

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background, statement of problem, research objectives, research significances, and previous study. The background states the problem that is relevant to the topic of research. Because in this study using a descriptive analysis literature method, the problem formulation that shows the main problem in the research is written in accordance with the observations that have been previously observed. The formulation of the problem contains a research question as a background result. the purpose of this research is poured into the research objectives. frame of mind describes the conceptual framework for analyzing and answering research questions. Finally, previous research explains the results of research on several sources that are used as the basis for conducting this research.

1.1 Background of Research

The Lion King film and *Hamlet* Drama are two literary works that take the audience of these works to the Feudal period, where a government still contains a leader called a “King”.

The Lion King was initially titled *'The King of the Jungle'*. However, one of the production teams realized that lions don't live in the jungle, and Disney decided to change the title.. *The Lion King* Film is an American drama adventure film produced by Walt Disney Pictures, written by Jeff Nathanson, and Jon Favreau as director. It is a photorealistic CGI remake of the traditionally animated 1994 film of the same name by Disney. The voice actors are Donald Glover, Seth Rogen, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Billy Eichner, John Oliver, Keegan Michael Key, Beyonce Knowles-Carter, and James Earl. This film tells about the main character named Simba. Simba is a lion cub who has grown up. Since childhood, he was very close to his father. Simba's father, Mufasa, was a benevolent king of the Pridelands kingdom. But when someone close to them wants to take power and wants to become king, Mufasa is killed by Scar with cunning actions. Scar is Mufasa's younger brother, who is also Simba's uncle.

Scar wants to be king in place of Mufasa and Simba. So in an imprecise manner to seize power, Scar staged a coup d'etat closer to finding a plot where Scar would slowly approach the people of the Pridelands, and those who didn't follow his orders would become food for the Hyenas. In *'The Lion King,'* hyenas are depicted as evil beasts. Biologists at the time were not happy. One researcher even sued Disney for defamation. The researchers were not satisfied if the film affected the hyena's reputation. *The Lion King'* is the second Disney animated film to win an award at the Golden Globe for Best Musical and Comedy. 'Beauty and the Beast' is the first. After that, only 'Toy Story 2' managed to win an award at the Golden Globe. The second object of this research is William Shakespeare's *Hamlet Drama* in 1599-1601. This play is one of Shakespeare's most famous tragedies. This tragedy tells of a king who died mysteriously, the wife of a king then married the sister of her late husband named Claudius. Not long after King Hamlet's departure, Claudius ascended the throne as king. The "ghost" King Hamlet asks his son, Hamlet, to find out who killed him and urges Hamlet to avenge him. Hamlet is determined to find out who killed his father and will avenge his father. *The Hamlet Drama* manuscript was published in 1605. Hamlet is a tragedy drama script written around 1599-1601. This play is one of Shakespeare's most famous tragedies. Hamlet is different from other monumental scripts written by Shakespeare, such as Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Mid-Summers Night Dream because Hamlet is a staging script about revenge. This manuscript was written at the end of the 16th century, just when the world of fashion (fashion) reached a turning point and became a 'new world' in a performance. Hamlet, because it is believed to be an extraordinary work compared to the plays here, Shakespeare shows us there is not a single character that is worth debating. It's also a matter of morality about revenge. Although this story is interspersed with stories of battle and murder, Shakespeare can package it neatly so that we are like being carried away in a drama with a plot that is not boring. Hamlet is a staging script about revenge. This manuscript was written at the end of the 16th century when the world of fashion was reaching a turning point and became a 'new world' in a performance. Hamlet is believed to be an

extraordinary work compared to other plays because Shakespeare shows us not a single character worth arguing about. It's also a matter of morality about revenge. Although this story is interspersed with stories of battle and murder, Shakespeare can package it neatly so that we are like being carried away in a drama with a plot that is not boring.

'The Lion King' itself has much in common with Shakespeare's work; *'Hamlet'* became one of the biggest sources of inspiration for animation. Here are the similarities and differences between *'The Lion King'* and *'Hamlet.'* The similarities that exist in the two objects of this research are the *Hamlet* Drama and the *Lion King* Film, namely the first in terms of the main character, Prince Simba is the main character in *'The Lion King.'* He is the son of Mufasa, *The Lion King*. This makes Simba a prince. Meanwhile, from Shakespeare's *'The Tragedy of Hamlet'*, Hamlet is the Prince of Denmark, son of King Hamlet. Simba and Hamlet are just kids and have a suspicious uncle. The second is an evil uncle. In *'The Lion King'*, Simba has an evil uncle named Scar. Scar's jealousy of Mufasa causes his heart to rot and ends with a plot that kills Mufasa. Meanwhile, Hamlet also has an uncle named Claudius. At the beginning of the show, Claudius was already king. Maybe he got the throne by killing his brother like Scar. The third is having a good friend. Simba is told to meet and bestfriend Timon and Pumba, who are ready to entertain Simba. The two friends supported Simba in difficult times and taught him how to enjoy life. Hamlet also has a similar friend named Horatio. Even though Horatio didn't have as big an impact as Timon and Pumbaa, he still helped Hamlet on several occasions. The fourth is that the main character has the same love story, Simba has feelings for Nala. The two have been friends since childhood, but these feelings only develop after they grow up. Hamlet also has a love story with Ophelia. There are many controversies about whether he really loves Ophelia or is just taking advantage of her. However, just like Nala, Ophelia is the only woman in Hamlet's life. Fifth, the main character's father appears as a spirit, both King Mufasa and King Hamlet, both of whom were killed by their brothers who wanted to seize the royal throne. Although in Hamlet's case, that is a little less clear. However,

Hamlet sees his father's ghost, who claims to have been killed by Claudius, and urges Hamlet to avenge Claudius. Meanwhile, Simba saw the figure of Mufasa in the stars. In the scene, Mufasa tells Simba that he deserves to be king in the Circle of Life. Sixth, the main character is sent into exile. Scar convinces Simba to run away after Mufasa is killed and spends time with Timon and Pumba. Claudius also did the same. He convinced Hamlet to go to England. Seventh, the main character fights with his uncle; in *'The Lion King,'* Simba defeats Scar when the fight between the two ends with Scar being killed by a hyena. Hamlet also fought his uncle with a sword and poisoned wine; managed to vent his father's revenge.

A coup is a seizure of power (government) by force. An act of reversing power against someone authorized in power by illegal means for "taking over", "overthrowing of power". Starting from someone's desire to seize or take over power, there was a coup between two parties who wanted a power. Coup comes from the French coup d'État or abbreviated as "coup" which means attack or blow the country. Quoting from Wiktionary, Coup d'etat literally means a blow to a country (a sudden blow or strike to a state). According to the KBBI, a coup is a seizure of authority (government) by force. Coup is conducting a seizure of authority by force and illegally. According to Political Scientist Samuel P. Huntington, he identified that the takeover of power is a fundamental technique of a coup in which if there is a dismissal and a seizure of state power holders, there will be resistance to the coup movement. It is the same when the author compares two different objects, between *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama. Films and dramas both have scripts that were written and made by the creators which will later be delivered by the cast. When comparing two different objects, both *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama have the same storyline, which is about the coup. In the storyline, the main character's way in each object has its own way of seizing authority, but once it has the same goal of ending the story, which is to get rid of the cunning king and the main character who will become the king at the end of the story.

This happened when the animated *The Lion King* film premiered in the cinema at the end of July 2019, the author watch a film called *The Lion King*, the latest animated version, directed by Jon Favreau and produced in 2019. After finishing watching the film *The Lion King*, the writer immediately remembered the *Hamlet* drama script by the legendary British writer William Shakespeare and realized that there were similarities between the two literary works. From a cultural perspective, the two literary works are cross-cultural in author opinion similar. The author remembers the *Hamlet* drama , because when the author was in fourth semester, the author studied Hamlet's drama story in the course Introduction to Drama and the rest of the Hamlet book that author read was a book published by Nuansa Cendekia, Printed 1, in April 2016. The author like films which is a musical drama genre especially like a story about a kingdom. Therefore, when the author realized there were similarities between *The Lion King* film and *Hamlet* drama, the author was interested in trying to research both of them because even though these two literary works have different roles that play between animals and humans, but in two kingdoms with different backgrounds, cultures, also this role but has one common thread in the two literary works.

In this paper the author chooses a literary work in the form of a film entitled *The Lion King*, the latest animation directed by Jon Favreau (2019), with literary works in the form of a drama script entitled *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare (1599-1601), a book which the author use as a references book by Markup XML-Jon Bosak entitled *Hamlet*, because these two works have the same storyline as fighting for the throne of the kingdom or what we know as the coup d'etat.

Lion King film and *Hamlet* Drama are one of the films based on the coup theory with the supervision of the royal system which should have been carried out well in the storyline of the two literary works. However, the monarchy that occurred in *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama was actually a conflict that occurred in the storyline. In the *Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama, the main characters in both literature works, Simba and Hamlet try to seize the royal

throne which should have been pinned to the two main characters, Simba and Hamlet. So from that, there was a coup which made this research use Antonio Gramsci's hegemony theory to focus on the problem point, namely how the coup happened which was seen from the side of hegemony after colonialism from Antonio Gramsci.

The topic that the author chose to compare *The Lion King* film and a literary work in the form of a play by William Shakespeare entitled *Hamlet*, is to find out what kind of coup d'état happened in the two works. Because in the contents of the story, the main characters are both fighting for the throne of the kingdom which is being controlled by their own uncle. .Therefore, by using the By using Antonio Gramsci's hegemony theory approach, Gramsci's view of hegemony is a form of criticism of the Marxist theory put forward by Karl Marx. Hegemony is defined as a chain of victories obtained through frontal struggles for hegemony, and this has the aim of being seen to have the impression of being beneficial to everyone, even though the benefits are more beneficial for the dominant ruler, the author can focus more on the topic to be studied on both objects. On the basis of a comparison of two different coups, but having the same ultimate goal, the hegemony that can be seen in the movie *The Lion King* and in the *Hamlet* Drama in seizing power, namely when their uncles of the two main characters named Scar and Claudius have tried everything they can to spread slander and hatred aimed at Simba and Hamlet as the main characters in the two objects in this study. By using the theory of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci in this study, this study will compare the overthrow of power that occurs over the two objects of this study seen from the frontal hegemony captured. Knowing that a comparative literary work has a very broad scope even though the two works have different places, cultures and actors. According to (halik, 2013) asserts Remak's statement that in its broadest scope, comparative literature should also be able to reach non-literary "texts", such as film, music, photography, painting, and so on. Here it can be concluded that the topic the author brought up and connected with Budiman's opinion (2005, 9) is that the objects the author chose were drama and film scripts (non-literary texts) which discussed the depiction of

coup d'état that occurred in *The Lion King* film and *Hamlet* drama . The similarity of the storyline and the situation that occurred in *The Lion King* film and *Hamlet* drama still have different backgrounds. How in these two literary works the coup d'état occurred with each main character in it facing the coup d'état enmity in a different way, also supported by the roles of different figures, namely animals and humans. According to Budiman (2009, 9) which suggests the method that the method of reading the two types of text of different species is needed. Also, as mentioned by Budiman (2005: 7) that emphasizes in a simple and minimalist manner, Bassnett argues that the two texts being compared are not necessarily literary texts, but there are also many comparative studies of literary texts with non-literary texts. The confusion of the film *The Lion King* imitating the *Hamlet* drama has been widely discussed. because the storyline of *The Lion King* has similarities with *Hamlet* Drama, there are nine similarities, namely;

The main character is the king, Simba is the main character in Disney's *The Lion King*. he was the son of Mufasa, the lion king, who made Simba a prince. Hamlet, from Shakespeare's *The Tragedy of Hamlet*, Prince of Denmark is the son of the late King Hamlet, which makes him a prince as well. The two princes were only sons and had no siblings.

Both have a shady uncle, In *The Lion King*, Simba has an evil uncle named Scar. Scar is jealous of his brother, Mufasa, and wants to be king. Scar ends up killing his brother to get what he wants. Hamlet also has an uncle, Claudius. At the start of the play, Claudius is already king, perhaps by killing his brother.

Close male friendship, In *The Lion King*, Simba develops a deep friendship with the ever-entertaining Timone and Pumbaa. The two best friends supported him when he was alone and in exile. They taught him how to enjoy life. Hamlet has a college friend, Horatio. Although Horatio does not have as much influence on Hamlet as Timone and Pumbaa on Simba, he helps Hamlet on several occasions and can be considered a true friend. Hamlet also has two more peripheral friends, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, from university. However,

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern quickly lost Hamlet's confidence when he realized they were spying on Claudius.

One of the love flowers, Simba has a love flower named Nala. Simba and Nala have been friends since childhood, but romance blossoms when they meet again as adults. Hamlet also has a girlfriend named Ophelia. There is a lot of controversy about whether he really loves her or is just taking advantage of her, but she is the only young woman in his life.

Both their fathers died, King Mufasa and King Hamlet died. Mufasa was killed by his brother who usurped his throne. In the case of Hamlet, the events are a little less clear. Hamlet sees the ghost of King Hamlet who claims to have been killed by Claudius, but it's also possible that Hamlet is slowly going crazy during the game and he sees something. Most interpretations assume the ghost was real and his father murdered, but that has never been definitively resolved.

Both fathers reappear as ghosts, Mufasa and Hamlet both appear after death. Mufasa appeared to Simba in the stars and told him to take his rightful place as king in the circle of life. Hamlet's father appears as a ghost and urges Hamlet to take revenge on his uncle.

The two fight with their uncle and seek revenge, Simba fights Scar, who is eventually killed by the hyenas. Hamlet kills his uncle with a sword and poisoned wine.

Internal struggles, In *The Lion King*, Simba must learn to step up and take over his position as king instead of running away from his past. Hamlet had overcome his doubts. He ultimately chose to kill his uncle (a struggle that took place in the famous "to be or not to be" soliloquy).

Sent into exile, Simba is convinced by Scar to flee after his father's murder and spends a long time growing up with Timone and Pumbaa in exile. Claudius also convinces Hamlet to go and travel to England, where he survives a pirate attack.

However, the film *The Lion King* and *Hamlet* drama also have different storylines, this makes *The Lion King* film have a different view from people who

judge that the film *The Lion King* plagiarizes *Hamlet* Drama, the six differences are;

Simba was a child when his father died, while Hamlet was an adult, Simba was a child when his father died, while Hamlet was probably around 30 years old. There is some debate about Hamlet's age in the drama as he is often vaguely said to be very young, but his age is explicitly stated in Act V, Scene 1. In lines 147-149 the gravedigger says that he has held his position since the Hamlet King defeated Fortinbras, then on lines 152-153 he explained that this was the same day as Prince Hamlet's birthday. Finally in lines 166-167 he states that he has served for 30 years. So, if he started on the day Hamlet was born and has served for 30 years, the Prince Hamlet must be 30 years old.

Simba's story is a happy one, Simba was sad when his father died, but spent most of his time growing up happily, "Hakuna Matata" (♫ it means "don't worry") lifestyle with Timone and Pumbaa.

Hamlet, on the other hand, suffers from depression and commits suicide for most of his story, possibly with bouts of madness.

Hamlet has a tragic ending, In *The Lion King*, only two characters, Mufasa and Scar, die. The rest live happily ever after after the circle of life is restored together with the rightful king. Simba and Nala even got married and had children.

In *Hamlet*, most of the characters, including all the main characters, die.

Simba gets moral guidance, Simba has moral guides like Zazu and Rafiki to help him make good decisions. Hamlet does not receive any moral guidance, except for the ghost's call for revenge, which is perhaps only imaginary and deeply immoral.

Sarabi never remarried, Simba's mother, Sarabi, and Scar did not marry after Mufasa's death. Uncle Hamlet did marry Hamlet's mother.

The number of minor characters is different, Hamlet includes plot-relevant "extra" characters who play minor roles. For example, Hamlet kills Ophelia's father, Polonius, and fights her brother, Laertes. This is a landmark event in a drama like no other in *The Lion King*.

Hamlet is a 1990 drama film based on the tragic play of the same name, written by William Shakespeare. On the other hand *The Lion King* is a musical animated film. Walt Disney Pictures released the film in 1994. As a Hamlet film, *The Lion King* was also influenced by Shakespeare's play Hamlet. Both films tell about revenge for the death of a loved family member but in different ways.

The idea of revenge has long been in our human nature. It is our instinct to take back someone who has been hurt. Currently, there are many literary works that use the theme of revenge, but the way of presentation depends on other characters.

Remember who you are. Remember..Remember..." (*The Lion King*, film). Mufasa didn't tell Simba the truth that Scar had killed him. He didn't tell her directly what he was doing, but indirectly; to take back the kingdom and to restore the peace that once was. Simba is very similar to Hamlet. They were both sons of the king who was wrongfully murdered. The two of them postponed their revenge. Hamlet does this consciously while Simba runs away from his problems rather than confronting them. He ran away because Scar said, "run Simba, and never come back" (*The Lion King*, film) and it was his fault that his father had died. Simba believed in Scar. Simba runs into the forest believing that no one wants him after what he has done. What Simba doesn't know is that Scar had ordered the Hyenas to kill Simba while he was fleeing into the forest but the Hyenas didn't finish their work due to laziness. This shows similarities to Hamlet as Claudius also ordered the king of England to kill Hamlet while he was exiled to England, but that did not go according to plan.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of problem can be formulated into the research questions as follows:

1. What are the main factors that cause *Hamlet* and *The Lion King's* main characters to be involved in a coup?

2. How is the government system applied in *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the questions above, the object of research in the form of *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama aims to :

1. To find out the cause of the coup that occurred in *The Lion King* film and *Hamlet* drama.
2. To find out what was done and what the ultimate goal of the two objects in *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama with the government system applied at that time.

1.4 Research Significance

This research provides a lot of knowledge for readers to increase understanding of what caused a coup, about what a monarchy system is, and how hegemony theory is applied to a problem, and the significance of this research is divided into 2, namely as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research can be used as a reference for writers who will conduct comparative literature research which focuses on character approach studies. This study is also a reference for authors who will analyze the same research.

2. Practically

The results of this study can be used as a source for other writers who will develop more deeply about comparative literary studies, also be able to find out how to compare two different main characters in studying a theme in various objects, and make it easier to get themed films by studying the main characters.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

By using Antonio Gramsci's hegemony theory approach, Gramsci's view of hegemony is a form of criticism of the Marxism theory put forward by Karl Marx. Hegemony is defined as a chain of victories obtained through frontal

struggles for hegemony, and this has the aim of being seen to have the impression of being beneficial to everyone, even though the benefits are more beneficial for the dominant ruler, the writer will be more significant in comparing the coup d'etat that will be studied by the author. This aims to determine the coup d'etat that occurred in *The Lion King* film and *Hamlet drama* which will be analyzed through the main characters. There are many themes in these two works, but the big theme that will be examined in this research is the coup d'etat that occurs which happens in *The Lion King* Film and *Hamlet* Drama is apply hegemony as a system of government.

In comparing *The Lion King* film which was released on 19 July 2019 directed by Jon Favreau and *Hamlet* Drama written by Shakespeare in 1599, the writer used moviescript by JH Wiki Transcript and drama manuscript by Markup XML-Jon Bosak to compare how coup d'etat happens by Hegemoni side from Antonio Gramsci approach theory.

1.6 Previous Study

“Kekuasaan Dalam Novel Ini Kali Tak Ada Yang Mencari Cinta Karya Sergius Sutanto (Antonio Gramsci Hegemony Approach)” by Irnawati (2019). This previous study is taken by the researcher, because in her journal is related to the object of this research. In this study, the explanation of her undergraduate thesis becomes the differences between this research where her research tells about describe the hegemony of the ruling class and the elements that influence the attainment of the hegemony of the ruling class found in Sergius Sutanto's novel *Ini Kali Tak Ada yang Untuk Cinta*. The data in this study are texts in the form of words or sentences of the hegemony of the ruling class and elements that influence the attainment of the hegemony of the ruling class contained in Sergius' novel, *Ini Kali Tak Ada yang Untuk Cinta*. Sutanto. Data collection techniques in this study were reading and note-taking techniques. The similarity viewpoint of Gramsci's study of hegemony centered on the problem of the oppression public awareness by state. The relationship between the state and the people is the entry point for hegemony power, where people's lives through colonialism by the ruler.

The second previous study is an undergraduate thesis of an *Analysis of the Themes of the Struggle for Power in Gajah Mada Novel: Tahta Dan Angkara Karya Langit Kresna Hariadi Dan Implikasinya* by Nursyahrifah, Adinda Putri (2016) who analyzes. This previous study is taken by the researcher, because in her journal is related to the object of this research. In this study. The explanation of her undergraduate thesis becomes the differences between this research where her research tells about the struggle for power, it is caused by a hereditary monarchy system in which case the heir to the throne is a woman who is bound by the rules of obedience to her husband even though her degree is lower and behind the husbands there are parties who want to take personal advantage of the throne so that they perform methods ways such as sabotage, murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, to a coup to gain power.

The third previous study is an undergraduate thesis of *Formations And Deep Ideological Negotiation In Tikus Shortstory by Indra Tranggono Based on Gramsci's Hegemony Perspective* by Rokhmansyah, Alfian (2019). This previous study is taken by the researcher, because in his journal is related to the object of this research. The explanation of his undergraduate thesis becomes the differences between this research where his research tells about a analyzed about Village figures are subaltern who obey the authorities, but as for the community who are against the authorities, depending on the perspective of each community.

The fourth previous study is the journal of *Factors Influencing The Occurrence Of Military Coups D'Etat In Latin America* by Egil Fossum (1967). This previous study is taken by the researcher, because in his journal is related to the object of this research. The explanation of his journal becomes the differences between this research where his journal tells about a social science approach would reject the idea of a random coup. This journal is come from International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

The last previous study is the journal of *The Operation Of Hegemony In A Dystopian Society In Lauren Oliver's Delirium* by Bangkit Sandy Pratama, Ikhwan Setiawan, Hat Pujiati (2017). This previous study is taken by the

researcher ,because in his journal is related to the object of this research. The explanation of their journal becomes the differences between this research where their journal presents the elaboration on how hegemony works in a dystopian society which is influenced by the theme of physical-moral destruction, the embodiment of fear and the set of ultimate rules. And the similarity between this research and their journal its about use same theory namely Antonio Gramsci. This Journal is come from Publika Budaya, Universitas Negeri Jember.

