dari psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif, sedangkan data berupa dialog, monolog, dan narasi diambil dari naskah film. Beberapa langkah dilakukan untuk mengumpulkan data seperti menonton film, membaca skenario, mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, dan mereduksi data.

Kesimpulannya, ada dua hasil penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah penggambaran bagaimana impuls id, ego, dan superego mempengaruhi setiap pengambilan keputusan Winston Churchill dalam film *Darkest Hour*. yang kedua adalah efek/konsekuensi dari keputusan yang diambil oleh Winston Churchill pada dirinya sendiri atau orang lain

Kata kunci: **winston churchill, psikoanalisis, pengambilan keputusan, pengaruh pengambilan keputusan.**

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First of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala, the Lord of the universe, who eases me to pass every obstacle that comes into my life and gives me remarkable grace and blessing so I could have the opportunity to complete this final project. I realize this final project would never have been completed without guidance, help, and support from several people. Therefore, I would like to deliver my sincere gratitude and appreciation to this following people:

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2. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum. as the head of English Literature Department of Language and Communication Science Faculty of Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang, who is very mindful of her students and always helps as well as supports every single student who has difficulty in learning.
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I realize this final project is far from flawless. Hence, any suggestion and criticism will be very meaningful for this final project. Last, I really hope this final project will provide beneficial knowledge and information for anyone who reads it.

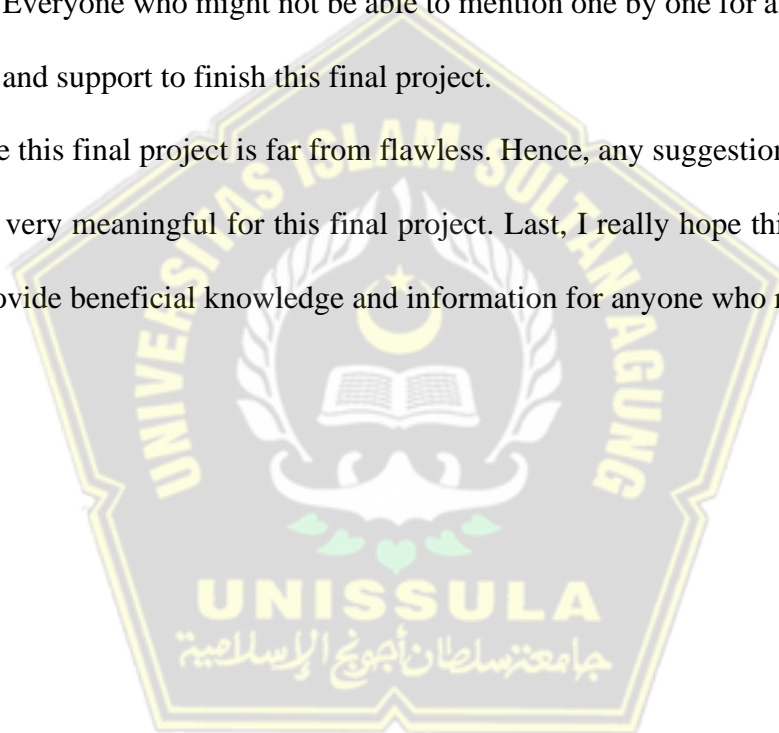
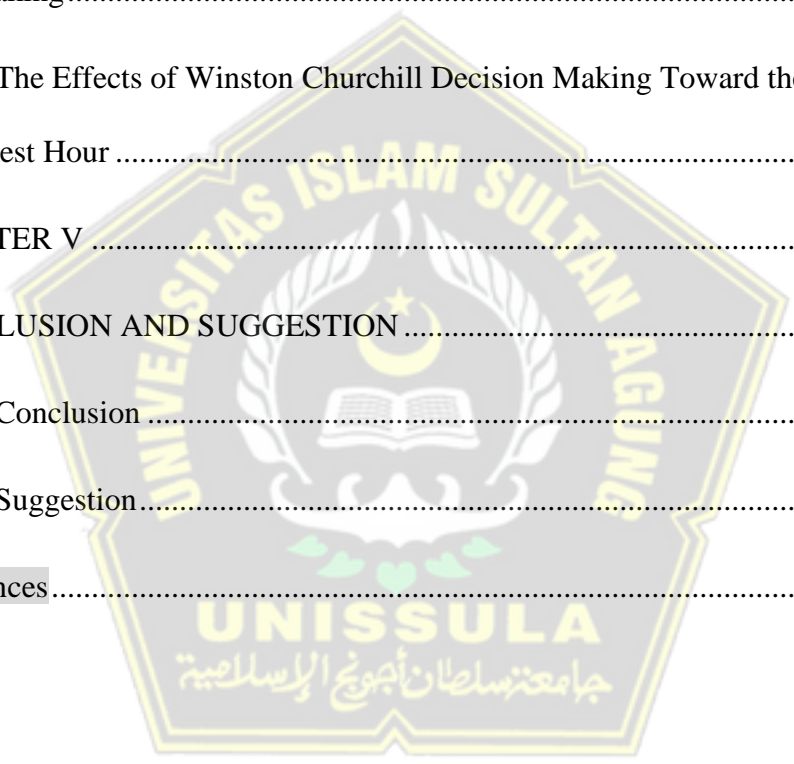


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY	iv
MOTTO:	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
INTISARI	vii
ACKNOLEDGEMENT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the study	1
B. Problem formulation	3
C. Limitation of the study.....	4
D. Objectives of the study.....	4
E. To analyze what the effect of Winston Churchill decision making toward the conflict in <i>Darkest Hour</i> film is.....	4
F. Significance of the study.....	4
G. Organization of the study.....	5
CHAPTER II	6
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
A. Synopsis of <i>Darkest Hour</i>	6

B. Literature review.....	7
C. Psychoanalysis Theory	8
C.1. Id.....	9
C.2. Ego.....	10
C.3. Superego	10
D. Decision Making.....	11
CHAPTER III	13
RESEARCH METHOD.....	13
A. Type of Research.....	13
B. Data Collecting	14
B.1. Data Collecting Method.....	14
B.1.1 Watching the Film	14
B.1.2 Identifying the Data	14
B.1.3 Classifying the Data.....	14
B.1.4 Reducing the Data.....	15
B.2. Type of Data	15
The data of this study are divided into two types:	15
C. Analyzing the Data	15
CHAPTER IV	16
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	16

A. Id, Ego, Superego of Winston Churchill are depicted in his decision making in <i>Darkest Hour</i> film	16
A.1. The Depiction of the Id in Winston Churchill's Decision-Making.....	16
A.2. The Depiction of the Ego in Winston Churchill's Decision-Making..	22
A.3. The Depiction of the Superego in Winston Churchill's Decision-Making.....	27
B. The Effects of Winston Churchill Decision Making Toward the Conflict in <i>Darkest Hour</i>	29
CHAPTER V	38
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	38
A. Conclusion	38
B. Suggestion.....	39
References.....	40



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literature in general relates to the human desire for beauty, art and expression, which is poured in written. This refers to the Ancient Literature (2), that literature is an oral or written work that has various superior characteristics such as originality, artistry, beauty of content and expression. Even though literature is poured in written, not everything written is literature, only writing that contains aesthetic or artistic content can be categorized as literature.

Klarer says,

In most cases, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents and scholarly writings (1)

Literature is divided into two genres: non-fiction and fiction. Examples of nonfiction are essays, critiques, biographies, autobiographies, diaries, and letters. Whereas fiction refers to any narrative in prose that is a product of imagination, such as plays, poems, short stories, film, etc. In this

study uses literature in the form of films as the main study. This is because the film is easy to understand through every visual that is displayed, every visual that is shown in the film keeps the audience from getting bored, this makes it easier for the audience to follow and take lessons from what is presented in the film

According to Joseph and Dennis

Movie is truly a motion picture a flowing, ever changing stream of images and sounds sparkling with freshness and vitality all its own a fluid blend of image, sound, and motion possessed by a restless compulsion to be vibrantly alive, to avoid the quiet and the static (112)

Darkest Hour is a film set in World War II directed by Joe Wright and written by Anthony McCarten premiere at the 44th Telluride Film Festival on 1 September 2017. focuses on the May 1940 War Cabinet Crisis and Winston Churchill's early years as the British Prime Minister during the Second World War, highlighting his refusal to sign a peace pact with Nazi Germany as they advanced into Western Europe. The statement used in the title of the movie to describe the early stages of the conflict is widely credited to Churchill. The *Darkest Hour* movie was chosen for this study because it is thought to be able to clearly show the decisions taken by Winston Churchill, the film's major character, as well as the results of each choice he made as prime minister.

In every moment, we as humans will always be faced with decision making on every possibility that exists. Decision Making is defined as the cognitive process that leads to the selection of a viewpoint or a course of action from a range of feasible alternatives; these choices may be reasonable or irrational. As a result, more research into decision making becomes interesting.

Factors in the decision-making process come from the human mind, namely the conscious and subconscious. Based on the Freudian psychoanalysis (Feist 24) says “The subconscious contains all impulses, urges, or instincts that are outside of our awareness, and they motivate most of our words, feelings, and actions”. In the study of psychology, the conscious and subconscious can be analyzed with the psychoanalysis theory which includes the Id, Ego, and Superego.

Winston Churchill's character decision making is one of the most important factors in the film *Darkest Hour* because he held the responsibility as Prime minister of England during the era of World War II, where every decision Winston Churchill is influenced by the impulse of the Id, Ego, Superego.

B. Problem formulation

- A. What are Id, Ego, Superego of Winston Churchill depicted in his decision making in *Darkest Hour* film?
- B. What are the effects of decision making of Winston Churchill

toward the conflict in *Darkest Hour* film?

C. Limitation of the study

This study is limited to Winston Churchill's decision-making as an object of analysis using a psychoanalysis theory approach. The source of this analysis data comes from the script in the film *Darkest Hour*. After analyzing the decision-making, then this study analyze the effect of the decision making based on the influence of Id, Ego, and Superego Winston Churchill.

D. Objectives of the study

1. To analyze what Id, Ego, Superego of Winston Churchill are depicted in his decision making in *Darkest Hour* film

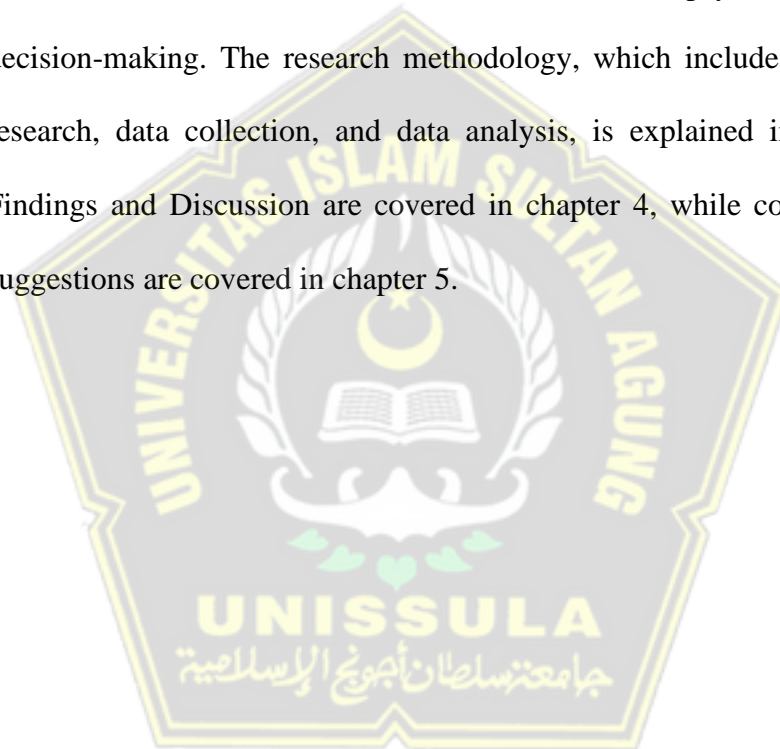
E. To analyze what the effect of Winston Churchill decision making toward the conflict in *Darkest Hour* film is

F. Significance of the study

This study can give a new perspective on the study of psychology in literary works through the decision-making process, and broaden horizons about literary works. In addition, readers are also expected to be able to make the right moral values in every decision-making faced in everyday life. Using the Psychoanalysis Id, Ego, and Superego theoretical approach with an emphasis on decision making is a new thing in the study of literary works, it is also expected to increase the reader's knowledge about the broad scope of literary works.

G. Organization of the study

The five chapters that make up this final project. The study's background, problem formulations, objectives, significances, and organizational structure are all included in chapter one. Chapter 2 discusses the Study of Related Literature, which includes a synopsis of the movie Darkest Hour, a literature review, a discussion of psychoanalysis, and decision-making. The research methodology, which includes the type of research, data collection, and data analysis, is explained in Chapter 3. Findings and Discussion are covered in chapter 4, while conclusion and suggestions are covered in chapter 5.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Darkest Hour*

Britain and France were allies in the conflict against Nazi Germany during World War II, precisely in May 1940. Because Neville Chamberlain was unable to safeguard national security, the opposition Labor Party in Parliament requested his resignation before Germany invaded Belgium and the Netherlands. Edward Wood, the first Earl of Halifax, was the person that Chamberlain intended to succeed him, he informed advisors for the Conservative Party. Halifax, though, isn't quite ready to be prime minister.

Chamberlain had to choose the only other person supported by the other party, namely Winston Churchill, who was the first man in the navy at the time. At the beginning of his tenure as Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill was immediately faced with a difficult choice. Between following the peace treaty negotiated by Nazi Germany or choosing to stand firm to fight for the ideals and freedom of his nation. At that time, Churchill had refused to negotiate peace. He believed that Nazi Germany was an untrustworthy party. However, France says otherwise. During the threat of invasion and bombardment that befell Great Britain at that time, Churchill had to survive in dark times with all the conflicts that occurred. He also had to save more than 300,000 British soldiers trapped by Nazi German soldiers in the Dunkirk area and try to rally the support of the British people to survive against the onslaught of Nazi Germany.

B. Literature review

A review of similar previous studies is very important so that there are no similarities in a study such as the journal by Ary Cahya Kartika entitled: 'Id, Ego, and Superego Analysis of The Character of Benjamin in We Buy Gardens'. This journal describes the id, ego, and superego that work on the thoughts and actions of the main character Benjamin when solving his conflicts as parents and zoo owners.

The similarity in Ary Cahya Kartika's journal is the application of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis analysis of the id, ego, and superego that work on the thoughts and actions of the main character. And the difference is that this study focuses on every decision-making in the film *Darkest Hour* and then analyzes it using the theory of Id, ego, and superego

The next research is a journal by Chindy Christine & Dewi Widyastuti entitled 'Mia Hall's Decision Making Process in a Coma in Gayle Forman's *If I Stay: A Psychoanalysis Study*'. The purpose of this study is to reveal (1) how the main character is depicted in the development of the storyline, and (2) how the main character's decision-making process is seen in the story.

The similarity with the journals by Chindy Christine & Dewi Widyastuti is that they both study decision making using psychoanalysis theory but with a different object of research material whereas the journal by Chindy Christine & Dewi Widyastuti uses the object of research in the form of a novel entitled 'If I Stay by Gayle Forman'. While this study used

a film entitled *Darkest Hour* by Anthony McCarten. Therefore, this study is different from previous studies. The similarities between the two studies will be used as a reference for this study in conducting the analysis. However, based on the study search, none of the other studies that use psychoanalysis material objects for decision making in the film *Darkest Hour* by Anthony McCarten

C. Psychoanalysis Theory

In psychology, one of the branches that study the realm of the human unconscious is psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis theory refers to a term popularized by Freud. Broadly speaking, this theory states that the unconscious in individuals has a major role in a person. Freud (47) The first task given to psychoanalysis is to explain neuroses. Based on resistance and transference and incorporating amnesia as a third fact, psychoanalysis has succeeded in

constructing a theory of repression and demonstrating the role played by sexual instincts and the unconscious in neuroses. Humans have the impulses to determine something fundamental that is lodged in Id, but this impulse is blocked by the principle of reality, namely the Ego is in charge of limiting the primitive push against the principle of reality and the Superego which is based on norms. The id's psychic drive is the greatest impulse that forms psychic energy so that all forms of behavior originate from Id. Humans who base their behavior on Id as a primitive urge and express them without limits, in a social environment they will not be

accepted and criticized.

According to Feist

The divisions among the different regions of the mind are not sharp and well defined. The development of the three divisions varies widely in different individuals. For some people, the superego does not grow after childhood; for others, the superego may dominate the personality at the cost of guilt and inferiority feelings. For yet others, the ego and superego may take turns controlling personality, which results in extreme fluctuations of mood and alternating cycles of self-confidence and self-deprecation (31)

C.1. Id

Id is the biological component of the personality. It is the only basic elements of the human personality present at birth including instincts, impulses and drives. According to Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Ressler, and Willingham “The id is, in short, the source of all our aggressions and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instincts for pleasure without regard for social conventions, legal ethics, or moral”(157).

The unrealistic and unconscious portion of the human brain is what always responds right away to needs, wants, and desires. Primary process thinking is the idea of Id thinking. It is an unconscious way of thinking that was centered on satisfying primal needs right away. It is therefore illogical

and unreasonable.

C.2. Ego

The psychological trait known as the ego is responsible for coping with reality and ensuring that the needs of the id are met in a manner that is reasonable, secure, and socially acceptable.

According to Freud and Freud

Ego is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id. As the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision-making or executive branch of personality. However, because it is partly conscious, partly preconscious, and partly unconscious, the ego can make decisions on each of these three levels (29)

The ego strives to meet all of the demands made by the id in a reasonable and socially acceptable way. Decision-making is mediated by the Ego between the Id's perceptions and reality. Thinking using a secondary process is how the ego thinks. It is more logical, intellectual, realistic, and rational. Although it exists between the Id and the superego, the ego is also referred to as the personality's leader. By adhering to human demands that are constrained by reality, the ego must abide by the reality principle. Both the id and the ego lack morality.

C.3. Superego

Ego grows into superego. It is a moral principle that is connected to

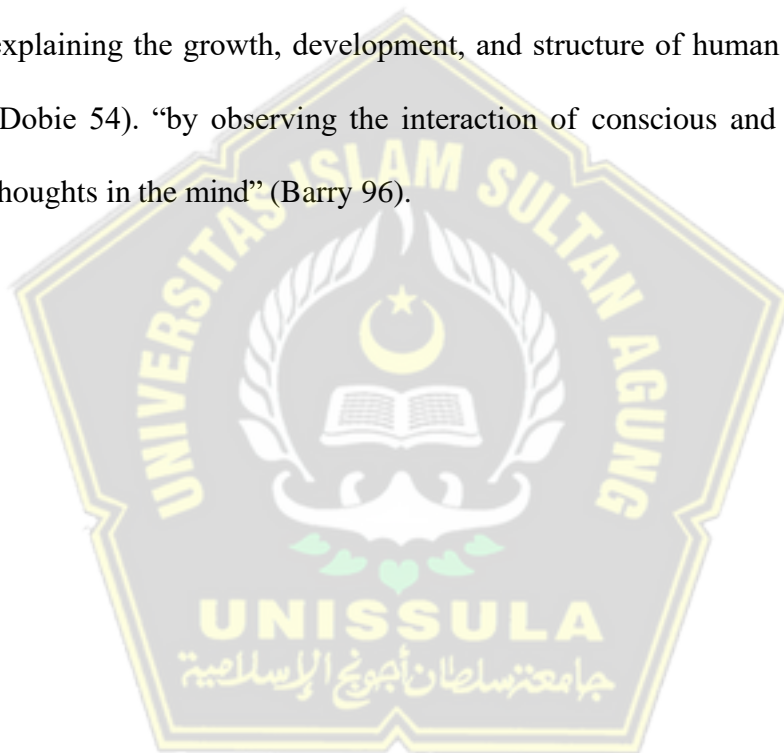
environmental standards and laws (family and society). Additionally, it is the personality trait that exhibits an idealistic norm rather than a practical rule. Superego serves as a gatekeeper between Id and Ego.. “Superego is divided into two parts, namely ideal ego and conscience. Ideal ego is all about forming an ideal individual behavior through the rules of parents and society” (Feist 34). Conscience is the failed behavior that is prohibited by parents and society.

D. Decision Making

According to Kreitner and Kinicki (336), “decision making is identifying and choosing solutions that lead to a desired end result”. The decision is taken as a result of resolving a challenging issue. The Big Dictionary of Science defines decision making as the process of choosing decisions or policies based on particular standards. If there were only one alternative, no decision would be made, hence this process includes two or more alternatives. “Decision making is a “high-level” cognitive process that is clearly distinguishable from other processes in at least two ways: it builds on more basic cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and attention, and it is uniquely identified by its essential element: the process of choice” (Gonzales 1). Decision making in Cognitive Psychology is focused on how a person makes decisions. Decision making occurs in humans mind where at this stage there is a process of filtering the information needed and then choosing what is needed. “Decision making is a dynamic process: a complex search for information, full of details,

enriched by feedback from casting about all directions gathering and discarding information" (Zaleny 86).

In this case, decision making it cannot be separated from the conscious and unconscious mind to achieving goal. In literary studies, conscious and unconscious thoughts are analyzed in psychoanalysis. "Psychoanalysis reading is a literature study approach that focuses on explaining the growth, development, and structure of human personality" (Dobie 54). "by observing the interaction of conscious and unconscious thoughts in the mind" (Barry 96).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method where the analysis is focused on finding the content, meaning, structure and discourse of a text. Relying on the script as the main data source, this study uses a script from the film *Darkest Hour* by Anthony McCarten as the object of study.

According to Sunday in his book:

Qualitative data is transcripts of individual interviews and focus groups or field notes, copies of documents, audio and video recordings from observation of certain activities. The data are related to concepts, opinions, values and behaviors of people in a social context (12)

It can be interpreted that the data collected is not in the form of statistical data in the form of numbers and calculations, but in the form of words, phrases or sentences, prologues, dialogues, or monologues, quotations or paraphrasing

B. Data Collecting

B.1. Data Collecting Method

These are the stages of collecting the data of the study:

B.1.1 Watching the Film

The first stage of the data collection method was watching the film *Darkest Hour* several times to understand the contents the film. In this step, the main purpose of watching the film is to gain in-depth knowledge about the nature of the characters, themes, conflicts, and plots in the film. Then proceed with taking dialogues and/or important scenes that show the main character's decision-making actions.

B.1.2 Identifying the Data

After observing it several times, this study identifies data that might be related to the problem formulation. At this stage, this study specifically pays attention to the dialogue, description, and actions related to problem formulation. To facilitate the identification of data at a later stage, this study copies some of the potential data in the script then puts it in notes and adds supporting information or captures images from the film to strengthen the data. This step aims to separate data and non-data. Only potential data related to the two problem formulations will be considered in this proces

B.1.3 Classifying the Data

Following identification, the next stage is data classification. Classification is conducted by grouping data based on corresponding

problem formulation. Given that there are two problem formulations being addressed in this study, there will be two tables of classified data.

B.1.4 Reducing the Data

After identifying potential data and separating them based on problem formulations, the next step is to classify the data through elimination and selection methods. That is, similar or weak data is removed to improve and simplify the data. In this step, only the strongest and most relevant data are used to solve the problem.

B.2. Type of Data

The data of this study are divided into two types:

1. The primary data are taken from script of *Darkest Hour* film by Anthony McCarten.
2. The secondary data are taken from journals, books, articles which are related to this study.

C. Analyzing the Data

The last stage of this study is analyzing finalized data and reporting the data analysis. This study uses the Id, Ego, and Superego approaches in decision-making that are shown in the film. Then the way of analysis is focused on showing the scenes and pieces of images contained in the film to present and describe the psychological elements in decision making. The results of this observation and research will be reported in Chapter.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Id, Ego, Superego of Winston Churchill are depicted in his decision making in *Darkest Hour* film

During World War II, Winston Churchill led the UK as prime minister. One of the most recognizable people in the world is Winston Churchill.. The factor that made Winston Churchill famous is because Winston Churchill had the various decisions he made during World War II.

Churchill coined the expression "*Darkest Hour*" to characterize the World War II era that spanned from the loss of France in June 1940 to the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. 11 months or 363 days made up the time frame. At the time, the British Empire and the Commonwealth fought the Axis Powers in Europe alone (or nearly so, following the Italian invasion of Greece).. "This is our darkest time, but we will get through it," said Churchill. It was during this period that Churchill's leadership abilities were tested. and at this periode he will issue several decisions that will be analyzed with psychoanalysis theory.

A.1. The Depiction of the Id in Winston Churchill's Decision-Making

Winston Churchill was a rebellious, courageous, stubborn, and determined person, and this trait also influenced every decision he made during his time as prime minister. Where this trait is driven by Id or instinct in Winston Churchill who is a wildness with uncontrollable emotions "My emotions are unbridled. A

wildness. In the blood. I share it with my father". Therefore, it is not uncommon for Winston to make crazy decisions to achieve victory in the face of Adolf Hitler in world war II.

Winston : That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? **I can answer in one word. Victory - victory at all costs, victory in spite of terror, victory however long and hard the road may be. For without victory, there is no survival.**

Winston feels he must have won them over, but his confident smile fades as he realises he stands alone. small knuckle-knocking begins - but it is muted. simon and hoare and the other conservative plotters all look to Chamberlain, as he - - puts his white handkerchief back in his breast pocket!!! the Tories sit back - none applaud. (*Darkest Hour* 26:00-27:13)

Winston Churchill's speech described Id Winston Churchill's drive to win the war at all costs. The quote also shows that Winston also forced his will on all state cabinets to wage war and do everything possible to win it. Where this is contrary to the wishes of former prime minister Chamberlain who wanted peace as indicated by him putting a white handkerchief back into his pocket which indicated his disapproval of Winston's will and some of the audience presents who did not support Winston Churchill's statement. This is following the statement of Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reisman, and Willingham in their book *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* Fifth Edition. "The id is, in short, the source of all our aggressions and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and immoral. Its function is to gratify our instincts for pleasure without regard for social conventions, legal ethics, or

moral restraint” (157). While some people consider war to be an inhumane act and most want an attempt to make a peace treaty, this is also evidenced in the Halifax and Chamberlain dialogues.

Halifax : Our policy is to wage war--At all costs--No survival”. Winston is incapable of pronouncing the word peace, let alone engaging in peace talks. He sits next to Chamberlain.

Chamberlain : Awful, the thought that I shall never see my country at peace again. (*Darkest Hour* 27:54-28:08)

Halifax thought that Winston was a tough man, who would lead his country to war without considering negotiating peace with NAZI Germany.

Another decision made by Winston Churchill based on his Id or instincts to defend his country was when British troops were repulsed by German Nazi troops to the French coast of Dunkirk. He was faced with the reality of losing an entire British army in just the next few days

Ironside : We still have a Garrison at Calais. 25 miles to the west.

Winston : Well why didn't you say so?! How many men do we have there?

Ironside : 4,000. More or less.

Winston : Then have them go east--engage with the German columns moving on Dunkirk. Buy us some time. Draw the Nazi focus away from Dunkirk whilst we execute a maritime evacuation of our forces. Ironside--is that possible?

Ironside : It would mean a huge sacrifice.

Attlee : Four thousand young men!

Winston : To save 300,000!

(pause) Under whose command is the Calais Garrison?

Ismay : Brigadier Nicholson.

Winston : **...tell--Nicholson--that it is of the greatest importance to this island that his garrison draw the enemy's tanks and artillery and bombers away from Dunkirk—invite their wrath--and to--to fight on if needs be until--until the destruction of his command. A PALL settles over the room.**

Almost a GASP.

Attlee : It's suicide. (*Darkest Hour* 50:30-51:05)

The dialogue shows Winston Churchill's efforts to defend his country from the onslaught of German Nazi troops and evacuates 300,000 British troops from Dunkirk. Winston took the decision to sacrifice 4000 young British soldiers in an effort to temporarily hold the German NAZI and evacuate British troops, but the answers of some other councils considered that Winston's decision was a big sacrifice and an order to carry out a suicide mission against 4000 young British soldiers.

This shows Id Winston Churchill to be able to protect the country he made the decision to sacrifice 4000 young British soldiers. This decision is considered an inhuman decision based on the encouragement of Winston Churchill's Id or Instinct. According to Freud, the id is not immoral, merely immoral. All of the id's energy is spent for one purpose—to seek pleasure without regard for what is proper or just

(Feist 28). this decision he took based on his desire to defend the country he loved from the Nazi German invasion.

Halifax : Let the record state--that I have received word from the Italian Embassy in London that Italy is prepared to mediate a resolution between Britain, its Allies, and Germany”.

Winston : **Perhaps--then-The CABINET waits on the final INEVITABLE words --“**

Winston : --"the time for such an offer from us is” –

Halifax nods at chamberlain - success, surely! But winston still Can't speak the words they ache to hear.

Winston : - **“is when Germany has made an unsuccessful attempt to invade this country”.**

Halifax throws his GLASSES on the table in DISBELIEF!

Chamberlain : Unsuccessful?!

Halifax : “Then you leave me no other option” -

Chamberlain (cutting him off) : “Winston--you are refusing to grasp the realities of how precarious our position is! Our entire army is about to be wiped out! Terms! Must! Be struck! Silence”.

Winston has no room left in which to move. ALL FACES examine his.

(Darkest Hour 1:21:00-1:22:19)

In the dialogue, it was shown that until NAZI Germany is almost close to his country to carry out an invasion Winston still do not want to give in and chose peace talks with Germany which this believed by many to be dangerous for his country,

he remained adamant to postpone peace talks with Germany and Italy until Germany made unsuccessful attempt to invade Britain. The decision is a big bet on his country.

In this case, the stubbornness of Winston Churchill is shown, he does not want to listen to the warnings of others and still wants to fight against Germany even though the fate of his country is at stake. "The Id strives for immediate satisfaction of its needs and does not tolerate delay or postponement of satisfaction for any reason. It knows only instant gratification; it drives a person to want what he/she wants when he/she wants it, without regard for what anyone else wants" (Schultz 55). Winston's encouragement continued to encourage him to maintain his belief because he believed that carrying out peace talks would only cause future losses for himself and his country. But his wish was rejected by others and he remained stubborn to refuse it.

Winston : **...entering into negotiations with... ..that...corporal...no...
...gangster--no--tyrant...monster of wickedness, no... ..butcher--no
good—monstrous savage?--bloodthirsty guttersnipe!-
housepainter!!... (his head clears) Where were we? Where - ?**

Elizabeth : I didn't understand you, sir. You were –

Winston : Were?

Elizabeth : You were - mumbling. (*Darkest Hour* 1:25:16 – 1:26:37)

The quote shows that when Winston Churchill did not accept the way of peace negotiations with Adolf Hitler, at that time Winston Churchill was forced to write a letter containing a request for peace negotiations with the Nazis but

Winston Churchill unconsciously became angry and cursed the figure of Adolf Hitler. This shows that Winston Churchill did not want this. Winston Churchill had a rebellious feeling that he controlled from him that made him mumble without realizing it. This happens because ID drives occur in the subconscious "The Id functions entirely in the unconscious and is closely tied to instinctual biological urges that energize our behavior" (Freud in HJelle and Ziegler 88). ID's desire is under pressure from Winston Churchill's ego and superego to be able to meet the demands of people so that he can negotiate peacefully.

A.2. The Depiction of the Ego in Winston Churchill's Decision-Making

The ego emerges from the id to enable people to deal with reality; as a result, the ego acts in accordance with the reality principle. By delaying pleasure or preventing the occurrence of new tensions until a material object that can meet the requirements is found, the ego attempts to satisfy the id demands. The ego serves as the executive (executor) of one's personality, making it the most significant factor in decision-making.

The ego has two main tasks. The first task is to choose which impulses will be satisfied according to the priority needs. The second is to determine when and how the need is satisfied in accordance with the availability of opportunities with minimal risk. and here is a picture of the Ego in Winston Churchill's decision making

Winston : "That is our policy. You ask, what is our aim? **I can answer in one word. Victory - victory at all costs, victory in spite of terror, victory**

however long and hard the road may be. For without victory, there is no survival”.

Winston feels he must have won them over, but his confident smile fades as he realises he stands alone. small knuckle-knocking begins - but it is muted. simon and hoare and the other conservative plotters all look to Chamberlain, as he - - puts his white handkerchief back in his breast pocket!!! the tories sit back - none applaud. (*Darkest Hour* 26:00-27:13)

The dialogue shows the Ego Winston Churchill chooses to fulfill his id/instinct to start a war, he plans to do everything possible to get the victory. But on the other hand, war is an immoral way of solving problems, which is evident from the fact that he did not get the support of all members of the council who were present at the speech of the appointment of prime minister Winston Churchill.

In this case, the Ego Winston Churchill decided that the encouragement of Id Winston Churchill was the right choice for the reality that happened. This is in accordance with Freud's Ego.

According to Feist

Ego is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id. As the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision-making or executive branch of personality. However, because it is partly conscious, partly preconscious, and partly unconscious, the ego can make decisions on each of these three levels (29)

The ego acts as a decision maker between the impulses of the id and the superego. where the encouragement of Id wants victory for the country and for himself when Nazi Germany continues to invade Europe, Winston will do everything possible in the war to defeat Nazi Germany.

Winston : **“tell--Nicholson--that it is of the greatest importance to this island that his garrison draw the enemy’s tanks and artillery and bombers away from Dunkirk—invite their wrath--and to--to fight on if needs be until--until the destruction of his command”**. A PALL settles over the room.

Almost a GASP.

Attlee : “It’s suicide”. (*Darkest Hour* 50:35-51:00)

In the dialogue, it is shown how Id Winston Churchill suppresses his ego to make decisions that are considered by some as crazy decisions. this was because he considered that sacrificing 4000 troops would be better than losing 300,000 casualties and leaving his country in a more serious threat. this is in accordance with freud's ego.

According to Feist

Ego is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id. As the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision-making or executive branch of personality. However, because it is partly conscious, partly preconscious, and partly unconscious, the ego can make decisions on each of these three level (29)

The ego is the component in the self that determines the best choice between the id and the superego regarding the reality that he is facing at that time. Winston was also faced with Halifax's proposal to conduct peace talks with the Nazis to avoid a huge sacrifice of 4000 troops, Winston still refused and following his ID/instinct he thought that conducting peace talks with Adolf Hitler would only bring his country to disaster, he considered Adolf Hitler is a cruel and maniac person

Winston : **“The only thing to do is to show that maniac that he cannot conquer this country, and for that we need an army. General, tell Brigadier Nicholson, “The Germans must not reach the sea! Not before we get our boys off that bloody beach!” (pause) I take full responsibility”**. (*Darkest Hour* 51:00-52:10).

Experiencing self-doubt to fulfill the superego's urge to negotiate peace with the Nazis or fulfill the Id's desire to maintain his will to remain against the Nazis. He finally decided to go sneak out of the car that took him to a war cabinet meeting and takes the subway to meet the British people for their opinion on the best decision he had to make to face the reality he was facing.

WINSTON (CONT'D) : “And what--what if I put it to you all--that we might - if we ask nicely - receive very favourable terms from Mr. Hitler if we enter into a peace deal with him right now? What would you say to that?”

ALL : “NEVER! NEVER”. (*Darkest Hour* 1:43:18 – 1:43:37)

In the dialogue, Winston Churchill is shown asking about the problems he and the country are currently facing the British people, namely to take part in peace negotiations with the nazi in which the negotiations are likely to benefit the nazi or continue to fight even though at the risk that their country may soon face an invasion from Nazi Germany. And the people answered in unison "NEVER". they were prepared to risk whatever might happen instead of having to enter peace talks with the nazi.

In this case, the Ego Winston Churchill tries to find the best answer to the turmoil of the Id and Superego within him, namely what decisions he should take, therefore he asks the outside world's opinion to determine what is best for the problem.

When performing its cognitive and intellectual functions, the ego must take into consideration the incompatible but equally unrealistic demands of the id and the superego. In addition to these two tyrants, the ego must serve a third master—the external world. Thus, the ego constantly tries to reconcile the blind, irrational claims of the id and the superego with the realistic demands of the external world" (Feist 29).

Here the ego plays a role in reconciling the claims of the id and the superego, and on the response from the society, he convinces himself that at that time the Id may be the impetus to continue the war at any risk in the future.

A.3. The Depiction of the Superego in Winston Churchill's

Decision-Making

In making decisions Winston Churchill is also influenced by Superego encouragement. The superego is a personality system that contains values or rules concerning good or bad. It relates to the social environment and has moral values so that it is a control over the impulses of the Id. The following is a depiction of the Superego in Winston Churchill's decision making.

Ironside : We still have a Garrison at Calais. 25 miles to the west.

Winston : Well why didn't you say so?! How many men do we have there?

Ironside : 4,000. More or less.

Winston : **Then have them go east--engage with the German columns moving on Dunkirk. Buy us some time. Draw the Nazi focus away from Dunkirk whilst we execute a maritime evacuation of our forces.**

Ironside--is that possible?

Ironside : It would mean a huge sacrifice. (*Darkest Hour* 50:30- 51:03)

Shown in Decision making Winston mostly tends to lead to the encouragement of the Id. According to Freud in a book entitled *Beyond the pleasure principle* "The superego incorporates the values and morals of society which are learned from one's parents and others. It develops around the age of 3 – 5 years during the phallic stage of psychosexual development"(18). It was explained that the superego was developed on the upbringing of parents and others during childhood, the superego is a demand to do good or moral things. but it was said by

Winston Churchill that he did not receive enough attention and upbringing from his parents, this is shown by the following dialogue:

Winston : My emotions are unbridled.

Winston : A wildness. In the blood. I share it with my father.

Mother also. We lack the gift of temperance.

George VI : Were you close--to your parents?

Winston : My mother was glamorous--but perhaps too widely loved. This draws an eye-brow rise from the King.

Winston : My father--to me was like God-busy

Elsewhere. (*Darkest Hour* 1:04:58 - 1:05:34)

With his lack of education from his parents, he tends to fulfill the desires of the Id/instinct, this is evidenced in his decision to sacrifice 4,000 soldiers in the Calais garrison. Shown making this decision, Winston tends to ignore his conscience to make sacrifices 4000 youths who are in Calais Garrison, he did this to be able to withstand the German attack on the 300,000 troops who were in Dunkirk and also to protect his country.

Winston Churchill was rebellious, courageous, stubborn, and determined. from the beginning, he did not intend to carry out peace negotiations with the German Nazis, but when he faced the fact that his country was getting closer to a German invasion and was under pressure from the people around him, there was a dilemma within Winston Churchill where Winston Churchill's ego had to decide to follow the impulse of Id or Superego.

Winston : - is when Germany has made an unsuccessful attempt to invade this country.

Chamberlain : Unsuccessful?!

Halifax : Then you leave me no other option -

Chamberlain : (cutting him off) Winston--you are refusing to grasp the realities of how precarious our position is! Our entire army is about to be wiped out! Terms! Must! Be struck!

Winston : Anthony?

Winston : **has no choice now.**

Winston : **Then... (pause) Then it seems... (pause)...we have no choice but to at least consider the path of negotiation.** (*Darkest Hour* 1:21:36-1:22:52)

In the dialogue, Winston had a dilemma. Where Id Winston is adamant to defend his will until he puts his country in danger, but on the other hand the Superego also encourages Winston Churchill to listen to suggestions from others and take what others think is the right thing to do, which is to negotiate peace with Germany and avoid his country from Invasion. In the end, Winston reluctantly agreed to peace talks with Germany and Italy after he received many disagreements from other people, this was shown by his difficulty in speaking.

B. The Effects of Winston Churchill Decision Making Toward the Conflict in Darkest Hour

Humans are decision maker creatures (decision-making man), determining a choice from a number of choices. Decision making occurs at all times throughout

human life. Human life is a life that is always filled with decision-making events, but in every decision-making there will always be consequences. "Every decision matters; every decision has consequences that affect ourselves and others"(Klein 37). In the *Darkest Hour* film, Winston Churchill's decision-making will also have consequences that occur in the future, both for him, others, and the country.

George VI : Why not Halifax? I favour Halifax.

Chamberlain : I wanted Halifax. The Lords wanted Halifax. Halifax wanted Halifax.

George VI : Then--then why have I been forced to send for Churchill?

Chamberlain : Because he's the only member of our party who has the support of the Opposition.

George VI : **His record is a litany of catastrophe. Gallipoli, 25,000 dead. The India Policy. Russian Civil War. The Gold Standard. The the the Abdication. And now this Norway 'adventure'. What, eighteen hundred men?**

Chamberlain : One aircraft carrier, two cruisers, seven destroyers and a submarine.

George VI : **Winston lacks judgement.** (Darkest Hour 15:27 – 16:09)

At the beginning of the film, it is shown that the King doesn't like the parliament's decision to appoint Winston Churchill as prime minister, he considers Winston Churchill to lack judgment. This is due to Winston Churchill's poor track record which he described as "is a litany of catastrophe" for past events. "Gallipoli, 25,000 dead. The India Policy. Russian Civil War. The Gold Standard. The the

Abdication. And now this Norway 'adventure'. What, eighteen hundred men?". this distrust caused the relationship between the king and prime minister Winston Churchill to be strained. Coupled with Winston Churchill's temperamental nature made the George feel afraid of him, this is evidenced in the following dialogue:

Winston : I am unwanted. I've never been trusted since the Gallipoli campaign. Unwanted.

George VI : Perhaps--it is because--you scare people.

Winston : Who?!

George VI : You scare me.

Winston : What?! What nonsense!What could be scary about me?

George VI : **One never knows what is going to come out of your mouth next. Something that w-will flatter-or wound.** (*Darkest Hour* 1:04:22 – 1:04:52)

The king said that because of Winston Churchill's uncontrollable nature he could sometimes utter words that might offend others without him realizing it. It is also part of the dominant Id in Winston Churchill. According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, "the id is the personality component made up of unconscious psychic energy that works to satisfy basic urges, needs, and desires"(Anand 21). Because the Id is an unconscious impulse Winston Churchill was often able to say things unintentionally that could offend others, and this also caused a bit of fear in King George VI.

But due to Winston Churchill's stubbornness and courage in making decisions, he changed his opinion of Winston Churchill. the king considered Winston Churchill the right person to fight the cruelty of Adolf Hitler. This is shown in the following dialogue

Winston : Mine? I should like to know it myself. Nations which go down fighting rise again, but those which surrender tamely are finished.

George VI : Belgium?

Winston : Collapsed.

George VI : Norway -

Winston : Holland. France any hour.

George VI : And the mood of parliament?

Winston : Fear. Panic.

George VI : And are you not afraid? At all?

Winston : I am most terribly.

George VI scrutinizes him closely –

Winston : Our defeat in France is the most crushing in the history of the Empire. Support among my party for a campaign of resistance has collapsed. Finally - GEORGE has heard what he has wanted to hear, and so

makes his pledge - He moves to sit next to Winston on the bed

George VI : **You have my support.**

(winston cannot believe his ears).

Winston : Your Majesty?

George VI : **You have my support. (pause) I must confess, I had some reservations about you at-at first. And while some in this country might have dreaded your appointment, none dreaded it like- like Adolph Hitler. Whomever can strike fear into that brute heart is worthy of all our trust. We shall work together. You shall have my support. At any hour. Beat the buggers.** (Darkest Hour 1:32:55 – 1:34:48)

The dialogue shows Winston Churchill who is confused because he was forced to accept the proposal for peace talks with Nazi Germany where this decision was against Winston Churchill's wishes. At that time George VI visited the residence of Winston Churchill to meet him; Winston Churchill explained the condition of the countries in Europe that had collapsed due to the German Nazi invasion and the condition of the parliamentarians who were fear and panic. They planned to carry out peace talks with the Axis, but surprisingly King George VI decided to support Winston Churchill in his continued efforts to fight the forces of Nazi Germany. The king praised Winston Churchill's courage to decide against Nazi Germany, where most of the members of the parliament were afraid of

Winston Churchill's decision. According to George VI, a brutal person like Adolf Hitler must also be fought with someone who also has a brute heart.

From the above problems, it can be seen that at first, the king doubted the decision of the members of parliament for the election of Winston Churchill to be prime minister, because Winston Churchill was deemed unfit to be prime minister for several events that had occurred in the past. But as time passed Winston Churchill was able to change the opinion of the king because of his courage to continue the fight against Nazi Germany and he was also the only person in parliament who dared to do anything to bring his country to victory.

Although he had doubted about his decision whether to continue to fight the Nazis because of pressure from the parliament and the condition of the British being cornered. In the end, he still made up his mind to keep fighting. This decision ended with the British Victory in world war II.

Almost all of the 300,000 troops at Dunkirk were carried home by Winston's civilian fleet. Neville Chamberlain died six months later. Viscount Halifax was soon removed by Winston from the war cabinet and sent to Washington on May 8, five years later, Britain and its allies would declare victory. (*Darkest Hour* 1:59:00-1:59:33)

The narrative shows the effects of several decisions that have been taken by Winston Churchill. Where his decision to halt the Nazi invasion of Dunkirk ultimately succeeded, Winston Churchill managed to bring back 300,000 British troops to their homeland using a civilian fleet. The successful return of these British

soldiers had a positive impact on the morale of the British nation to continue world war II. "Although the battle was a disaster militarily, it sparked positivity in Britain due to the massive amounts of propaganda being pumped into the public's ears and eyes. This created the mentality that even in the dreariest of times Britain would maintain a 'never say die' attitude"(Mussehl 6). until to the evacuation of Dunkirk on 26 May, the British public responded negatively to the war effort because at the time Germany was considered to be very strong. but after this incident raised the morale of the British people and troops until finally England won the war five years later.

Chamberlain: Winston must be removed from office.

Halifax: If we can get him to declare that he refuses to consider a negotiated peace with Germany then perhaps you and I will have grounds to resign.

The party won't stand for that, you're still the chairman for heaven's sake, that will force a vote of "no confidence" in his leadership and he'll be finished.

Chamberlain: And would you agree to be Prime Minister?. (*Darkest Hour* 28:29 -28:51)

The dialogue above shows the emergence of Chamberlain and Halifax's distrust of Winston Churchill's leadership. This happened after Winston Churchill made his inaugural speech to become prime minister of Britain after the resignation of Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill expressed his decision to wage war on Nazi Germany at any cost. This created fear within the parliament that later war

with Nazi Germany would bring disaster to Britain. Chamberlain and Halifax plan to remove Winston Churchill from the prime minister.

This is one of the effects of Winston Churchill's decision to wage war with Nazi Germany at any cost. Where Winston Churchill's bold decision resulted in him being distrusted by British MPs and threatened Winston Churchill's position as prime minister.

Brigadier Nicholson, surrounded by the dead and wounded, reads the dispatch from Churchill - "Your evacuation however—your evacuation will not take place,I repeat ,not take place" grim reading.

He lowers it, stricken, afraid, as he hears...the drone of 50 German bombers rising...coming closer...closer...He looks up into the dark skies..

From the POV of a German bomber, at high altitude - - the circle of smoke comes beneath it, and in the middle of the circle, perfectly targeted far below, the citadel. Into the circle of smoke the bomber drops its payload. The bombs fall on the town, and at last the citadel itself takes a direct hit. it crumbles, and falls...

ecu on: a military dispatch, that reads: calais fallen. numbers of dead or captured uncertain. (*Darkest Hour* 1:16:00-1:17:10)

Winston Churchill's efforts to defend his country resulted in the Calais garrison they were all forced to be left on the battlefield without any evacuation. that night Calais Garrison was said to have fallen with countless deaths and arrests.

Id Winston's wildness leads Ego to reject peace talks with Germany which results in the destruction of Calais Garrison. This was a negative effect of Winston Churchill's decision to sacrifice the Calais garrison to halt the Nazi German invasion of Dunkirk. This decision caused harm to others especially the 4000 Calais garrison soldiers who were left on the front line of the war. They have to accept the fact that there won't be any reinforcements and evacuations coming to pick them.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In the film *Darkest Hour*, Winston Churchill is the main character who plays an important role in every decision-making. This decision-making is analyzed using psychoanalytic theory. In psychoanalytic theory, there are three topographical concepts of meaning in Freud's mind; namely The ego is the coordinated, realistic agent that mediates between the uncoordinated instinctual desires of the id and the critical super-ego. The id is the set of uncoordinated innate desires. These three concepts emerged in Winston Churchill's mind both consciously and unconsciously and influenced Winston Churchill's every decision making. Much of the decision-making in *Darkest Hour* has to do with Winston Churchill's two choices. He had to choose to continue the war at all costs or negotiate peace with Nazi Germany which might cost his country.

In the end, all these decisions will always be accompanied by consequences. "Every decision matters; every decision has consequences that affect ourselves and others" (Klein 37). Where this is a natural thing to happen in human life, where there are decisions taken there will always be consequences that accompany it. And this is shown in every decision Winston Churchill, there will always be consequences for himself and others. this is shown in the film *Darkest Hour* where every decision taken by Winston Churchill will always be accompanied by consequences, as found in this study, there are several consequences that Winston

Churchill got from his decision-making, that is because of his courage to make decisions against Nazi Germany when other parliamentarians were fear and panic change the opinion of King George VI, who initially doubted his leadership, turned to support him. his decision not to carry out peace negotiation and continue the war brought victory to Britain in world war 2. but there were also negative consequences of Winston Churchill's decision-making for himself and others, that is because of his reckless decision he lost parliament's confidence in him and they tried to demote him as prime minister. Winston Churchill decided to save 300,000 British troops from Dunkirk 4000 soldiers who held back the Nazi German attack on the Kalais garrison had to be sacrificed and could not be evacuated

B. Suggestion

Several suggestions can be given to readers based on this study First, the analysis of literary works can be carried out from various new points of view, and using existing theories. For example, this study is an example of analyzing a literary work from a psychoanalytic approach, from the point of view of the main character's decision-making then another study can try to analyze social perspective of this film. Second, the author also recommends others to use further psychological theory in literary works, because in literary works each character has its characteristics and uniqueness, and the uniqueness of each existing character can develop other writers' points of view and create new points of view, in literary works.

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