

The Leadership and Friendship King of George VI in The King's Speech Movie by Tom Hooper

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Abstract: This study aims to describe in detail and clearly the leadership style of King George VI and the value of his friendship with the therapist, Lionel Logue in the film *The King's Speech*. The object of this research is the film *The King's Speech*, which generally tells the story of King George VI who stuttered in speaking. This research method is descriptive qualitative. The analysis in this study uses Roland Barthes' semiotics through two stages of significance, namely denotation and connotation. By observing the scenes in the film. The results of this study indicate and describe that King George VI has a team leadership style on a scale of 9.9 and the value of friendship between King George VI and his therapist has met the proper values, namely understanding, honesty, trust, cooperation and loyalty.

Key Words: The Leadership; The Friendship; The King's Speech Movie.

Introduction

In the world of art, many literary works are often encountered. Literature is a reflection of life. Several experts have different opinions on their definition of literature related to time and social conditions. The difference of opinion is caused by the complexity of literature as life. "Karya sastra adalah objek manusiawi, fakta kemanusiaan, atau fakta kultural karena merupakan hasil ciptaan manusia" (Faruk, 2014: 77). Literature is the medium used where one can convey his ideas or protest against different norms in society.

The Arts dealing with normal problems are specifically addressed in a thought. Besides thoughts, literary works also involve the experience of the writer of literary works. As stated by William that is "Some such experience as this awaits us when we begin the study of literature, which has always two aspects, one of simple enjoyment and appreciation..." (William, 2015:11). An author can communicate with readers of a literary work if they can understand what the author wants to convey. The author expresses his feelings, thoughts, ideas, or arguments about social problems by writing these problems in the form of the literary work.

Movies have always been the most enjoyed source of entertainment of all time. Film is a new visual art. Film belongs to a complex and exclusive art, it is difficult to define, but the elements of these films are elements that are instant and universal. Film or motion picture is actually the meaning of both things, namely art and mass entertainment media, because film is the result of visualizing a story or dialogues in a scene. Related to this, Colman argues that "Film theory is a written interaction with and of the images and objects and ideas produced in and of film, and the cinema industry" (Colman, 2014:02). And films are also produced by capturing or recording images with a camera, or the creativity of the camera using animation techniques.



Film has also become a medium that can educate people and enable them to refine and increase their understanding of a particular subject through visual media. Film is a medium that has an important influence in providing information and being a tool to convey messages to the audience or people. Messages sent and given can be in the form of positive or negative messages depending on the audience or film connoisseurs themselves, because the film is shown to the audience through visualization. Related with Yousuf and Dadabhoy (2013:41) “movie is able to show the audience an image therefore can present themselves to the viewers lucidly”. Most people understand and get a clear message from the film, but there are also some people who find it difficult to understand what message is given to the film. One of the messages that can be captured from the visualization of film media is a moral message.

A good and high quality film should get an appreciation or award, because making a good and quality film is not easy, there are many things and materials that need to be taken into account, considered or even sacrificed. “Movie carries something to share and it is projected. Movie is a part of media which remains quite capable of either producing worthy products or pondering to society’s worst, desires, prejudices, and stereotypes” (Campbell, Martin, and Fabos, 2005:8). Therefore, in America, for example, every year there will be awards for the best film, best actor and supporting film categories. This event is known and referred to as the Academy Award or called Oskar. During one year, several films that were nominated and selected as the best will be selected.

Talking about the best film award in America, on the week of February 27, 2011, the Academy Award event was held in Los Angeles, United States. As the object of the author's research in this thesis, The King's Speech Film was chosen as the best film. The King's Speech received twelve Oscar nominations so far this year, the film won 4 trophies at once, in addition to the best actor category, this film also won the best director category namely Tom Hooper and best original screenplay, David Seidler and was included in the most prestigious film category in the world. Best Picture.

The King's Speech tells of King George VI who stuttered and found it difficult to speak. In the Western CEDAR journal by Miller (2015:07), mentions about stuttering or stuttering namely “The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association's Task Force on Terminology defined stuttering as “speech events that contain monosyllabic whole-word repetitions, partword repetitions, audible sound prolongations, or silent fixations or blockages”. Stuttering is a disorder in the rhythm of speech in which the individual knows exactly what he or she wants to say, but at the same time they have difficulty saying it due to involuntary repetition, prolongation, or stopping of sounds.

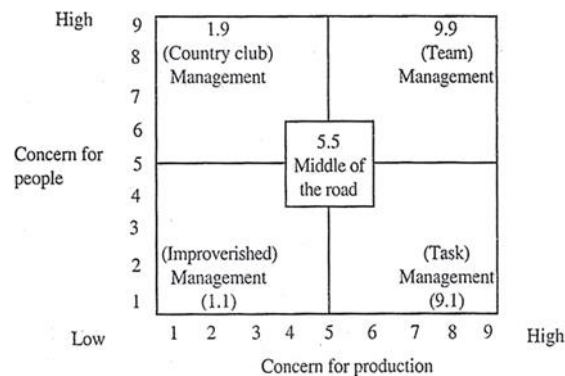
The King's Speech was a successful film and attracted the attention of many people, especially for the audience and connoisseurs of this film. From the author's assessment, the film The King's Speech has two important reasons that make researchers interested in this film to be studied. The first reason is that this film tells the true story of Prince Albert as King of England. The film tells the story of a man who becomes King George VI, father of Queen Elizabeth II. He has a special problem because he stutters, has difficulty speaking. It is difficult to speak when dealing with the public or masses of tens of thousands or even millions. When the prince was asked to make a speech, the people were silent waiting for the prince to utter the words with difficulty. In addition, all Britons are in need of support and encouragement to be optimistic and courageous enough to face the upcoming World War II. This phenomenon combines the problem of stuttering with the status of a king, where his leadership style becomes a big problem that researchers want to focus on in this study because of a stuttering or stuttering.

Leadership is not something special, but a responsibility, is not a facility but a sacrifice, nor is it a position to be lazy but to work hard. It is also not a position with arbitrariness to act but the authority to serve, leadership is acting and leading. Like the situation according to Hersey and Blanchard in Chaniago (2017:2) “...adalah suatu keadaan yang kondusif, di mana seorang pemimpin berusaha pada saat-saat tertentu mempengaruhi perilaku orang lain agar dapat mengikuti kehendaknya dalam rangka mencapai tujuan bersama”. An important keyword in the definition of leadership is leader. Also discussed about leadership from Yuki (2006:7) “Three types of variables that are relevant for understanding leadership

effectiveness include (1) characteristics of leaders, (2) characteristics of followers, and (3) characteristics of the situation”.

Blake and Mouton in the 1960s (Management and Leadership Handbook: 2012:24), had conducted research on leadership styles at Ohio State University. The results of this study led to a leadership style approach. After doing some research at Ohio State University, Blake and Mouton formulated a leadership grid, known as the Leadership Grid.

In this leadership grid mapping or leadership grid, there is a combination of attention to results or tasks with attention to people in a model that has two crossing axes. The two axes are the horizontal axis, which represents the leader's concern for results and the vertical axis, which represents the leader's concern for people. “Pendekatan gaya kepemimpinan ini memiliki tujuan utama yakni untuk menjelaskan bagaimana seorang pemimpin mempengaruhi para anggotanya dengan menkombinasikan perilaku tugas dan perilaku hubungan dalam upaya pencapaian tujuan” (Sudaryono, 2014:178).



With this mapping, various styles emerged as indicators which were divided into five main and well-known leadership styles, namely:

1. Task (9,1)

The obedience authority or Task leadership style places tasks and jobs higher than those who carry out tasks and jobs in the organization. This style considers people as tools in completing tasks and work so that communication with members plays less of a role except for giving instructions. Leaders who have this leadership style are often seen as controlling, demanding, determined and pressing. In its determination, there are indicators of Task leadership style, namely:

- o Visual and verbal control. For example, monitoring the performance of subordinates by watching their members work, directing subordinates to do what the leader wants.
- o Oral that is demanding. Just like ordering members to do everything they're told.
- o Verbal visuals that show strong determination. For example, visuals of leaders clenching their fists, visuals of eyes focused on one object only, verbal expressions that show the desire to achieve targets such as, "we have to succeed to solve this problem”
- o Visual and verbal pressure. For example, a leader who likes to say sentences a little louder on one word like, “do it!”

2. Country Club (1,9)

The Country Club places a low concern on task completion but places a very high emphasis on members' interpersonal relationships with their leaders. Leaders with this style do not emphasize the process and only emphasize attitudes towards others. This leader ensures that members' social and personal needs are met and creates a positive climate by being friendly, kind, and helpful to one another. The indicators are as follows:

- o Visual or verbal that is paying attention to its members. Creating an atmosphere that avoids arguing in front of other members in the organization. A person with this leadership style will invite his members to discuss privately without involving other members. Examples of verbal such as, "let's talk about your problem in my room”



- Visual or verbal that is indifferent to the results. For example, leaders don't punish their members if they don't achieve their work targets by saying, "we can definitely achieve them another day"
- Visually and verbally friendly. The visualization is like when the leader smiles at his members and turns to say hello. This leader puts himself in the same position as his members so that this leader will often ask his members such as, "Is there something I can help you?"

3. Impoverished (1,1)

When leadership styles both place attention to results and attention to people at the lowest point, it is a sign of a weak leadership style. This style describes a leader who is not concerned with the tasks and interpersonal relationships of members in the organization. This type of leader behaves as an indifferent and withdrawn leader. This leader has very little contact with his members, is inattentive and passive. Indicators of leadership style on Impoverished are:

- Visually and verbally nonchalant, both on task and member. This leader lets his members do whatever they want. For example, the visual leader who turns his face when he sees his members not working or gossiping
- Visual or verbal which is passive. For example, this leader does not comment much if the work of his members does not reach the target. He will be silent and even withdraw from the environment

4. Middle of The Road (5,5)

The 5.5 leadership style strikes a balance between paying attention to people and staying focused on the task. This leader is a person who is able to compromise, has moderate attention to the task and members who carry out the task. This compromising style of the leader stops the pressure within the group so as to avoid conflict. This type of leader is often described as one who prefers to be impartial, pragmatic, and minimizes disagreements or debates. Indicators of leadership style 5.5 are as follows:

- Visual or verbal compromise. His visualization is like a leader who often negotiates with his members and reaches a consensus
- Visual or verbal that is pragmatic. Such a leader will prioritize expediency and make decisions according to the needs of the task and its members. This can be seen verbally like, "In your opinion, which is the better way to get maximum results?"

5. Team (9,9)

The Team leadership style places a strong emphasis on task and interpersonal relationships. It encourages a high level of participation and teamwork in the organization and satisfies the basic need in members to be involved in carrying out their duties. Leaders with this leadership style can encourage participation, act focused, solve problems, make priorities clear, get work done, act with an open mind and enjoy work. Visual and verbal indicators for Team leadership style are:

- Visual or verbal that is eliciting participation. For example, verbal speech such as, "to complete this program well, we must work hard and work together"
- Visual or verbal that is focused on the task. For example, a leader who is looking at a task or target for a long time.

"Terdapat beberapa nilai atau elemen yang mendasari sebuah persahabatan yang entah nantinya bisa berkembang ke arah sebuah ikatan persahabatan yang lebih kuat ataupun menjadi sebuah ikatan cinta" (Ahmadi, 2009: 219). Friendship is a feeling of comfort and emotional security with someone, where we don't have to weigh thoughts and measure words, before conveying them to another person, to a friend. Friends are a group of friends who are involved in togetherness, support each other, and have intimacy and closer relationships.

Furthermore, Berndt (2002:1) states that "ciri-ciri dari persahabatan yang positif dan negatif merupakan kualitas persahabatan". Positive characteristics of the quality of friendship that are intended are self-disclosure, intimacy, support for self-esteem, loyalty, and prosocial behavior. Meanwhile, the negative characteristics in question are the existence of conflict and competition.

"Suatu persahabatan memiliki syarat-syarat lain selain percaya, yaitu ada loyalitas, kejujuran, saling bergantung, dan juga kesetiaan agar memberikan ketenangan emosional" (Daldiyono, 2009: 235-236).



More precisely, the points below can be used as indicators of the values of friendship in this study according to Ahmadi and Daldiyono, namely:

1. Understanding

People are said to be friends or love each other if both are willing to provide mutual understanding. Mutual understanding here contains a broad understanding, namely understanding things you like, things you need and want, things you hate, and so on. Based on Bukowski, Hoza, and Boivin; Thien & Abd Razak (dalam Thien, 2012:5), “terdapat empat elemen positif persahabatan yang dapat mempengaruhi kebahagiaan antara lain kedekatan, saling membantu, perasaan diterima dan perasaan aman”.

2. Trust

“Persahabatan merupakan hubungan emosional antara dua individu atau lebih, baik antara sejenis maupun berbeda jenis kelamin, yang didasari saling pengertian, menghargai, mempercayai antara satu dengan yang lainnya” (Dariyo in Arfiananda, 2017:168). Mutual trust is one of the elements in realizing a close friendly relationship. Both parties must always keep whatever they do and whatever they say in order to create trust.

To be trustworthy one must try to show it in word and deed. In other words, a friendly relationship requires each party in terms of words and actions to be trusted with each other.

3. Cooperation/Work Together

It means that the results of the work will be better if both work together when compared to if they work separately. Cooperation also implies a willingness to help. With this help it is hoped that things will get better. “Keberadaan teman ada untuk saling membantu dan berbagi satu sama lain dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan” (Berndt, 2002:10).

4. Loyalty

Loyalty is a concept that includes sympathy, care, and reciprocity towards someone. Loyalty is maintained by setting common goals, keeping promises, determining problems and priorities. Berndt (on Thien, 2012:40) stated that “kualitas persahabatan yang tinggi ditandai dengan tingginya fitur positif seperti perilaku sosial, keintiman, dan loyalitas rendah fitur negatif seperti konflik dan persaingan”. Loyalty is an element that forms a human combination that maintains and strengthens community members in achieving goals.

5. Honesty

Honesty will make things simple. It doesn't mean that someone becomes more human if they don't lie. But honesty, with sincerity, is the easiest solution. If in a friendly relationship there is honesty in living it, it will make mutual trust in friendship increase.

Based on the background as stated above, this study aims to reveal how King George VI's leadership style and the value of King George VI's friendship with the therapist, Lionel Logue in the film of *The King's Speech* by Tom Hooper.

Method

“Penelitian kualitatif menghendaki ditetapkan adanya batas dalam penelitian atas dasar fokus yang timbul sebagai masalah dalam penelitian”. (Moleong, 2017:11). The author chooses research with qualitative methods because qualitative provides more complex details about phenomena that are difficult to reveal by quantitative methods. This method is subjective in the sense of exploring the object of research so that the author hopes that later messages and intentions will be obtained in each part of the object under study.

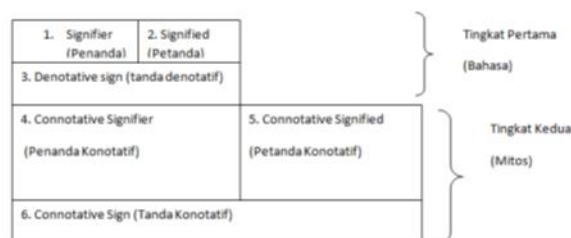
Based on this qualitative approach or method, the authors also determined that this study used a qualitative descriptive research type. The point is that this research does not seek or explain relationships, nor does it test hypotheses or make predictions, but rather aims to make systematic, factual and accurate descriptions.

Regarding the object studied by the researchers, namely the film *The King's Speech*, the researchers chose and determined the appropriate analysis used in this study, namely the semiotic analysis of the Roland Barthes model. Semiotic analysis is the study of a sign on an object. “Upaya ini dilakukan untuk men-decode atau mengurai makna yang membentuk dan dilekatkan pada objek gambar visual yang ada” (Ida,

2011:86). The researcher chose Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis to answer the questions that had been formulated in the problem formulation. The author uses Roland Barthes' semiotics in this study through two stages of significance, namely denotation and connotation. Each scene observed by the author will be described through the meaning of denotation and connotation.

One of the experts and originators of the theory of semiotics is Roland Barthes. According to Barthes, semiotics works by "Bagaimana makna masuk ke dalam sebuah cerita atau image" (Barthes, 1984:32). The sign in Roland Barthes' semiotics is not limited to language or text, but there are also things that are not language, for example, the behavior of characters in films. Roland Barthes is an important figure in the development of semiotics. Barthes is known as the successor of the structuralist figure Ferdinand De Saussure in the field of semiotics.

When summarized, when connotation has a subjective meaning, then denotation is what the sign describes on an object, while connotation is how it is depicted. Barthes has a map of signs as shown below. Barthes map shows that the denotative sign consists of a signifier and a sign. And at the same time, denotation marks also become connotative markers. Here is Roland Barthes Sign Map (Sobur, 2013:69):



Based on Jane Stokes in her book entitled *How to do media and cultural studies*, the stages that will be used in this semiotic analysis are:

- Define the object of research analysis. Researchers choose films to be studied. In this study, the film used is the film *The King's Speech* by Tom Hooper.
- Collect text. Researchers capture certain scenes that are considered relevant in presenting the leadership style of King George VI (Bertie) and the value of friendship between King George VI (Bertie) and his therapist, Lionel Log
- Explain the text. The researcher focuses on the denotative signs in the film, for example on the setting.
- Interpret text. The researcher draws the connotative meaning of the text. Researchers began to analyze more deeply and link the film text with theory to complement the findings so as not to deviate from the background of the problems in this study.
- Draw conclusions in the form of the leadership style of King George VI (Bertie) and the value of friendship between King George VI (Bertie) and his therapist, Lionel Log in the film *The King's Speech*.

Results and Discussion

Results

In this variable of King George VI's leadership style, as explained in the theoretical foundation chapter, the author uses Blake and Mouton's theory (2012) regarding the approach or leadership style as well as indicators. Blake and Mouton explain that there are 5 leadership styles based on each indicator. And according to the 4 scenes or scenes the author finds in the sub-chapter description of the research findings in the form of scenes, the author analyzes and describes that King George VI, Bertie, has a team leadership style (9.9) because:

Keep in mind that the team leadership style places a strong emphasis on task and interpersonal relationships. It encourages a high level of participation and teamwork in the organization and satisfies the basic need in members to be involved in carrying out their duties. This general description is reflected in the research findings in scene 1 at minute 00:58:59 – 01:00:00. Where is Bertie who thinks about the royal staff (in this case the members) who were abandoned by his brother David as a King at that time before Bertie.

One indicator of the team's leadership style is visual or verbal that is encouraging participation. Participation here means a leader who thinks about the task and also its members to be balanced. Associated with the film *The King's Speech*, King George VI was a stutterer. So there is not often verbal speech to its members, the royal staff. However, there are a lot of visuals shown by King George VI in this participation. As the writer found in the 2nd scene at 01:08:05 – 01:08:40 and the 4th scene at 01:26:50 – 01:27:29. These two scenes depict Bertie as a King who thinks about his people before the war with Germany (especially with Bertie's condition who stutters in speaking, he is very afraid of not being able to encourage and calm his people with clear speech before this war), and repeated conversations with his people. prime minister on the preparation of the British State as a State task that must be completed.

The second indicator is visual or verbal which is focused on the task. For example, a leader who is looking at a task or target for a long time. The characteristics of this indicator can be seen in the research findings in the 3rd scene at 01:14:35 – 01:15:40. Where Raha George VI brought State documents, files and papers to his bedroom to be researched, studied and understood by him as a new King replacing David, his older brother. In the room and at that time, Bertie, King George VI was crying because he thought about the fate of his people who had a stuttering King like him, a heavy burden for him for fear of disappointing the country and its people.

Discussion

The indicators and determinants of the author on the variable friendship here are using the theory of Ahmadi and Daldiyono (2009), namely there are 5 values of friendship that are the benchmark if friendship is indeed a good, perfect and essential friendship. Those are:

1. Understanding

Mutual understanding here contains a broad understanding, namely understanding things you like, things you need and want, things you hate, and so on. In the 1st scene at minute 00:58:59 – 01:00:00 displays an understanding attitude, namely when Lionel understands exactly what Bertie needs and wants to be able to give a speech broadcast to the State and its people in a good and fluent manner without stuttering.

2. Trust

Scene 2 at minute 00:55:15 – 00:55:50 tells very clearly that there is trust between them. Bertie who sincerely and trusts Lionel to share her secrets and experiences of her dark and bad life without hesitation. Mutual trust is one of the elements in realizing a close friendly relationship. Both parties must always keep whatever they do and whatever they say in order to create trust.

3. Cooperation

In the film *The King's Speech*, Bertie has a serious stutter that must be cured, especially since he is the King of England. And Lionel is not a therapist who has a certificate and is qualified, he only intends to help Bertie recover with his way and his belief to be Bertie's best friend. Lionel also always accompanies and accompanies Bertie when giving a speech to remind and encourage Bertie not to stutter and remember the previous exercises. This picture of cooperation can be seen in the 3rd scene at 00:36:20 – 00:38:40 and the 4th scene at 01:43:33 – 01:47:35.

4. Loyalty

Loyalty is maintained by setting common goals, keeping promises, determining problems and priorities. In the 5th scene at minute 00:35:03 – 00:36:18, loyalty is established between Bertie and Lionel. Bertie and Lionel devise a plan to achieve a common goal, namely healing Bertie from her stuttering. Their conversations and plans to find and define problems and priorities for both.

5. Honesty



In the 6th scene at 01:24:12 – 01:26:48, Lionel is honest and admits the truth that Bertie never expected. Although it was bitter and disappointed that Bertie received, but the honesty brought good intentions for Bertie's recovery. Honesty will make things simple. It doesn't mean that someone becomes more human if they don't lie. But honesty, with sincerity, is the easiest solution.

Conclusions

By looking through various theoretical approaches and implementation of the analysis on the object of research. The conclusion of the researcher on this problem is as follows

- a) Through Roland Barthes' semiotic study through two stages of signification, namely denotation and connotation, the researcher at least found a sign meaning that was significant to the research objective in several scenes presented in the research findings, which were summarized in a denotation and connotation table. The meaning of the sign in the research findings answers the formulation of the problem in this study, namely the leadership style of King George VI and the value of his friendship with Lionel, the therapist.
- b) From the meaning of the signs arranged in the denotation and connotation table, the researcher found and described that King George VI's leadership style was a team leadership style on a scale of 9.9 referring to the theory and indicators of Blake and Mouton (2012). Where although King George VI in the film *The King's Speech* tells about himself who stutters in speech and finds many problems to make speeches in front of the state and his people, but he places a strong emphasis on task and interpersonal relationships. He thought so much of the country and its people that he sometimes cried. He also tried his best to complete the task of the State by insisting on recovering from his stuttering. All the exercises and treatments for his recovery he passed.
- c) Initially Bertie, King Geore VI, and Lionel were a pair of humans who played the role of the patient and the therapist. However, because Lionel's treatment methods and methods are different, Lionel leads to intense things to invite and listen to Bertie as a friend, that process is what makes them best friends in the film *The King's Speech* which is able to play the emotions of the audience. From the meaning of the signs arranged in the denotation and connotation table, the researchers found and described that the values of friendship, which refer to the theories and indicators of Ahmadi and Daldiyono (2009), have all been reflected in the friendship between Bertie and Lionel. They are both perfect for reflecting and living the values of friendship, namely, understanding, trust, cooperation, loyalty and honesty.

Because this study found that stuttering has become a public issue, people from all walks of life can become stuttering in speaking because the true factor of stuttering is trauma, pressure and bad experiences that should be released, shared and forgotten. With the discovery of the method and method of Lionel treating and curing Bertie from his stuttering, it is hoped that in the future the therapists can apply this method to their patients who experience stuttering because this film is also adapted and retold based on the experiences and true stories of King George VI.

In the end, the author hopes that the research that the author describes in this thesis can function as expected in enriching the field of research and study.

Acknowledgements

Penulis memanjatkan puji syukur ke hadirat Allah SWT yang telah melimpahkan rahmat dan karunia-Nya kepada penulis, sehingga akhirnya penulis dapat menyelesaikan tesis ini tepat pada waktunya.

Tesis ini yang berjudul “Gaya Kepemimpinan dan Nilai Persahabatan Raja George VI dalam Film *The King's Speech* karya Tom Hooper” ini ditulis untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat guna memperoleh gelar magister pada Universitas Indraprasta PGRI. Pada kesempatan yang baik ini, izinkanlah penulis menyampaikan rasa hormat dan ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang dengan tulus ikhlas telah memberikan bantuan dan dorongan kepada penulis dalam menyelesaikan tesis ini, terutama kepada:



- 1) Prof. Dr. Soenarjati Djajanegara selaku Dosen Pembimbing Materi Universitas Indraprasta PGRI yang telah memeberikan waktu dan bimbingan berharga dan terbaik dalam penyusunan tesis ini
- 2) Dr. Phil. Merry Lapasau, M. A selaku Dosen Pembimbing Teknik Universitas Indraprasta PGRI yang telah memeberikan waktu dan bimbingan berharga dan terbaik dalam penyusunan tesis ini
- 3) Prof. Dr. Sumaryoto selaku Rektor Universitas Indraprasta PGRI
- 4) Dr. Mamik Suendarti selaku Dekan Universitas Indraprasta PGRI
- 5) Ikkal Nuramal, S.E., suami penulis yang telah pengertian dan selalu menemani serta mendukung dalam perjuangan penulisan tesis ini
- 6) Zian Nur Shakeel, anak penulis yang sudah sabar dan mengerti ketika penulis mengerjakan dan menyelesaikan tesis ini
- 7) Bambang Nurhadi dan Benlismawati, mama dan papa penulis, yang sudah pengertian dan mendukung penulis menyelesaikan tesis ini
- 8) Ariyani, S.Pd, sahabat sekaligus patner kerja penulis, yang sudah mengerti dan sabar membantu menyelesaikan tugas kantor saat penulis menyelesaikan tesis ini
- 9) Atasan kantor penulis, yang sudah mengerti dan memaklumi penulis untuk menyelesaikan tesis ini

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