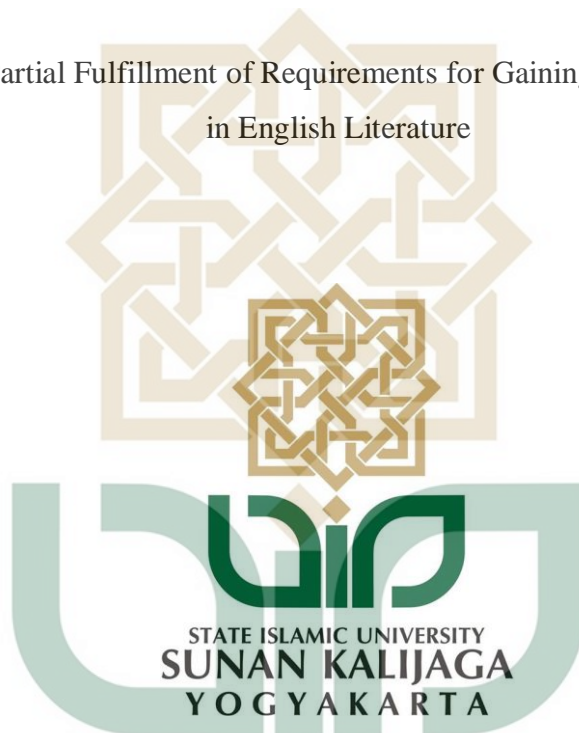


**ANALYSIS OF JAMAL AI-FAYEED'S INFERIORITY COMPLEX IN
TYRANT TV SERIES**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for Gaining the Bachelor Degree
in English Literature



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SUNAN KALIJAGA
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2020

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of thesis. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, September 4th, 2020

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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MOTTO

“Live with the law of the low doorway.” –Alfred Adler

“No sacrifice, no victory.” –unknown



DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research to:

My lovely parents and

English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga



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ANALYSIS OF JAMAL AI-FAYEED'S INFERIORITY COMPLEX IN *TYRANT* TV SERIES

By: Anis Khansa Qonita

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the personality traits of Jamal Al-Fayeed as one of the main characters in *Tyrant* TV Series. Jamal has brutal personality where he dominates others in goal of becoming the new president of Abbudin. Jamal often shows his aggressive behavior to every problem and people who hinder the process of achieving his goal. This research uses the theory of individual psychology by Alfred Adler to analyze the character's personality and trait. The research also uses the application of film theory which resulting in deeper analysis. The result of this research shows that Jamal experiences inferiority complex with several signs of inferiority complex. These signs can be seen through the abnormally increasing feeling of inferiority by his jealousy and envy. He also has neurotic safeguarding behavior which can be indicated by the way he is accusing other people aggressively and his withdrawal. Jamal also becomes a sexual harasser and has the tendency to act like tyrant as some kind of compensation to gain his personal superiority. This research also finds the factor that influences his inferiority complex, such as neglected child and low social interest.

Keywords: Inferiority complex, character, compensation, Alfred Adler.

ANALYSIS OF JAMAL AI-FAYEED'S INFERIORITY COMPLEX IN *TYRANT* TV SERIES

Oleh: Anis Khansa Qonita

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kepribadian Jamal Al-Fayeed sebagai salah satu karakter utama di *Tyrant* TV Series. Jamal memiliki kepribadian di mana ia mendominasi orang lain dalam meraih tujuannya menjadi seorang presiden baru di Abbudin. Jamal seringkali menunjukkan perilaku agresifnya kepada setiap masalah dan orang-orang yang menghalangi proses pencapaian tujuannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori psikologi individual oleh Alfred Adler untuk menganalisis kepribadian dan sifat karakter. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan penerapan teori film yang menghasilkan analisis yang lebih dalam. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Jamal mengalami kompleks inferioritas dengan beberapa tanda kompleks inferioritas. Tanda-tanda ini dapat dilihat melalui perasaan inferioritas yang meningkat secara tidak normal oleh kecemburuan dan iri hatinya. Dia juga memiliki perilaku pengamanaan neurotik yang dapat ditunjukkan dari caranya menuduh orang lain secara agresif dan sikapnya yang menarik diri. Jamal juga menjadi peleceh seksual dan cenderung bertingkah seperti tiran sebagai kompensasi untuk mendapatkan superioritas pribadinya. Penelitian ini juga menemukan faktor penyebab kompleks inferioritas Jamal, yaitu anak yang terabaikan dan rendahnya rasa minat sosial.

Kata Kunci: Kompleks inferioritas, karakter, kompensasi, Alfred Adler.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Leadership in social life is one of the important things to maintain a stable social condition. A leader as a figure in leadership plays the role of assisting the social life by ruling the country to maintain the social life. To maintain the social life, a leader must be someone who has the power to be visible among the crisis he faces. To be visible, a leader must maintain his personality and characteristics. A leader personality and characteristics often reflects the way a leader rule the country and it is believed as one of the keys to be great leader.

Personality is one of the existing psychological studies based on the studies of experts who discuss human behavior, related to what, why, and how the behavior is. This is supported by the opinion of Allport in Shergill (2010: 402) who states that personality is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems which determine its unique adjustment to his environment. It can be concluded that the pattern of personality makes individual unique and determine his habits and attitudes.

There are many literary works which adopts human life and personality. One of them is a TV series by Gideon Raff, *Tyrant*. The first season of *Tyrant* (2014) represents a personality trait of a leader in a country. *Tyrant* is American TV series that reflects the Arab Spring in which it relates to anti-government protests in early 2010s that spread across countries in Middle Eastern. This is a family drama series that carries the theme of dictatorship. *Tyrant* is influenced by Syrian leader,

Bashar Al-Assad, as well as elements from neighboring countries at the time. Producers behind the show say that the storyline is influenced by the Arab spring as well Assad (www.israel21c.org). This is one of the reasons why the researcher wants to do this research. During Arab Spring, there are many tyrannical acts committed by the country's leader happen in Islamic countries. This series is one of the reflections after that incident.

Tyrant portrays the personality traits of Jamal Al-Fayeed, the eldest son of a dictator of a fictional Middle Eastern country. As the eldest, Jamal's father wants him to become his successor. Since his childhood Jamal is groomed by his father to become the next President. In undergoing his life, Jamal experiences authoritarian manners from his father when he grows up.

The researcher chooses the main character which is Jamal to analyze because the researcher believes that he has a dynamic personality, from a coward into a dangerous man. Jamal's personality manifests him to act aggressively to others. His hatred and revenge caused Jamal to become a cruel person. In this series, he tries to reign as the president in his country (Abbudin) by oppressing others. The dialogue below indicates the way Jamal uses brutal traits to reach his goal.

"Ihab Rashid, he tried to kill me. And he will try again unless I will kill him first. I need to be stronger, brother. Like father."

The dialogue above shows how he has a sense of becoming a strong man by trying to dominate other people. From this point, Jamal's personality becomes the main focus to analyze in this research.

To study the characters' personalities, the researcher chooses to apply individual psychology theory by Alfred Adler. Individual Psychology has several concepts to understand individual personality, from the elements of inferiority, striving for superiority, and social feeling (Adler, 1964: 21). Adler believes that personality is integrated and self-consistent (Adler, 1956: 75). This theory describes the motivation of personality traits by the background of individual and mostly by social influences. By his personality, Jamal tends to solve his problem and gain his goal far from socially acceptable ways. On the ceremony day where Jamal will sign the amendment democratizing Abbudin, he watches several diplomats and reporters converse with Sheikh Rashid, his rival in elections while generally ignoring him. He then goes to the restroom and meet the Sheikh there. Suddenly, Jamal, in a rage attacks the Sheikh and apparently tries to kills him, but Sheikh survives.

In this research, the researcher tries to analyze and identify the psychological aspect that is experienced by Jamal Al-Fayeed through his personality traits. His attitude toward his problems usually results in oppressing behavior. The oppressive behavior can be seen from the way Jamal confronts Walid, the uncle of Ihab Rashid who is the terrorist who plans to attack his son's wedding. Walid argues that he does not know anything about the planning but Jamal almost cuts his fingers anyway.

This research also analyzes the causal factor that influences emotional reactions. Those are connected to his personal goal which affects the relation between individual and his social life. Even though the character's personality is fiction, it still can be carries the real human's expressions which hide behind layers.

It provides an understanding to the issue in real life. Hence, the researcher analyzes throughout the first season of *Tyrant* because of its relation to the issue.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher arranges questions as follows:

1. What are the signs of Jamal's inferiority complex and the connections between his brutal trait and inferiority complex in *Tyrant*?
2. What are the causes of his inferiority complex?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the research questions, this research is intended to find out the signs of the inferiority complex and the connections between his brutal traits and inferiority complex in Jamal Al-Fayed in *Tyrant* and the causes of his inferiority complex.

1.4 Significances of Study

The significance of this research are first to examine the inferiority complex through Alfred Alder's individual psychology theory. Second, this research is to enrich the comprehension about the inferiority complex that cause a drive for people to achieve superiority. Third, the research can be the one of reference for contenders of researcher to accomplish a similar study.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher does not find any research in *Tyrant*, but the researcher finds some studies that apply the same theory. The first research is entitled "The Inferiority Complex of Hanna Schmitz as Portrayed in Bernhard Schlink's *The*

Reader”. The research is written by Epiphana Ratri from Sanata Dharma University. The research analyzes how the inferiority complex experienced by Hanna Schmitz and the causes of her inferiority complex. In the result, the research finds that Hanna experiences the inferiority complex by his unacceptable behavior as superiority and remorseless person and her committing suicide. The failure of striving for intrinsic needs lead her into feeling of inferiority complex (Ratri, 2012).

The second research, which has the same theory, is entitled “Heatcliff’s Personality Development in Emily Bronte’s *Wuthering Heights*” by Verawati Triastuti from Diponegoro University. This research analyzes inferiority complex, goal orientation, and superiority complex of Heatcliff. In the conclusion, Heathcliff comes as the most dominant and superior character by his personality development (Triastuti, 2015).

The difference between this research and the prior research above is the object of the analysis, which is *Tyrant* TV Series. The analysis focuses on Jamal Al-Fayeed’s inferiority in pursuing the superiority as portrayed in Gideon Raff’s *Tyrant* by using Adler’s individual psychology theory. After that, the researcher will analyze the causal factor that causes Jamal’s inferiority so that he uses the compensation to reduce it.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

The researcher decides to analyze the research with two theories that explain the problem based on the research questions. These theories are explained below.

1.6.1 Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler

Individual Psychology is a system with a range of concepts. Adler believes that personality is integrated and self-consistent (Adler, 1956: 75). Individual Psychology is a theory from Adler to understand of the individual personality about the feeling of inferiority, striving for superiority, and social feeling (Adler, 1964: 21). This is a teleology, striving for a goal that is innate in the concept of adaptation (Adler, 1927: 20).

Adler claims that children are born with weak and occupies an inferior position in life (Adler, 1927: 54). With the inferior feeling, they have a will to compensate their incapability, so it becomes their orientation in their life. Actually, in terms of inferiority feelings, Adler argues these as just parts of human condition. However, the overcoming can work in positive ways or against society. If a person feels so vulnerable that there is the level of discouragement to compensate, it turns to the complex of inferiority. This is an abnormal and pathological expression of the feeling of inferiority, the abnormal feeling of inferiority which Adler called inferiority complex (Adler, 1929: 74).

Adler divides inferiority complex into two senses, inferiority (feeling) complex that is the abnormal feeling of inferiority under different circumstances for each individual, and inferiority (symptom) complex which is described based on how the feeling is presented by unsocial attitude or behavior of individual (Adler, 1956: 257-258). The inferiority complex can motivate to over-compensation which becomes a superiority complex. This striving for superiority or striving for self-enhancement will take individually different form. Thus, each person strives his goal of overcoming by his own creative power (Adler, 1956: 180). Striving for

superiority may be caused by a lack of courage, which are inferior organs, pampering or neglect and hated during childhood (Adler 1956: 368).

Adler also connects social interest with striving for perfection or superiority, which is a goal that can be sought from individual and social motivated. Adler argues that human is a social being. According to Adler, individuals psychologically unhealthy that develop the excessive feelings of inferiority will accomplish life's difficulties by doing things that are unnecessary in life. Whereas healthy individuals develop behavior on the useful side and in general a useful attitude towards life and society (1929: 39).

In addition, concerning an individual as a unity, Adler also relates individual with the context of social relations. It means the family and other people in the social environment. The style of a child's life can be understood from the people who look after him and how the social relation can shape the excessive inferiority or not (Adler, 1929: 59). The position in family constellation also influences individual personality. According to Adler, the personalities of the first child, middle child, last child, and only child are different because the treatment received from parents and siblings is different (Adler, 1927: 108). From the approach above, the researcher analyzes the TV series as one of literary works that contains meaningful elements through its trait and dialogue.

1.6.2 Film Theory

To reach a deeper analysis, theory of film is needed to help analyze the object through the shot in the film. There is *mise-en-scene*, the primary feature to get the meaning from cinematic representation (Sikov, 2010). *Mise-en-scene*

consists of the elements placed in front of the camera to be photographed such as props, lighting, setting, costumes, make up, and figure behavior (meaning actors, their gestures, and their facial expressions) (Sikov, 2010). There are also several points of film analysis based on the placement of the camera and its object, that is called cinematography (Villarejo, 2007:38):

1. The extreme close-up (ECU), in which the object is taken at mere portion of the face (person's eyes).
2. The close-up (CU), which takes a portion of a human or object (the face, most prominently).
3. The medium close-up (MCU), in which the object is taken from the chest up.
4. The medium shot (MS), if the human body is taken from waist up.
5. The long shot (LS), in which the object is taken from a long distance.
6. The extreme long shot (ELS), in which the object can barely distinguish the human figure.
7. The medium long shot (MLS), in which the object is taken from he knees up.

In addition, camera angles are used to provide the expressive content in the film. There are several techniques of camera angles. First, a bird's-eye angle. This shot is looking straight down the subject which taken from extreme overhead shot. Second, a high-angle shot, the camera is looking down the subject. This angle makes an object appear smaller. Third, an eye-level shot puts the audience on an equal footing with the characters. Last, a low-angle shot is camera angle is in effect

looking up at a character. This angle makes character look more powerful (Sikov, 2010).

1.7 Methods of Research

This part is divided into type of research, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

The researcher uses qualitative research to analyze this research. The researcher uses qualitative method to understand an issue and interpret the phenomena which is portrayed in the TV series. By using a qualitative methodology, the researcher wants to explore and collect more information of the issues, cases, or events (Creswell 2002; Pope & Mays 1995; Denzin & Lincoln, 1994).

1.7.2 Data Sources

Data sources in this research are from the primary data and secondary data. The primary data is from *Tyrant* Season 01 including shots, dialogues, and events. Secondary data of the analysis of this research is taken from some literary books, journals, articles, and websites related to the object.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher collects the data including the dialogues and the images. This part is separated into several steps. First, the researcher repeatedly reads the first season of *Tyrant* to understand both the main character and the related content. Second, the researcher collects the data related to Jamal's behavior, traits, characterization, and events.

Third, the researcher makes some list of inferiority events which are experienced by Jamal. There are two categories of Adler's inferiority complex such as the feeling and symptom. In the symptom, the researcher divides into the type of Adler's neurotic safeguarding behavior. The last, the researcher selects some factors that influence the feeling. After the data have been collected, the researcher evaluates and sorts the data which contained those categories.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the data sources including images and dialogues are collected by using the theory to conclude the result by several steps. Firstly, the researcher identifies the main character, Jamal Al-Fayeed roles and his traits that are related in Season 01. Secondly, the researcher classifies the data into several parts. Those parts are the sense, the compensation, and the cause. Thirdly, the researcher interprets the meaning that are found through the film theory. Then, the data are explained based on individual psychology. The last, the researcher makes conclusion based on the research questions.

1.8 Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the research. This chapter contains the background of study, research question, objectives of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter consists of the elements of *Tyrant*, presenting the intrinsic elements. The third chapter is the analysis of the research question which deals with the film and

the evidences. The fourth chapter is the conclusion that is found by the researcher about Jamal's inferiority complex in *Tyrant*.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data through and understanding the content of the series, the researcher finds the result to answer the research questions. The theory of individual psychology helps the researcher to define the character who experiences inferiority complex. Jamal al-Fayeed as the main character experiences inferiority complex that can be seen through the abnormally increased feeling of inferiority and his personality traits. A jealousy trait from his childhood to adulthood leads him into the trauma in which it increases the inferiority complex in him.

To cover his inferiority, he has the tendency to dominate other people in brutal ways as the compensation. His brutal trait is also influenced by the external factor which is his socioeconomic status as the successor of his father. This is can be defined as overcompensation of the excessive feelings of inferiority to achieve personal superiority. He compensates the inferiority feeling by becoming a sexual harasser and tyrannical person.

The causes of Jamal's inferiority complex are because the neglect by his father and his low social feelings. Therefore, he cannot actualize himself properly and cannot develop his social interest. Those factors lead him into the inferiority complex.

4.2 Suggestion

The research of character on *Tyrant* only reveals a small portion of the problem in psychological issue in this series. For further research, choosing

different character either the same approach or not can also be a great research. The researcher also suggests to analyze in the sociocultural aspect in order to get more discussions in literary works.



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