

AN ANALYSIS OF SMEAGOL'S CHARACTER INFLUENCED BY THE ONE RING IN *LORD OF THE RINGS: RETURN OF THE KING* FILM USING JUNG ARCHETYPES

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ABSTRACT

Lord of the Rings: Return of The King film was adapted from a novel with the same title by J.R.R. Tolkien. This film was directed by Peter Jackson and aired in 2003. This film was a fantasy-adventure genre film. It tells the journey of the Hobbits and their friends to save Middle Earth from dark master Sauron. The purpose this research is to find out Smeagol archetypes and how the One Ring influences Smeagol's personality. In this research, the researcher used Carl Gustav Jung analytical psychology theory which contain ego, personal unconscious, and collective unconscious. In this research the researcher focused on Jung Archetypes theory, which Archetypes is part of collective unconscious. The researcher used twelve archetypes in this research: persona, shadow, anima, animus, the great mother, the wise old man, hero, child, hermaphrodite, trickster and self. The researcher used those twelve archetypes to find Smeagol archetypes and used that to analyzed how the One ring influenced Smeagol personality. In this research, the researcher used qualitative method to collected the data. The data collected from dialogue, narration, and monologue which was related to Smeagol's. the data presented in quotations and pictures. The result of this research, researcher found five archetypes in Smeagol and one in the One ring. Five archetypes that found in Smeagol are persona, shadow, the hero, hermaphrodite and the trickster, and for the One Ring is the mana. The major archetypes in Smeagol was the trickster, which was the most influenced on changing Smeagol personality.

Keywords: jung analytical psychology, archetypes, hobbit, smeagol, the one ring

ABSTRAK

Lord of the Rings: Film Return of The King diadaptasi dari novel dengan judul yang sama dari karya J.R.R. Tolkien. Film ini disutradarai oleh Peter Jackson dan ditayangkan pada tahun 2003. Film ini adalah film bergenre fantasi-petualangan. Di film ini menceritakan perjalanan para Hobbit dan temannya untuk menyelamatkan Middle Earth dari penguasa kegelapan yaitu Sauron. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui arketipe yg ada di Smeagol dan bagaimana One Ring mempengaruhi kepribadian Smeagol. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori psikologi analitik Carl Gustav Jung yang berisikan ego, personal unconscious, dan collective unconscious. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memfokuskan pada salah satu teori Jung, yaitu arketipe, yang mana arketipe adalah bagian dari collective unconscious. Peneliti menggunakan dua belas arketipe dalam penelitian ini: persona, shadow, anima, animus, the great

mother, the wise old man, hero, child, hermaphrodite, trickster dan self. Peneliti menggunakan kedua belas arketipe ini untuk menemukan arketipe yang berada pada Smeagol dan juga menggunakan ke dua belas arketipe itu untuk menganalisis bagaimana One Ring mempengaruhi kepribadian Smeagol. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mengumpulkan data. Data yang di kumpulkan berasal dari dialog, narasi, dan monolog yang berkaitan dengan Smeagol. data yang disajikan dalam bentuk kutipan dan gambar. Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan lima arketipe di Smeagol dan satu arketipe di One Ring. Lima arketipe yang ditemukan di Smeagol adalah persona, shadow, hero, hermaphrodite dan trickster, dan untuk One Ring adalah mana. Arketipe yang paling menonjol di Smeagol adalah trickster, yang mana arketipe tersebut yang paling mempengaruhi perubahan kepribadian pada Smeagol.

Kata kunci: psikologi analitik Jung, arketipe, hobbit, smeagol, the one ring

A. INTRODUCTION

These days, our daily activities cannot be separated from the literature. Every day, consciously or not, we always read, listen, watch, and even do literary activities. As we do our daily activities everyday, we constantly interacted with literature which has described by Ade and Okunoye, literature has five definition "Literature is imaginative; Literature expresses thoughts and feelings; Literature deals with life experiences; Literature uses words in a powerful, effective and yet captivating manner; Literature promotes recreation and revelation of hidden facts."(2). The activities we do that interact with literature are called literary works. The form of literary works can be like a novel's, songs, poems, and films.

The Lord of the Ring Trilogy novel written by J.R.R. Tolkien, it was published between 1954-1955, and the adaptation of the novel aired in 2001-2003. The story of *The Lord of the Ring Trilogy* is the story of following a Hobbit (Frodo and his friends) through the Middle Earth to destroy the One Ring before the advent of Sauron, the ruler of darkness. On the way Frodo meets with Smeagol which were the fate of Middle Earth is in their hands.

Two research questions formulated in this study are *what kinds of archetypes are found in Smeagol character based on Jung's archetypes theory* and *how does the One Ring influence Smeagol personality based on Jung's archetypes theory*. There are three main focuses of this study. First, this research is focused on antagonist in *The Lord of the Ring Trilogy* films named Smeagol. Smeagol is chosen because he is the unique character in this film, he had two roles as the antagonist and the one saved Middle Earth. Second, this research is focused only on last sequel of the films, that is *Lord of the Ring: Return of The King* because it shown the unique character Smeagol had and how he saved Middle Earth. Third, this research is focused on the Archetypes theory which is part of Jung Analytical Psychology theory. Archetypes are used to find changes in Smeagol's personality, whose changes occur when Smeagol interacting with One Ring and Frodo.

In this research the researcher used twelve Archetypes that are: persona, shadow, anima and animus, great mother, the wise old man, hero, child, hermaphrodite and self. Each of those Archetypes has is own characteristic, and after the researcher collected the data from dialogue between Smeagol and alter ego (Gollum), and the interacted between Frodo and Smeagol. The researcher would find which is Archetypes is matched with Smeagol personality and how does the One ring influenced him. In the end this research is conduct to show on how unique of Smeagol are and how important he is.

This research is expected to be used as a reference for next researcher who use Jung's analytical psychology to analyze the personality of characters, especially in J.R.R. Tolkien's

literary work. And hopefully this research helps the next researcher to understand the collective unconsciousness and hopefully can also help fans of Tolkien's literary works to better understand *The Lord of the Ring trilogy* and Smeagol characters.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Psychoanalysis in Literature

According to Wellek and Warren, psychology in literature has four different aspects. The first is a study of the author psychology as a type or as a person. The second is a study of the creative process. The third is the type of study and the laws of psychology which are applied in literature. And the fourth is a study of the impact of literature on the reader. In accordance with that the analysis of a literary work can be done by using a psychological approach, that is criticism which focused on the psychological aspect of literature (81).

Many things we can do in literature through psychological approaches. Among them, two things are important first literature as a work that has an expression of image soul, and second literature associated with the psychology of the author. In the first context, it will be focused more on the characters that carry a psychological message. Character is the image soul of the author. While in the second context, it will be explained in author psychology. In this research, the researcher examined deeper on how the characters in a literary work experience or have a psychological message in them.

2. Jung Analytical Psychology

Carl Gustav Jung born on July 26, 1875 in Kesswil and died on June 6, 1961 in Zurich. Today is known for his innovative contribution to the practice and theory of psychotherapy and his theories on the collective unconscious. According to Jung, psychology is a unique and widely influential emphasis on understanding the "*psyche*" through the exploration of the world of dreams, arts, religious, mythologies, and philosophy. Jung's personality theory is a combination which includes feeling and behavior, either consciously or unconsciously. Jung sees psychoanalysis from the spiritual point of view and seeing our dream as the expression from our collective unconscious (qtd. in Harbunangin 44). Jung explained further about collective unconscious, he said collective unconscious is not developed in individuality but is inherited. It consists of pre-existing forms, archetypes, which can only become second conscious and which provide a definite form for certain psychic contents (qtd in Andersen 5). Jung explains that in someone's unconscious there is another soul that exists, namely archetypes.

According to Jung, the psyche is a unity in which there are all the thoughts, feelings and behaviors either consciously or unconsciously interact with each other. The important systems are consciousness (ego) and unconsciousness. Unconsciousness divided into two parts; there is personal unconscious and collective unconscious (Harbunangin 39). As it said above the Jung Analytical Psychology it consist of two psyche, one is ego which has exist in conscious, and the second one personal and collection which has exist in unconscious.

a. Ego (Consciousness)

Ego is conscious of the soul that consists of perception, memory, thought and conscious feelings. Ego works on the conscious level. From ego, there were born identity and continuity of human's feelings. People's ego is a cluster of behaviors that are generally

owned and consciously displayed by people in a society or it can be said as the cover of the personalities of someone which showed to the people or the society. Ego make people aware of being themselves, which is each individual is unique and have their own characteristic.

b. Personal unconscious (Unconsciousness)

Personal unconscious is first part of unconsciousness explained by Jung, The personal unconscious embraces all repressed, forgotten, or subliminally perceived experiences of one particular individual. It contains repressed infantile memories and impulses, forgotten events, and experience originally perceived below the threshold of our consciousness (qtd. in. Feist & Feist104). Our personal unconsciousness is the result of our experience in the early years of our lives, the knowledge we get from our childhood, we store it in our unconscious, we store it as our personal unconscious.

We will use it when we need it, for example: when someone asks about who our parents are, we automatically answer them immediately. We know who our parents are, what their faces look like, what our parents sound like, we know very well. Even though we don't always remember it in our minds, but we will automatically remember it when someone asks us. This is what is referred to as personal unconsciousness.

c. Collective unconscious (Unconsciousness)

Collective unconsciousness is the second part of the unconscious that Jung described earlier. To understand the difference between personal unconscious and collective unconscious, we see personal unconscious formed from our own experience while collective unconscious formed from shared experience with other individuals (42). This experience (collective unconsciousness) is formed from ancient times, in which the memory is formed from various memories originating from many races. which forms a universal memory, in which the memories are passed on to us from generation to generation (Harbunangin 42). Collective unconsciousness is a universal experience or it can be called suprapersonal which contains an ancestral heritage of possible general representation for all humans and maybe even all animals.

3. Archetypes

Archetypes are ancient or archaic images that derived from the collective unconscious. archetypes came from Greek language *arke* (primitive, original, origin) and *tupos* (model, pattern). This two words form *arquetupon* (original pattern). Repeated experiences from our ancestors forms a original pattern. This pattern saved in collective unconscious (Harbunangin 47).

There are five fundamental archetypes that are fundamental in humans, such as persona, shadow, anima, animus, and self. Furthermore, the archetypes developed into a big mother, wise old man, child, hermaphrodite, trickster or magician, mana, and hero. But the types of archetypes are not just that, they are innumerable out there. And in a person there are many types of archetypes, and also every archetypes in a person influences how he behaves and interacts with others.

a. Persona

According to Jung, the persona is symbolized by a mask. Jung explains the persona like someone who uses a mask to cover his face in a drama, which in using a mask is needed for an actor or actress to live up to his role which is usually the role outside of the

actor's own character. (Harbunangin 15). Persona is someone's personality that is shown to the world, persona is part of our unconscious that is accepted by society. Persona is just a cover to hide our true personality, our true personality is store in our Shadow. As many people say, don't judge a book by its cover but look inside, it also applies to persona.

b. Shadow

Shadow archetypes are on everyone, everyone has a dark side personality in them. The dark side takes the form of hatred, jealousy, anger, distrust, fear and other negative aspects (Harbunangin 54). Shadows are archetypes where our real personality is stored. This archetype makes us feel insecure, and is afraid that someone else knows our real personality. we try to hide it because shadow archetypes are often not in accordance with the norms in society.

c. Anima and Animus

Anima is the feminine side of men, which consists of the collective unconscious of humans. Anima can be seen from the behavior of men towards their children or to small children, for example such as how they care for their children and how they understand their children. According to Jung Anima, there has been a man since he was born, whose initial experience came from his interaction with his mother, his sister, and his lover. which describes a general picture of women (Semiun 60-63).

Animus is the opposite of anima, animus is an archetype that consists of the masculine side of men in the collective unconscious of women. When anima represents an irrational mood and feeling, animus is a symbol of thought and reasoning. The animus is able to influence the mind of a woman, even though it is actually not hers. The animus has been in a woman since she was born, her initial experience with men comes from her interactions with her father, brothers, lovers, and sons (Semiun 63-64).

d. The Great mother

The great mother archetypes is development animus archetypes in woman, while the wise old man archetypes development from anima archetypes in man. Every man or woman has the great mother archetypes. Jung believed that our view of the loving mother to our personal and yet scary for us. According to him, the great mother represents two opposing forces; the first is the great mother as fertile and nurturing, while the second is the great mother as the power and destruction.

e. The Wise Old Man

The wise old man is archetypes which is symbolized by an old man with knowledge from past and future, this archetypes has role to guide hero in film or novel to achieve his goal. According to Jung this archetypes is personified in dreams as a father, grandfather, teacher, philosopher, doctor or priest. For example, in the fairy tale, it will be seen as a king, a wise man (teacher), or a wizard who helps heroes to find the right way with the high wisdom, or helped him escape from the evil things (Semiun 66-67).

f. Hero

Archetypes of heroes are usually symbolized by men or women with super powers and have justice in themselves, the task of a hero in a film and novel is to fight criminals like; witches, dragons, monsters, snakes, or demons and demons to save humans or to protect the kingdom. If the hero wins against the villain, then the hero frees us from feelings of

incompetence and misery, in this case also serves as a model for us in achieving an ideal personality (Semion 67-68).

g. Child

Child archetypes is symbolized by child which is the personality of child development to mature. It mean children potentially are adults; they are in the process of maturity. A child may symbolize the anticipation of future events that will come and may appear as archetypes when an individual is in the process of taking the important decisions of life (Semion 68). The child archetype can take the form of a child who has qualities like an adult.

h. Hermaphrodite

Hermaphrodite archetypes appears from development of anima and animus archetypes. However, the anima and animus appear as a picture of a man and woman figure inside a person, and while in the hermaphrodite archetypes anima and animus unity become one. The unity between anima and animus called syzygy the divine couple. The syzygy represent completion, unification, and wholeness. The concept of hermaphrodite archetypes shows how men and women have their own characteristic which can identify they are masculine, feminine or androgyny.

i. The Trickster or Magician

Jung puts this archetypes to depict characters that did deeds of cunning, evil attitude, and has a split personality like animal and humans. Jung investigates trickster and magician figures in various myths. In fact, it could be represented in the form of a demon as found in the Old Testament that are always misleading people (Semion 69).

j. The Mana

Jung explains which parts are archetypes in the form of pictures or symbols that have special meaning for individuals. Jung said that archetypes are not part of biological things. Which is an archetype formed from spiritual parts that take the form of something (Semion 69). From this statement, we can conclude that the Mana archetype is something that is important to someone who can take shape into anything, mostly with its inner spiritual power.

k. The Self

An archetypes that is very comprehensive from all archetypes. This archetypes whole personality is often symbolized by a circle, a square and a mandala. For example, Jung portrays Christ as a perfect symbol of mythology about self, Jung want to show self-archetypes to someone in their life is an archetypes that is capable of guiding people toward self-actualization, and a purpose in life that is constantly fighting for by human but rarely achieve perfection for the self-archetypes (Semion 69-71).

4. Characters and Characterization

Characters are the center of the story without character the story never can be plays. Dialogue between character and monologue about themselves, help us to understand the story and character itself. As the story progress we can see each character had their own unique personality and the interaction between character also influence character personality changes. Character personality change is one interesting point to see in novel or film, it is the way author attract the audience or reader.

According to Simon and Schuster, there are kinds of character description presented in an action (40-44), they are: character in action, motivation, the rounded personality,

caricature, active and passive character, number of character and character determining plot, basic character roles, character in time.

a. Device of characterization

There are some technique use by dramatist and novelist to determine characterization: first is the appearance of the character, character will be judged from physical appearance in which when character show up first time in play. Second is aside and soliloquies, understanding characters through monologue about themselves. Third, dialogue between character and language, the language that the character use can determine his personalities, choosing the words and ways to speak to other character is the ways to determine characters role. Fourth, the author, director, and playwright never revealed character personality fully in his script or in novel, they use other character narrative to describe intended character. Fifth, character in action, As the character become more involved in the action of the play we will have more information about the character, when the character behave opposite the character personality we would start to ask why the character act in certain way, as we try to understand his act we also make the opinion about the character. Our opinion will help us to know about the character personality based on his acts.

b. The development of the character

The change that happens to the character is one of the most important task on analyzing a character. To see what has change from character during the story, what has caused this change. We used device of characterization to find motive behind his act and the best ways to find the development of character is using chronologically through the event during the play. Part of the character's development is based on the changing nature of his relationship with other characters.

5. Previous Studies

There are four previous studies chosen by researcher, all previous studies discuss the theory of Jung Analytical Psychology and Lord of the Ring in it. Previous studies also became the basis and expansion of the issues and ideas for this study or even the next researcher who wanted to do similar research.

The first comes from a thesis with the title *Jungian Critics: Belief and Fear on Jack Frost Character Development in Peter Ramsey's Rise of the Guardians Films* (2012) by Ichfranky Sinaga. This research is focused on newest Guardian chosen by man in the moon's, his name is Jack Frost. In here Sinaga focused on Jack belief and fear which influence his personality unconscious and conscious. In this research Sinaga found belief and fear influence Jack Frost self actualization, to fulfill self actualization Jack Frost must overcome his shadow Pitch Black. The fact that Jack Frost himself do not have memories from his past make him shattered in fear and can not in believe anybody. The meeting with a member of guardian give him light of hope to believe others.

Second, research entitled *Analysis of the Main Character in a Warm Body* by Syarifah Rizakiah. In her study, she analyzed the collective unconsciousness in the main characters R and Julie in the *Warm Bodies* film directed by Jonathan Levine, this story tells the romance between zombies and humans. She focused on analyzing the personality of R and Julie using eight archetypes, while researcher in this study analyzed Smeagol using twelve archetypes. In her research, she found R who had no conscious mind, cared about Julie even though he was a zombie. He began to care for humans, especially Julie, after he ate Julie's boyfriend's brain which is the best nutrition in the human body. R explains at the

beginning of the film, by eating the human brain he regains his memory before he turns into a zombie.

Third research which is conducted by Birgitte Escobar Andersen entitled *A Jungian Interpretation of The Lord of The Rings*. In his study, researcher analyzed the relationship between Christian beliefs and The Lord of the Ring stories, he used Jung's unconscious theory which is part of Jung Analytical Psychology to analyze The Lord of the Ring Trilogy. His study focused on Frodo's journey through the Middle Earth from Shire to Mondor, he analyzed the changes in Frodo's personality while on the way. Andersen argued that Frodo's change occurred when he met other characters during the trip. Andersen saw Frodo's personality change little by little when he interacted with other characters. The character that most influenced Frodo's personality when he met Smeagol. Frodo reflected himself on Smeagol, if he could not resist the temptation of One Ring he would end up like Smeagol. which he wondered without purpose of life. At the end of the scene, Frodo finally falls into a weak state after a long tiring journey and he succumbs to the One Ring temptation in the crack of Mount of Doom and Frodo tries to escape along with One Ring. Andersen draws the conclusion that even though a Hobbit has a stable mental state, it will eventually remain tempted by the temptation of One Ring. Even though the person does not have the ambition and desire in him.

Fourth research which is conducted by Courtney C.Randall entitled *Smeagol Versus Gollum: The Bridge Between Fantasy and Reality: Applying Jungian Psychology to Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings*. In her study, she analyzed the changes in Gollum's personality before he had the Ring and after he had it. She observed the nature of Hobbits to know Gollum's personality before he had the One Ring, the nature of Hobbits itself as Tolkien had explained " Love peace and quiet and good tilled earth". And Gollum himself is a passive hobbit, who likes to be alone, and does not like to gather others, he only has one friend. While other hobbits like parties and gather with friends. After Gollum has a One Ring, by killing his only friend. Which is when the passive personality becomes aggressive, until he gets kicked out of his village after killing a friend. After being expelled Smeagol lived at the base of the mountain alone for hundreds of years.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is designed to be a qualitative descriptive research because the aim of this study is to examine Smeagol personality change influenced by the One ring based on Jung Archetypes theory and it does not use numerical data as measurement and the result of this study is presented in form of words or sentences. The main data of this research were taken from Peter Jackson *The Lord of the Ring : The Return of the King film*, which was premiered in 2003. Other data like script of the film, the journals and also previous research studies were secondary data to help the researcher analyzed the data and making the conclusion.

The researcher himself was the instrument of this research, the researcher himself is the person who observes, participates, collects, classifies and analyzed data. The additional instruments was a transcript from the film *Lord of the Rings: Return of The King*.

There are some techniques to collected the data, from watching the film, reading and understanding the dialogue and scenes, is the most efficient ways to collected the data. The data for this research were obtained from following these steps:

- a. Watched and understood the film. In these method, the researcher watched carefully every scenes of the film and tried to understand the content of the story.

- b. Collected the data. After watched the next steps, is chose and selected the scenes and dialogues or monologues which were related to Smeagol and the One Ring.
- c. Chose and classified the required data. The researcher chosen and classified the data that had been collected, the data that had been collected would be categorized into a group and the researcher would categorize the data based on which kind of archetypes. The data that had been collected would answer the questions from research questions.
- d. Evaluated the data that had been chosen, the researcher related the data toward Jung archetypes theory.

After collected the data, the researcher were going to analyzed the data. In these research the researcher tried to analyzed the data that had been collected. According to Miles and Huberman, “suggest activity in qualitative data analysis is done interactively and continues over time to complete, there are three activities in the data analysis, such as data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion” (1994).

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Archetypes in Smeagol

According to Jung, archetypes are universal and inherited from generation to generation, to each person on each race and culture. archetypes determine how everyone sees other people or environment, and also how to response to them emotionally (Harbunangin 48). In Smeagol’s case, applied archetypes on him is the way to understood his real personality. By applied that the researcher would found what archetypes can be found in him and using that as the basis to find out what is his real personality. The researcher used twelve archetypes to analyzed Smeagol, and after using twelve archetypes the researcher only found five archetypes in Smeagol. This the following explanation about archetypes that had found in Smeagol.

a. Persona

According to Jung, the persona is symbolized by a mask. Jung explains the persona like someone who uses a mask to cover his face in a drama, which in using a mask is needed for an actor or actress to live up to his role which is usually the role outside of the actor's own character. (Harbunangin 15). Persona is someone's personality that is shown to the world, persona is part of our unconscious that is accepted by society.

In this film, Smeagol also used his mask (persona) to adapt with the situation which need him to be a good person and a trustworthy fellow. It shows his persona before he has the One ring is fun and friendly it can be seen from his expression when he went fishing with his friend. Then, his persona began to change when Smeagol saw the One ring in the hands of Deagol for the first time. And he claimed the ring was his and claimed the ring was his birthday gift. Both of them fight for the ring and resulted Deagol died, after Smeagol got the One ring his persona start to changes. After that fight Smeagol expelled from the village he lives, and take refugee under the Misty mountain cave. Being alive alone for several hundred year made him forget who he are, and make him persona change to cunning, obsession, and liar.

It shown when he knew the One ring in the hand of Frodo Baggins nephew of Bilbo Baggins, he start to set a plan to take his “Precious” back. After he losing the ring when he play a game with Bilbo. First, he plan to became trustworthy fellow for Frodo, and make Frodo suspicious with Sam. Second plan is after he can separate Frodo and Sam, he will guided Frodo to the giant spider and let’s giant spider kill Frodo, if even that plan fail, Smeagol himself will kill Frodo. We can see that there are two persona that have been shown in Smeagol. First, when he hasn't met the One ring, his personality used to be fun

and friendly. The second persona he show is when he met the One ring his personality change to cunning, obsession and liar.

All the actions Smeagol did were to get the One ring. Therefore, it can be concluded that Smeagol uses a persona to adjust to certain circumstances to achieve the purpose he wanted. Smeagol shows us that he is an expert in using "masks" (persona) to cover his original intentions.

b. Shadow

Shadow archetypes are on everyone, everyone has a dark side personality in them. The dark side takes the form of hatred, jealousy, anger, distrust, fear and other negative aspects (Harbunangin 54). Basically, shadow archetype is the opposite of the persona archetype. This archetype is where people throw away repressive things and their negative experiences. Shadow is a "*dark side*" of human personality. In the case of Smeagol, the shadow is his alter-ego, namely Gollum. His alter-ego name is Gollum which is the name taken when Smeagol chokes, his name changes cause due he forgot his real name after he alive several hundred alone.

Smeagol acknowledges and accepts Gollum as his shadow. According to Jung when someone accepts his shadow, he can understand the shadow of others. In the Smeagol case, he used his understanding of his shadow and worked together to achieve what they wanted. It can be seen when both of them prepared the plan to kill Frodo and expelled Sam. They both agree to lead Frodo in lair of giant spider, the plan started when they take rest on the way to the gate of Mondor, here Smeagol threw away food supplies, and put the leftovers on Sam's clothes. Knowing the food gone, Sam accuse Smeagol that he ate that, but Smeagol defend himself by showing prove the left over food on Sam clothes. Frodo who at that time already tired and confusing by word of Smeagol, make he decide to expelled Sam and trust Smeagol, which is he regret later. Because after that Smeagol lead Frodo into lair of giant spider, and abandon Frodo there.

Even the plan is fail, Smeagol who were worked with his shadow (Gollum) showing his advantage to set up plan that were effective, as is Jung said "*Knowing your own darkness is the best method for dealing with the darkness of other people*" (qtd. in. Harbunangin 56).

c. The Hero

Archetypes of heroes are usually symbolized by men or women with super powers and have justice in themselves, which during the journey the hero must solve every problem he encounters and at the same time find his true identity. In most literary works such as films and novels, a hero is always guided by wise old man archetypes to achieve his goals. We see a hero is the best example of human imagination, and usually the hero acts as a protagonist in films and novels. The concept of a hero is very similar to each individual, the hero is a person who stands out for courage and sacrifice in defending the truth.

In this film Frodo is the hero, Frodo had a mission to destroy One ring inside Mount of Doom, on the way he was assisted by Sam and Smeagol. After Frodo arrive at Mount of Doom, his heart change. Frodo left his mission and tried to escape from destroying the One Ring. The cause Frodo change because the dark forces inside the One ring. Due to the absence of the hero, someone else must filled that hole and the one fill the hole is Smeagol a hero derived by desire to get his "Precious" back, he stopped Frodo escaping and succeed secure the ring from Frodo. Yet, his truly intention is the ring, but without Smeagol Middle Earth might be end in misery. In the end Smeagol sacrifice his life for protect the most "Precious" to him.

In this film the concept of a hero is someone who is willing to sacrifice his life for many people, the concept of this hero can be seen in Smeagol. And in this film also shows, a hero is not always successful in carrying out his mission, he can fail like Frodo. We can also see an antagonist character can become a hero when is needed.

d. Hermaphrodite

Hermaphrodite archetypes appears from development of the anima and animus archetypes. However, the anima and animus appear as a picture of a man and woman figure inside a person, and while in the hermaphrodite archetypes anima and animus unity become one. The unity between anima and animus called syzygy the divine couple. Jung argued that the man actually was bisexual and has masculine side and also a feminine side (Semion 61).

Humans basically have two different characters. In this film, this archetype can be found on Smeagol. Smeagol is biologically male but has a feminine side, while Gollum is Smeagol's alter ego who has a masculine side. The masculine side shows characteristics like leadership, aggressive, assertive, competitive, optimistic, brave and etcetera. While the feminine side shows characteristics such as being beautiful, cheerful, childish, compassionate, peaceful, graceful, sensitive and etcetera.

During the set up for the plan to kill Frodo, the one that proactive and provocative is Gollum, he pushed Smeagol with him by saying "is Smeagol losing his nerve?". Smeagol who were the passive one finally agree after hearing that and the one that execute the plan is Gollum. This show how masculine Smeagol are and how feminine Smeagol.

e. Trickster

Jung showed trickster archetypes as development archetypes of the shadow archetypes. This archetypes shows evil and bad character that tries to impose any people with a variety of cunning ways that they had. The goal of this archetypes is only one, which is to get what they want. Because when they tried to play fair, they would not get it unless they had to play dirty (Semion 69). This archetype is the major archetypes in Smeagol, it shown how cunning and sneaky he was to get the One ring. He would use any method as long he can get the ring. He began his plan when he know Frodo want to destroy the One ring. Then, He started set up plans to stop that happen, Smeagol began to discussion with his Shadow (Gollum) and decide to kill Frodo and expelled Sam.

Smeagol started his plan when he lead them to the secret stairs, which Smeagol said this the only shortest route to reach Mondor. The secret stairs is actually lead to the giant spider nest, in there Smeagol plan to bait Frodo as food. But before that, he must expel Sam first, then on the way climb the stair. Smeagol start to convincing Frodo, he said to Frodo Sam want take the One ring for himself. Frodo who are already tired during the journey, believe what Smeagol said and started to suspicious with Sam. Smeagol who knew he has been trust by Frodo, starting to prepare the next plan. The next plan is to make the doubt in Frodo gone, he must prove his word about Sam is true. Then, when they rest in middle way to the top, Smeagol started his sneaky trick by take the elves bread and throw it, the leftover of the bread were put on Sam jacket. Sam who were sleep at that time awake and asked what Smeagol do, Smeagol answered by saying sneaking. Sam who at that moment not aware about what happen, ignore what Smeagol said. And after that Sam tried to waking up Frodo and prepared to eat the food. At that moment he knew the bread is gone without trace, and accuse Smeagol who ate the elves bread. Smeagol defend himself by said he hates the elves bread, Smeagol said the truth and Frodo know Smeagol would not eat that bread. The only suspect left is Sam, at that time Smeagol accused Sam by

showing the leftover on Sam jacket. By showing that prove, Frodo doubt about what Smeagol said is gone. Sam who were put into the corner tried to defend by said he can share the load by carrying the One ring, he tries to regain his trust but what he just said is the word that Smeagol want to hear. And by that word Frodo completely distrust Sam and expelled him.

The first step is done, now after Sam been expelled. Smeagol can control Frodo freely, then Smeagol lead Frodo to giant spider nest. In there, Frodo start to suspicious about where the stair is go, and asked Smeagol is this the only way. Smeagol answer this the only way, go or go back he said. Frodo who not have choice, choose to go. Inside the giant spider nest, Smeagol who at first lead the way suddenly gone and make Frodo panicked. Frodo tried call Smeagol but no answer, later on after he saw a giant spider, he knew he has decisive by Smeagol and regretting trust him. After he realize he has been betrayed, he start to find the exit. On the way to find the exit Frodo catch by spider webs, and Smeagol who were gone show up again to make sure Frodo catches by that spider webs.

Even thought his plan is fail in the end, yet it still shown how Smeagol preparing the plan with carefully and precision. His cooperate with his shadow is the key for the success of the plan, by doing that he can act on different situation. He showed us how trickster archetypes is really in Smeagol personality.

2. Archetypes in the One Ring

Archetypes in the One ring can be identified, by explained the changing appearance of Smeagol and how the One ring affected Frodo personality change.

a. Physical change

Smeagol's physical changes begin when Smeagol has One's ring, his appearance at first is Hobbit but later on he change to creepy creature. The change occurs when Smeagol expelled from his village after kill his friend, Smeagol who lose his shelter seek refuge under Misty mountains. Under this condition he force to ate raw meat, which were usually he ate cooked food. Change of his appearance slowly but sure, the first one is change is his teeth, his teeth evolved to ate raw meat which at first Hobbit and human had similar teeth, from then his body start to change to skinny even thought he ate meat, yet that not enough nutrient to keep his body at it is. The next change is his hair, he start losing his hair after a couple of years, it resulting by his habit of eating unhealthy diet. After a couple of hundred years passed his appearance completely change, his teeth evolved to eat raw meat, his hair is almost all gone and only left a couple of hair, his eyes become big and develop to see in the darkness, and his way of walking also changed, which at first he stand up with two feet now he will walk with his hand and his feet, mostly like animal with four legs. That developed of walking is also adaptation of his environment to move swiftly in narrow space. In that place Smeagol life for 589 years old alone without any interaction with outside world, he not even can stand a sunlight, he only can live in the darkness. His life extent to 500 years because inside the ring, there are dark forces in there.

b. The Mana

Jung explains which parts are archetypes in the form of pictures or symbols that have special meaning for individuals. Jung said that archetypes are not part of biological things. Which is an archetype formed from spiritual parts that take the form of something (Semian 69). From this statement, we can conclude that the Mana archetype is something that is important to someone who can take shape into anything, mostly with its inner spiritual power.

In this film, this archetype is shown by the One Ring. The One ring is a ring created by the master of darkness Sauron to conquer Middle Earth, in the One ring there is the power of darkness. Smeagol first contact with the ring when he go fishing with his friend, and his friend found something like ring with sparkle of gold. At that time is exactly is the time of Smeagol birthday and he want to the ring for his gift. His friend refuse to give that ring and they starting to fight, in the end his friend died and Smeagol got the ring, he refer the ring with name "Precious" he fallen in love with ring or more accurately he has been obsessed with the ring at first sight. He keep the ring for 589 years old, until he met with Bilbo Baggins coincidentally, Bilbo ask Smeagol to show the exit. Smeagol refuse and said if he can win in a game he will show it and if he lose he will became food for Smeagol. In the end of game Bilbo won and he succeed to escape, Smeagol at that time is not realized his "Precious" is gone, and after Bilbo leave finally his "Precious" is taken by Bilbo. Knowing his ring has gone, he start to search for Bilbo but he never find him, at the end it drive Smeagol into madness and promise himself to kill Bilbo.

The One ring is the mana for Smeagol, as Jung had said the mana is an important thing for that person. Losing his mana pushes Smeagol to go outside to search the ring, which he mostly live in the darkness. The insanity and obsessed that Smeagol show is the prove how the person will be corrupted by the ring, which all user before him has also corrupted and died in tragic ways. They are no good thing for user of the ring and the only way to escape from the One ring curse is by dead. In the end of the film, Smeagol also sacrifice his life to protect his most "Precious".

The insanity and madness also applies to Frodo but in his case the changing in slow speed, as he go further from his village of shire the more his personality change. Until he had captured by orc at the gate of Mondor and then he realize the ring is gone. It made him losing hope, but luckily the ring is saved and carried out by Sam. Sam rescue Frodo and Frodo tell Sam the ring is gone, then Sam tell the truth that the ring with him. Frodo who knew that asked to give the ring back with aggressive way, Sam had not choice and hand over the ring. At that moment Sam knew that Frodo is already corrupted. And the prove showed when Frodo at the edge of Crack of Doom, he can not destroy and claim the ring for himself.

In conclusion, all the living thing that had contact with the One ring, will eventually died. Just like Smeagol died in Crack of Doom and Frodo will die eventually. Which Frodo died described as he go to sea, in the Lord of the Ring go to sea is mean to accept your die. It also shown that the longer the user keep the ring the greater the impact for his personality.

E. CONCLUSION

The results of this study found five archetypes within Smeagol they are: Persona, Shadow, Hero, Hermaphrodite and the Trickster. And for the One ring is the Mana.

Persona archetypes that is found in Smeagol is divided into two, the first persona is when Smeagol before having the One Ring, his persona is fun, friendly, and caring for others. The second persona when Smeagol already has the One Ring, the persona he shows is aggressive and pretends to be a good person to get what he wants. The shadow archetypes on Smeagol is Gollum, the alter-ego appears when Smeagol gets the ring, this shadow characteristic is a liar, a thief, a cunning, brutal and cruel. In this study researcher also found that Smeagol has a heroic archetype even though its role in this story is antagonist. There are several factors that make an antagonist a hero, first when the hero in the film fails to achieve his goal. And the second is when the absence of a hero must be replaced immediately by another character, and the one who replaced that role is Smeagol

Hermaphrodite archetypes in Smeagol are divided into two, masculine and feminine. For masculine hermaphrodite is in Gollum personality whereas his characteristic show as a leader, aggressive, assertive, competitive, optimistic, and bravery. While his feminine described as lovely, cheerful, childish, affectionate, peacefully, graceful and sensitive. The last one archetypes that are found in Smeagol is the trickster, the trickster archetypes is the major personality in Smeagol. The trickster extended from Shadow, the characteristic trickster that found in Smeagol is sneaky, a liar, two face and ruthless.

In the One ring the researcher found that the mana is the archetypes. Mana in the One Ring show as the obsessed of the user to the ring, the longer the user uses the ring, the impact on the user will be very large. Smeagol's personality has been influenced by this archetype, he who lived with the One Ring for 589 years changed his personality significantly, his personality was not the only one who changed. His physical appearance also changed which at first he was a Hobbit now he became a creepy creature. Both physically and mentally will be affected when someone interacts with the One ring. And also the ring has a curse in it, which to free from the curse the user must die.

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