



**IDEOLOGY OF CULTURE AND POWER AS REFLECTED BY ROBERT THE
BRUCE IN MEL GIBSON'S *BRAVEHEART***

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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PAGE APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the advisor on 10 August 2015 to be examined by the board of examiners.

Advisor,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a vertical line on the left and several loops and curves on the right, resembling a stylized 'R' or 'B'.

Muhammad Rifqi, S.S., M.Pd.

IDEOLOGY OF CULTURE AND POWER AS REFLECTED BY ROBERT THE BRUCE IN MEL GIBSON'S *BRAVEHEART*

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled Ideology of Culture and Power as Reflected by Robert the Bruce in Mel Gibson's Braveheart. It analyzes the film called Mel Gibson's Braveheart. The story is about the hesitation of Robert the Bruce of where his ideology belongs to so he was in either both side, England and Scotland. Robert the Bruce starred the peripheral character. The analysis began by describing peripheral character, conflict experienced by the peripheral character, setting and the ideology of Bruce as the peripheral character. The structural approach was applied to describe and scrutinize the structural elements, such as character and characterization, conflict and setting. Meanwhile, the new historicism approach was used to analyze Bruce's ideology. After analyzing the film, the results show that Bruce is described as a dynamic or developing character. He undergoes changing in the course of the story so that his character was different at the end of the story. In the beginning, he is described as the son of Scotland's noble, wise, susceptible person. He changed after Wallace received his death sentence. Robert the Bruce experiences two kinds of conflict; they are internal and external conflicts. He experiences internal conflict when he betrayed Wallace and he felt guilty. Bruce's external conflicts are Bruce against Wallace, Craig and his father. The story is taken place in Scotland and Edinburgh in 1314 when the prima noctes was granted by the king of England for the scots. The setting of environment is upper society in Scotland. Actually, Bruce is from upper class society, he is a noble. He ruled Scotland and he would become the king of Scotland. However, there is also commoners that is the lower class society. Finally, as the character developed, Bruce's character turned out to be more nationalist. Wallace's ideology is what Bruce took after. Then, it changed Bruce's character. This happened due to his betrayal that finally sent Wallace to his grave.

Keywords: *Braveheart, ideology, new historicism, noble, Robert the Bruce.*

INTRODUCTION

In general, literature means everything written or usage languages in written form. Literature, in the beginning, comes from Latin, which is called "Litteratura". The origin of this word is used in language and poem, which comes from Greek's "grammatika". Literature is a creation of human's instinct that expresses the idea, view, experience, believe, feeling, spirit, in a concrete form through a medium of language.

A literary work has relation between expression and idea. It means that a literary work has a strong relation with human being and feelings. This relation

expresses the life aspects. The literary works reflect the reality and human's life complexity. According to Semi (1993:8) "literary works have two important aspects; they are substance and form. The substance is human or the author's life experience and the form is everything about the way the author tells the story, including the language he uses". Literary works are not only about the human's expression but also about how the author expresses his feelings. Beside that people will also be looking at how the authors do this by making use of the variety of literary techniques and elements available to them.

Commodity of literatures for instance novels, short stories, play, poems and films are now sold out and consumed. People are well entertained by them as today's rapidly evolving literatures. As it goes, today's literatures create new criticisms to the works. There are parts of literary works and one of the parts that is going to be analyzed in this thesis is ideology. The word 'ideology' was coined by Count Destuitt de Tracy (1754-1836) in the late 18th Century to define the science of ideas. Carter and Nash (1990:20-21) explains that:

Ideology has been taken to mean several things but it can be understood in two main senses. The first is that of a classical Marxist conception of ideology as false consciousness, in which ideology is a distorted image of the real network of inequality and asymmetrical power relations which exist in societies. The second sense is that of ideology as a socially and politically dominant set of values and beliefs which are not out there but are constructed in all texts especially in and through language. All literature is ideological in that language and ideology are joining together. Language itself is the carrier of ideology. As the result, Stephens (1992:8) concludes a narrative without ideology is unthinkable: ideology is formulated in and by language, meanings within language are socially determined, and narratives are constructed out of language.

The ideology influences the authors in make their literary work. It can be seen in Shakespeare work such as Henry I-IV. It is influenced by Victorian war era. This war happens because Henry has doctrine by the preceded to get hegemony and power in Great Britain. It is obvious that Shakeaspere uses ideology to create the story and make the story more interesting. Moreover, it will maintain his intention or goal in his writing. Literature can be used as the weapon in the class struggle. If the author is not on side, he is either an open defender of the enemy or else he is giving aid he is giving aid and comfort to that enemy.

This research analyzed the ideology in the literary works, in this case *Braveheart* movie. This film shows the ideology of the main character, William Wallace stared by Mell Gibson and the peripheral character stared by Robert Bruce. Both of these characters have a different ideology. Wallace's ideology is nationalism and he does not care with political issue that happened at that time because his desire is freedom. On the other hand, Bruce's ideology is power. He wants to become a King of Scotland, because he has been doctriined by his father, the King and the counselor. He is also considered as a leader candidate to substitute King's death. *Braveheart* is movie which is shown the history of Scotland and England war. It is stared by Mel Gibson, Angus McFayden, Patrick

McGoohan, Brendan Gleeson, and more Scottish and European artists. This film is written as a screen play by Randal Wallace which tells about William Wallace, one of Scotland's greatest national heroes, and is set in the 13th century.

This movie not only has the main character but also the peripheral character. The writer is interested in the peripheral character. Robert Bruce, the leading contender of the ruling clan of the Scottish nobles performs an interesting characteristic in winning the Scotland's freedom. He is the peripheral character that also as important as Wallace. He is the representative for England and Scotland. For the first time, he helps Wallace. They also win the war together. Unfortunately, his doctrine forces him to be the King of Scotland. As the result, he makes an agreement with England to conquer Wallace. Furthermore, Robert realizes that he makes a big mistake. In the end of the story, he leads Scotland rebellion against England again. This story is based on the history. On the other hand, this story becomes movie industry, so there are some dramatization and more romance to make it more interesting.

This research focused on Robert the Bruce as the peripheral character since he has a big part in creating conflict. Besides, he becomes the narrator. He tells the history about the great inspiration, William Wallace. Robert character is also challenging. He shifts his ideological from power to be nationalism by continuing Wallace as the rebellion leader. This study shows that the leader should be wise and neutral in the face problem. The ideological must be for the citizen, not for getting power. However, this study will use new historicism approach to analyze the ideological changing of Robert Bruce. The new historicism is chosen because this approach uses to analyze the contextual of the story.

Perrine (1993: 66) says that reading for character is more difficult than reading for plot, for character is much more complex, variable, and ambiguous. Anyone can repeat what person has done in a story, but considerable skill may be needed to describe what a person is. Character itself is always followed with characterization. Characterization is wider than character because it includes the following problems: who the character is and how the description in a story so that the readers know about it distinctly. Holman (1980: 75) defines that characterization is the creation of these imaginary person, so that they exist for the readers as real within the limits of the fiction. According to Sudjiman (1990: 61) characterization is the composition of characters convincingly, so as if the readers are faced with real creatures. The reader has a nature tendency in identifying characters. They will hate antagonist and on the contrary, they will be sympathetic with protagonist. Characterization uses some ways; the character of an actor can be classified into: his action, his statement, his physical appearance, and what he said or through other about himself.

Character and characterization are two important elements in a literary work. If there is no character, the story will not attractive. It gives color in a story to be more attractive. In good fictions all characters are characterized fully enough to justify their role in the story and make them convincing. Perrine

(1993: 67) states that characterization is the way the writer describes that character (the personality of the character). According to Nurgiyantoro in *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (2002: 166), characterization consists of who is the story character, and how the character's position as the character is described in the story, with the result that can give clear explanation to the readers. Conflict in a literary work can be the centre of a story. Conflict, which becomes the basis of the plot, is the conflict of the protagonist. This situation and condition arouse some events on the story and make the story alive. Usually the central of the theme of a story is a conflict and how to solve or to end that conflict.

Wellek and Warren (1989: 85) say that conflict is; "something dramatic referring to a struggle between two powers and caused action and reaction". It can be assumed that conflict is something which is dramatic referring to the fight between two balance powers and it has meaning about counter attacks. Based on the category, Stanton (1965: 16) divides conflict into:

- a. External conflict: a conflict between a figure and other figures or his or her environment.
- b. Internal conflict: a conflict within a figure of a story.

Stanton says that external conflict, which happens between characters with something outside his body, for example: nature environment and human environment. While internal conflict is a conflict that happens inside the heart or the body of the actor.

In literary work, setting is one of the essential materials that construct a story. Defining the term setting can be started at recognizing where and when the actions of the character occur. The basic definition about setting is the circumstances which the actions of the story take place. Meyer (1990:170) believes that: setting is the context in which the action of the story occurs. The major elements of setting are time, place, and social environment that frame the characters act. In most stories, they also serve as more than background and furnishings. If we are sensitive to the context provided by setting, we are better to understand the influence to the behavior of the characters and the significance of their action.

Setting is the locale and time of a story. The setting is often a real place, but may be a fictitious city or country within our own world; a different planet; or an alternate universe, which may or may not have similarities with our own universe. Sometimes setting is referred to as milieu, to include a context (such as society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story.

New historicism is one of theoretical approach in analyzing literary work. It shares a great deal about the critical or theoretical practice of cultural materialism. It was created in the study of Renaissance English literature. It explains about both methods and purposes from Marxism and Post-Structuralism and give awareness to the production of ideologies and political systems. New Historicism introduced around late 1970's and early 80's. It is different with the traditional biographical historicism. New historicists are mainly influenced by French philosopher Michel Foucault and American cultural anthropologist Clifford Geertz. In Britain, corresponding theories were set by Cultural

Materialists like Catherine Belsey, Jonathan Dollimore, Alan Sinfield and Peter Stallybrass, who are influenced by cultural theorist Raymond Williams and also Michel Foucault. The main difference between new historicism and cultural materialism is their point of departure. New historicism appeared in the United States as a reaction against literary formalism. Cultural materialism, on the other hand, was powered by a reaction against traditional understanding of literary history in England. Later, these reactions were blended in the criticism and theory of both movements.

Ferguson (2000:1) states “literature was seen as a (mimetic) reflection of the historical world in which it was produced. Further, history was viewed as stable, linear, and recoverable—a narrative of fact.” In addition, New Historicism’s difference with the other critical theories is the integration and consideration of culture, social, politic, and anthropologic discourses. Power is one part of new historicism.

Ideology is one aspect in literary, culture and study of film. Bill (1985:93) said that film studies on ideology are playing important roles on indicating local culture, improving transnational relationship, and incarnating specific political attitudes and goals. It means that ideology in the film can show the cultural, relationship and political views. According to wahshington.edu, the significance of ideology for film studies is related with whether or not a film (consciously or unconsciously) promotes or shows dominant ideology, and how the discourse of classical Hollywood cinema, including its formalist features, transmits ideology.

The body of ideology reflects the social needs and aspirations of an individual, a group, a class, or a culture. Pearson and Simpson (2001: 231-237) states that ideology is a system of ideas, opinions or viewpoints. It is an important work of meaning production in the film. It can be concluded that ideology is very important in the movie production as the system for showing the ideas, opinions or point of view of the movie itself. Furthermore, Pearson and Simpson (2001: 231-237) adds that Film tries to explain the meaning of ideology by using its characteristic narrative techniques and rhetorical devices. Film is a way of meaning production as the counterpart culture product belongs to the area of social ideology. Film uses images, discourses, symbols, myths, and narrative to reflect social practices, ideology, ideas, values, customs, moral and law in contemporary society.

RESEARCH METHOD

Source of Data

The writer took the main data from the movie Mel Gibson’s *Braveheart*. This movie was produced by Paramount. It released on August 29th, 1990. It was downloaded from www.indowebster.com.

Units of Analysis

This study focused on the intrinsic elements especially on peripheral character, conflict and setting in Mel Gibson’s *Braveheart*. In addition, this study also used the extrinsic element; that is ideology of culture and power.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

To collect the data, the writer applied some steps. First, the writer found some movies as the references. Then, he chose a movie entitled *Braveheart* and directed by Mel Gibson. After that, he downloaded the movie. After getting the movie, the writer watched the movie. He watched the movie more than two times. It was intended to get more understanding about the story. The next step, the writer read the English subtitle of *Braveheart*. It was done to re-check the subtitle and the scene. After reading the English subtitle of *Braveheart*, the writer identified the character and characterization of the peripheral character, conflicts and settings. Besides, he also identified the ideology of the peripheral character based on the unit of analysis. The last step, the writer classified the data based on the unit of analysis. This classification as the data of the analysis.

Then, the writer applied some steps of analyzing the data. First, collect the data related with the unit of analysis. Second, library studying concerning the chosen approach. Third, analyzing the data. The last, drawing conclusion.

DISCUSSION

The General Description of Robert the Bruce

1. The son of Scotland's noble

Robert the Bruce was the son of Scotland's noble. He was the young leader of the noble. He was also handsome. All Scotland's nobles believed that he was a good leader and could bring betterment for Scotland. He showed that he was clever and had power. He was also brave. It could be seen from the quotation below:

Excerpt 1:

(Data no.: 1)

Context: INT. EDINBURGH CASTLE – DAY

00:20:04,412 --> 00:20:08,582

The nobles are gathered around a huge table. They rise at the entrance of young **ROBERT THE BRUCE, a handsome young man, full of intelligence and power.**

Excerpt 2:

(Data no.: 2)

Context: The noble has meeting in Edinburgh to talk about Longshank regulation and Scotland.

00:20:09,125 --> 00:20:16,965

Among these was **Robert, the 17th Earl of Bruce, a leading contender for the crown of Scotland.** Robert strides to his seat in the center of the table, and the others settle in respectfully. **MORNAY, another young warrior, gives him a bow, as does CRAIG, a grizzled noble.**

From the quotation above, it is seen that Robert the Bruce was an intelligence person and has a power. Everybody gives respect to him. The other nobles gave bows if they met him to show their respect. He became the leader of all nobles in Scotland.

2. Wise

The second trait of Robert the Bruce is wise. As the leader of Scottish noble, he plans everything to achieve their will. He is the candidate to be a

Scotland King. However, he always says that he represents Scotland and also the all nobles there. So, he becomes creator for all plans of the nobles to get hegemony and power in Scotland. He likes the diplomatic way rather than war. So, he has close relationship wiith Longshank. The evidences can be seen as follows:

Excerpt 3:

(Data no.: 3)

Context: The nobles are talking about supporting Longshank and they think about strategies to get power and hegemony.

00:20:31,480 --> 00:20:42,073

...

ROBERT

It is too soon to step out alone. My father believes we must lull **Longshanks** into confidence, by neither supporting his decree nor opposing it.

CRAIG

A wise plan. And how is your father? We have missed him at the council.

ROBERT

He strained his leg so that it pains him to ride. But he sends his greetings -- and says that ***I speak for all the Bruces. And for Scotland.***

The quotation above shows that Robert made a diplomatic relationship with Longshank. He spoke for his absent father and for Scotland. Robert accepted his father's point that to charge off like Wallace was not the way the Bruces could survive against Longshanks. He also did not commit not to war with the commoners. He believed that nobles were important people in Scotland because they had more power rather than the other part of society there.

3. Susceptible person

The next character of Bruce is susceptible person. Shortly, after he informed his father, who was leading a reclusive life in Edinburgh Castle, of Wallace's rebellion. And although Robert subconsciously wished to join Wallace, he accepted his father's observation. He allowed his father to control his life, to control the way the nobility thought, and ultimately to control Scotland's future.

Excerpt 4:

(Data no.: 4)

Context: Robert and his father talks about William Wallace who rebel to England. They also talk about the characteristic of nobel that easy to compromise.

00:30:44,112 --> 01:35:26,797

THE BRUCE'S FATHER

You will embrace this rebellion...

4. Nationalist

In the story, Bruce changed his personality. When, Longshanks chose to expand Scotland; English Lords chose to move to Scotland to avail them of the Right of Prima Noctes. However, the Bruce first chose to follow his father's advice to play along with Longshanks, and then they would be seeing the devastating results. He finally chose to follow his own conscience. The Scottish

nobles chose protecting their own status over their obligation to the commoners.

Excerpt 5:

(Data no.: 11)

Context: Robert talks with his father about Wallace's plan to unite Scotland to against England.

01:18:44,159 --> 01:18:45,868

THE BRUCE'S FATHER

You said yourself, *the nobles will not support Wallace*. So how does it help us to join the side that is slaughtered?

ROBERT

I gave him my word.

In the end, Bruce changed his ideology from want to get hegemony and power into nationalism. He wanted to make Scotland unite and got freedom. He became leader not only for nobles but also for the commoners.

Excerpt 6:

(Data no.: 21)

Context: Robert commands Scots to against England.

02:28:57,711 --> 02:29:56,018

ROBERT THE BRUCE

You have bled with Wallace! Now bleed with me!

SCOTS

Wal-lace! Wal-lace! Wal-lace!

WALLACE VOICE

In the year of our Lord, 1314, patriots of Scotland, starving and outnumbered, charged the fields of Bannockburn. They fought like warrior poets.

They fought like Scotsmen, and won their freedom.

Inspired by Wallace, Robert was tempted to charge off and fight as Wallace did. After William's knighting, the seduction of William's words was written all over Robert's face. He realized that in order to Scotland got its independence from England, the clans must become united and it would be costing many lives in the process.

Conflicts Experienced by Robert the Bruce in Mel Gibson's *Braveheart*

There are two conflict experienced by Robert the Bruce in the story: internal and external conflict. The explanations are:

1. Robert the Bruce against himself as the internal conflict

The conflict between Bruce against himself starts when he betrayed Wallace. In the battlefield, he attacked Wallace. However, Wallace could open his mask and suddenly he got surprised because the man was Bruce. Furthermore, Bruce realized that he did something wrong. There was a big problem. He thought whether or not he helped Wallace to get freedom. On the other hand, his father asked him to become a king of Scotland. So, they could get power and hegemony.

Excerpt 7:

(Data no.: 13)

Context: Bruce's father talks to Bruce and tries to approach him to follow his desire.

01:35:44,880 --> 01:38:45,906

ROBERT

Lands, titles, men, power, nothing.

ROBERT'S FATHER

Nothing?

ROBERT

I have nothing. Men fight for me, because if they do not, I throw them off my land and I starve their wives and their children. Those men who bled the ground red at Falkirk, they fought for William Wallace, and he fights for something that I've never had. And I took it from him when I betrayed him and I saw it in his face on the battlefield, and it's tearing me apart.

The quotation above shows that Bruce felt guilty after he saw Wallace's face. Once Robert saw for himself the suffering his betrayal at Falkirk causes, not only to William but also to families of the Scots who died, he started for becoming the man of moral strength and righteousness that William knew him to be.

2. Robert the Bruce against Wallace as the external conflict

This conflict started when Wallace was angry that all nobles did not attack England. He felt disappointed. However, Bruce did not want to declare war. He wanted to use diplomatic way by supporting Longshank. However, Wallace believed that only Bruce can make the Scottish unite. All of social class levels could gather to get freedom. Moreover, Bruce got several influences for many ambitious people such as his father, Mornay and Craig had different point of view with Wallace.

Excerpt 8:

(Data no.: 9)

Context: Robert and William talk about strategy to against England.

01:06:28,366 --> 01:06:41,086

ROBERT

No. But from top to bottom this country has no sense of itself. Its nobles share allegiance with England and its clans war with each other. If you make enemies on both sides of the border, you'll end up dead.

WALLACE

We all end up dead. It's only a question of how. And why.

Wallace walks; Robert catches up and speaks to him in an urgent half whisper, so that no one else can hear.

ROBERT

I'm no coward! I want what you want! But we need the nobles.

The evidence above shows that actually Bruce had a similar will with Wallace. However, they needed nobles. It happened because the nobles made alliance with England. So, Bruce wanted to talk with all nobles first.

The second conflict appeared when Wallace kept pushing the nobles to fight against England. Wallace said that after fighting against England, the commoners could conquer Sterling. He wanted nobles to do the same act. However, all nobles rejected William's idea. Robert as the leader of the nobles wanted Wallace to keep calm and not to follow his emotion.

Excerpt 9:

(Data no.: 10)

Context: The Bruce sees Wallace about to explode, and tries to intervene – but Wallace's anger is too great.

01:16:20,057 --> 01:16:52,296

WALLACE

We won at Stirling and still you quibbled! **We won at York and you would not support us! Then I said nothing! Now I say you are cowards!**

The nobles grip their weapons; Wallace, Hamish and Stephen are ready to finish this quarrel right here. Robert the Bruce, backed by Mornay, steps between the two sides.

ROBERT

Please, Sir William! Speak with me alone! I beg you!

...

Here, Bruce tried to explain to Wallace, so he asked him to talk alone with him. Bruce wanted Wallace respect the nobles. So, he could support commoners to fight against English.

The last conflict between Bruce and Wallace happened when they met in the battlefield. They fought head to head. Firstly, Bruce was success to attack Wallace; but, Wallace just pretended to faint. Then, he attacked Bruce and open his mask. He was surprised because the man was Bruce. Here, Bruce betrayed Wallace. In the end, Bruce helped Wallace to run away from England alliance.

Excerpt 10:

(Data no.: 12)

Context: Robert the Bruce and Williams are in the battlefield.

01:27:44,880 --> 01:28:45,906

GENERAL

...The knight's lance snaps as it is driven into the chest of William's horse. William is thrown off his horse and lands face down on the grass. The knight throws down the broken lance, dismounts and approaches the lifeless William. But William suddenly grabs him and flips him over, unsheathes his knife, removes the knight's helmet and starts to slit the screaming man's throat, but stops when he realizes to his dismay that the knight is Robert the Bruce. With confusion and disbelief William backs away and falls to the ground. Sitting there, it is clear from his face that all hope is gone... Robert sees the approaching English, and runs to William, concerned for his life.)

From the illustration above, it was seen that Robert attacks Wallace. Even this conflict was implicit, but it was concluded that Robert and Wallace had conflict. Wallace felt that Bruce betrays him. Though, Bruce felt guilty after that.

3. Robert the Bruce against Craig as the external conflict

Craig was one of Bruce's best friends. Craig had ambition to help Bruce become the King of Scotland. They thought noble rank was important, for it gave them the leverage necessary to unite Scotland. But, Bruce supported Wallace. It made Craig did not like it. Then, he started to make a plan. He wanted English to get Wallace. He invited Wallace and he wanted to trap him. However, Bruce did not know about the plan. Before Wallace came, they argued about Bruce's power. He could become a King for Scotland and that was an important matter. Surprisingly, Robert says that Wallace is the leader not him.

Excerpt 11:

(Data no.: 16)

Context: Bruce and Craigs talk about Bruce's power in Scotland.

01:47:23,911 --> 02:47:30,077

He shows Robert a parchment bearing the noblest names in *Scotland*. The Bruce barely glances it.

ROBERT

If a pay a homage to another's throne, **then how am I the king?**

CRAIG

Homage is nothing. It's the crown matters!

ROBERT

The crown is that of Scotland. And Scotland is William Wallace.

Bruce was very disappointed with Craig because he only thought about the crown, power and hegemony rather than the peaceful place for Scottish. The argument continued when Craig kept pushing him to follow the Longshank's idea. On the other hand, Bruce realized that he should support Scottish to get freedom. Then, he could be a good king for them. Then, Bruce yells at Craig.

Excerpt 12:

(Data no.: 17)

Context: Craig supports Bruce to a be a King.

01:50:01,563 --> 01:50:14,546

The Bruce is incredulous, yelling at Craig.

ROBERT

Longshanks promised!

CRAIG

You are surprised he would lie? Balliol was murdered in a church yesterday. **You are Longshanks' new designate. You will be a king.**

The evidence above shows that Craig believes that Bruce would become a king. It happened because Longshank creates it. Then, the next conflict happened when Craig cooperated with the Bruce's father to get Wallace. Bruce did not know this plan. Craig pretended that he believed Wallace was not coming to talk about the nobles' support; but Bruce believed that William would come to Edinburgh. When Wallace arrived, Craig gave codes to all. Then, England alliance came to get Wallace. Bruce tried to help him; but, Craig hold him. However, Bruce kept helping Wallace.

4. Bruce against his father as external conflict

Bruce's father gave him influence. He made rationalization about Scottish. The Bruce's father tried to make Wallace following the nobles' will if he wanted unity. Robert accepted his father's rationalization that staying alive for the sake of his heritage is most important.

Excerpt 13:

(Data no.: 3)

Context: The nobles are talking about supporting Longshank and they think about strategies to get power and hegemony.

00:20:31,480 --> 00:20:42,073

...

ROBERT

It is too soon to step out alone. My father believes we must lull **Longshanks** into confidence, by neither supporting his decree nor opposing it.

The second conflict is when Bruce showed that he was envy to Wallace. He talked with his father. His father tried to influence him by asking him to focus in their will. He persuaded him to be patient. He believed that Bruce could be next king, because he could not do it again. However, Bruce gave his word to support Wallace, and still his father made realization to make him calm.

Excerpt 14:

(Data no.:11)

Context: Robert talks with his father about Wallace's plan to unite Scotland to against England.

01:18:44,159 --> 01:18:45,868

(Later, in **the BRUCE'S FATHER's room.**)

ROBERT

(upset) This cannot be the way.

THE BRUCE'S FATHER

You said yourself, the nobles will not support Wallace. So how does it help us to join the side that is slaughtered?

ROBERT

I gave him my word.

THE BRUCE'S FATHER

I know it is hard. Being a leader is.

My son. Look at me. I cannot be a King. You, and you alone, can rule Scotland.

When I tell you, you must do – for yourself, and for your country.

Young Robert holds his father with his eyes, and does not look away.

The next conflict appears when Bruce felt that it was useless to have everything but no one could listen to him. He started to think that he should become someone like Wallace. His father kept pushing his will to Bruce. He wanted to Bruce listen to him. However, Bruce wanted to help Wallace. He felt very guilty because he betrayed Wallace.

Excerpt 15:

(Data no.: 13)

Context: Bruce's father talks to Bruce and tries to approach him to follow his desire.

01:35:44,880 --> 01:38:45,906

(In Edinburgh, Robert is in the BRUCE'S FATHER's room.)

BRUCE'S FATHER

I'm the one who's rotting but I think your face looks graver than mine. Son, we must have alliance with England to prevail here. You achieved that. You saved your family, increased your land. ***In time, you will have all the power in Scotland.***

ROBERT

Lands, titles, men, power, nothing.

BRUCE'S FATHER

Nothing?

ROBERT

I have nothing. Men fight for me, because if they do not, I throw them off my land and I starve their wives and their children. Those men who bled the ground red at Falkirk, they fought for William Wallace, and he fights for something that I've never had. And I took it from him when I betrayed him and I saw it in his face on the battlefield, and it's tearing me apart.

BRUCE'S FATHER

Well, all men betray. All lose heart.

ROBERT

(shouting in anger) I don't want to lose heart. (with passion) I want to believe as he does. (pauses as a tear rolls down his cheek) I will never be on the wrong side again.

(Robert turns his back on his father and walks away.)

Setting of the Story in Mel Gibson's *Braveheart*

a. Setting of Place

1) Scotland

This story happened in the Scotland. At that time, England expands its area until Scotland. In the movie, it is seen how the movie explores many places in the Scotland. It also shows how the commoners and noble's live in different place.

Excerpt 16:

(Data no.: 3)

Context: The nobles are talking about supporting Longshank and they think about strategies to get power and hegemony.

00:20:09,125 --> 00:20:16,965

Among these was Robert, the 17th Earl of Bruce, a leading contender for the crown of ***Scotland***. Robert strides to his seat in the center of the table, and the others settle in respectfully. MORNAY, another young warrior, gives him a bow, as does CRAIG, a grizzled noble.

2) Edinburgh

The second place is Edinburg Castle. It is the place of the rule noble of Scotland. Robert the Bruce is living there with his father. Moreover, this place also becomes the gathering place for all nobles. There are some part of this castle becomes the setting such as gathering place, chamber, hall, Bruce's father's room and outside area of the castle.

Excerpt 17:

(Data no.: 1)

Context: The setting shows that Robert the Bruce at Edinburgh Castle in a day time.

00:20:04,412 --> 00:20:08,582

INT. EDINBURGH CASTLE – DAY

The nobles are gathered around a huge table. They rise at the entrance of young **ROBERT THE BRUCE, a handsome young man, full of intelligence and power.**

b. Setting of Time

This story happens in 1314. It shows from the society live and culture. Beside that, in that century, Scotland still becomes the exploration place of England. It is seen from the quotations and pictures below:

Excerpt 18:

(Data no.: 3)

Context: The nobles are talking about supporting Longshank and they think about strategies to get power and hegemony.

00:20:31,480 --> 00:20:42,073

ROBERT

I hear that Longshanks has granted prima noctes.

c. Setting of Social

The setting of social environment in this story is upper society in Scotland. Actually, Bruce is from upper class society, he is a noble. He rules Scotland and he will become a king in Scotland. However, in this story there is also commoners that is the lower class society. It can be seen in the following quotation and some pictures:

Excerpt 19:

(Data no.: 6)

Context: Robert the Bruce and William Wallace talks about fighting to against England

00:55:29,987 --> 01:55:33,239



Wallace has gathered the nobles, among them, Robert the Bruce, Mornay and old Craig, for a demonstration. Hamish and Stephen has placed a sperman's chestpalte against a bale of hay. As William cranks the crossbow to its full cocked position and place a bolit in its slot, Stephen tucks a melon behind the armor.

Robert Bruce's ideology described in Mel Gibson's Braveheart

Bruce ideology, firstly, is influenced from his father. Robert accepted his father's point that to charge off like Wallace was not the way the noble can survive against Longshanks. He allowed the Bruce's father to control his life, to control the way the nobility think, and to ultimately to control Scotland's future.

Furthermore, the Scots actually wants freedom. They believe that only Bruce as the noble can make Scots unity. However, Bruce still thinks that by having power and hegemony, he can rule Scotland. The society knows that they need nobles to make Scotland unity because the nobles are England's alliance.

Moreover, Bruce's father keeps to try to persuade Bruce to follow his words. It happened because Bruce starts to get influence from Wallace.

In the story, Bruce tries to keep his commitment to his father. Bruce's commitment to his father's and the nobles' approach finally makes Wallace accept that he will have to listen to them in order to gain their support. Bruce does not put a halt to his father's scheming soon enough, and in the end, it leads to the ultimate betrayal. He sees capture and execution of Wallace. On the field at Bannockburn, he is well aware that he could fail again in his moral obligations if he doesn't put an end to his own delay and indecision in confronting the English. He changes his ideology.

Excerpt 20:

(Data no.: 21)

Context: Robert commands Scots to against England.

02:28:57,711 --> 02:29:56,018

WALLACE VOICE

In the year of our Lord, 1314, patriots of Scotland, starving and outnumbered, charged the fields of Bannockburn. They fought like warrior poets.

They fought like Scotsmen, and won their freedom.

From the quotation above, it is seen that Bruce continued Wallace's goal. He fought England to get Scotland's freedom. Bruce shows his nationalism ideology by becoming the leader in every year.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the chapter IV, it can be concluded that the peripheral character in *Braveheart* is Robert the Bruce. He belongs to developed character, since he has changed attitude which affects his character at the end. In the beginning, he is described as the son of Scotland's noble, wise and susceptible person. His character changes after he saw Wallace died. He becomes nationalist person.

Robert the Bruce also experiences internal and external conflict. He experiences internal conflict when conflict appears when he betrayed Wallace. Bruce realized that he did something wrong. There was a big problem. He thought to help Wallace to get freedom. His external conflict happens when Bruce against Wallace, which occur when Wallace was angry that all nobles did not attack England. However, Bruce did not want to declare war. He wanted to use diplomatic way by supporting Longshank. Then, the other conflicts come when Wallace kept pushing the nobles to fight against England. Bruce tried to explain to Wallace, so he asked him to talk alone with him. Bruce wanted Wallace respect the nobles. The last conflict appears when Bruce betrayed Wallace. Though, Bruce felt guilty after that. The next conflict is Bruce against Craig. The first conflict happens when Bruce disappointed because Craig had a plan to get Wallace with English. Then, the second conflict appeared when Bruce was very disappointed with Craig because he only thought about the crown, power and hegemony rather than the peaceful place for Scottish. The last external conflict happens between Bruce and his father. It appears when Bruce's

father tried so hard to make him believe in Longshank. The second conflict is when Bruce showed that he was envy to Wallace. The next conflict happens when Bruce was angry because he wanted to stop to follow his father's words. He wanted to follow his heart. The last conflict is when Bruce felt disappointed because his father arranged the trapped for Wallace.

Setting in this story is divided into setting of place, setting of time and setting of social environment. The setting of place is place where is the event occurs. Those are Scotland and Edinburgh. The setting of time is time when the event occurs. This story happens in 1314. The setting of social environment is the social condition that appears in the story. The setting of social environment in this story is upper society in Scotland. Actually, Bruce is from upper class society, he is a noble. He rules Scotland and he will become a king in Scotland. However, in this story there is also commoners that is the lower class society.

Finally, Bruce got influences from many ambition people surround him. It created his ideology. Bruce ideology, firstly, is influenced from his father. Robert accepted his father's point that to charge off like Wallace was not the way the noble can survive against Longshanks. Then, Bruce tries to keep his commitment to his father. Bruce's commitment to his father's and the nobles' approach finally made Wallace accepting that he will have to listen to them in order to gain their support. After that, Bruce realizes that he is wrong. Bruce subconsciously wants to be like William, he wants the respect that William commands. William's hope for Scottish independence sustains him throughout the entire story; and Bruce is the symbol of this hope.

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