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An Analysis of Moral Value of and Intrinsic Elements in the Lion King Movie

Agil Mauliansyah *¹, Siti Sarah Fitriani¹, Muhammad Aulia¹

¹Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

*Corresponding author: agil.syah.as@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the moral values messages and intrinsic elements in the movie *The Lion King (2019)*, because the researcher discovers there are moral values messages that are contained in this movie. Intrinsic elements at the other hand, is the essential elements within every literature works, built the literature itself (Nurgiyantoro, 2007). The researcher uses a qualitative approach. This research focuses on giving the researcher's perception about the given subject in the movie to the readers. This study belongs into the literature which focuses on the writing, character motivations, script, and screenplay to gain the information needed. The source of the data mainly comes from the movie and the dialogue itself, *The Lion King*. The data consist of moral values and intrinsic elements within the movie. In collecting the data, useful and suitable is selected such as utilizing *take note* technique as proposed and later finalized by Creswell (2012). In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the content analysis technique by Krippendorff (2018) to analyze moral value and intrinsic elements of *The Lion King movie*. The finding of this research discovered nine moral values consist of responsibility, respect, tolerance, wisdom, altruism, love and loyalty, courage, help each other, and never give up. While the intrinsic elements consist of theme, plot, character and characterization, setting, and point of view. The finding of this research is in line with other similar studies on literature especially regarding intrinsic elements found in the movie.

Key Words : *Moral Value, Intrinsic Elements, Animated Movie.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Movie is one of the media that can educate and give messages to the audience. A movie can presents viewers with images so that they can present messages clearly (Yousuf and Dadabhoy, 2013). A movie can educate people by sending messages through the visuals of the movie. This is a very useful medium to transmit moral values to the audience. There are several ways to teach students about moral values. To support children's physical and mental development, literature can be used as a means of support, because literature can provide high values for the process of children's language, cognitive, personality, and social development (Ampera, 2010).

Through the story presented in the movie, the audience can take the moral message that is conveyed in a movie. Movie has been known for its ability to portray real events and delivering messages to its viewers and audiences. One movie could teach its audience about specific things and later encourages people for it. But movie is not only about moral values. There are literary elements found in every literature works, including movie. Things like perspective, setting, plot, and so on. Based on this phenomenon, the researcher assumes that this research can help the readers to solve their problem and emphasize the importance of moral value through the entertainment approach.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Moral Value

According to Lickona (2009), there are three good characters of moral values education in human life; they are moral knowing, moral feeling, and moral action or behavior. The first is moral knowing which can only be manifested through moral education. It is the first requirement to know and isolate the rights and wrongs. This category of moral is further divided into six important things, namely: responsibility, respect, justice, tolerance, wisdom, and democracy.

The second is moral feeling which is basically the source of energy from human beings to act based on moral principles. There are three important aspects that could be capable of emotions felt by a person, namely: Altruism, love and loyalty, and self-discipline. Moral feeling activates the desirability of goodness within someone after engaging in moral education. It is however, impossible to possess moral feeling without learning it first.

The last is moral action. Moral action is moral that can be transformed into real action. Lickona classified moral action into three aspects consists of courage, help each other, and never give up. To understand what drives a person in good behavior then there are three things to keep in mind, namely: competence, will, and habit. According to Lickona, respect and responsibility are the main aspect of moral value that creates good action.

2.2 Definition of Intrinsic Elements

Nurgiyantoro (2007) has said that intrinsic elements are what construct the literary work, making it all servable to the audience to understand. Stands alongside is also another element called extrinsic elements. Every literature work has its own intrinsic and extrinsic elements. But, this study limits the findings to only intrinsic. The researcher has decided to analyze the intrinsic elements of the movie and executes it using the categorization made by Barsam and Monahan (2016). The classifications of the elements are plot, theme, setting, characterization, point of view, and moral value. But, the last element is separately analyzed using a more independence theory by Lickona (2009) to address another research question in this study.

2.3 Classification of Intrinsic Elements

2.3.1 Plot

Plot is a structure of a series of events in a story arranged chronologically. Barsam and Monahan (2016) give the meaning of a plot as a narrative of events that emphasize falling on causality. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. There are five essential parts of plot:

- 1) Exposition (introduction) - Beginning of the story; characters, background, and setting revealed.
- 2) Rising Action - Events in the story become complicated; the conflict is revealed. These are events between the introduction and climax.
- 3) Climax - Turning point of the story. Readers wonders what will happen next
- 4) Falling action - Resolution begins; events and complications start to fall into place. These are the events between climax and denouement.
- 5) Resolution (Conclusion) - Final outcome of events in the story

2.3.2 Theme

Barsam and Monahan (2016) state a film's theme is a unifying idea that the film expressed through its narrative or imagery. Theme also known as a Central message, and underlying meaning of a fictional piece may be the author's thought in the story. Sometimes the theme becomes the main attraction for the audiences to interest the movie or not, because the theme can give a glimpse of what is in the film

2.3.3 Character

Characters is a person, animal, being, creature or thing in a story. In a movie there are various characters, in a movie there are several characters who have an important role in the course of a film. The main character has traits that can change according to the plot in the movie, while ordinary characters only have supporting roles in a film. Character distinguished in two major called protagonist and antagonist.

- a. Protagonist is a character who dominates in the story that brings the point of the author.
- b. Antagonist defined as character who against the protagonist

2.3.4 Point of view

According to Nurgiyantoro (2019) point of view is the way that the writer used to draw up the characters, actions, setting, and any other sequence in build up a story. In general, the point of view is divided into two parts, namely first-person using "I" and third-person using "s/he". Thus, from this viewpoint, the story is told.

2.3.5 Setting

According to Kurtus (2007), Setting is the location and time which create the mood and atmosphere of the story. Moreover, it is defined that setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops (Klarer 1999:25). Place refers to the place where the story takes place. Time or period refers to the time in which the story takes place. Another part of the element is atmosphere. This refers to the atmosphere and emotions that are created in a story.

3. METHODS

The researcher uses a qualitative approach. The research is qualitative because the researcher focuses on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perception of the participants under study. The researcher is the sole instrument of this research in gathering and further analyzing the data. Content analysis is a form of research's tool which works best in qualitative methodology to subjectively analyze and evaluate the findings (Hsieh and Shanon, 2005). In collecting the data, useful and suitable mean is selected such as utilizing *take note* technique as

proposed and later finalized by Creswell (2012). This involves in coding some essential elements of the movie including plot and setting for the intrinsic elements, and extracting moral values featured in the literature works. For both objectives, the researcher employs this “note-taking” technique to gather the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the content analysis technique by Krippendorff (2018) to analyze the intrinsic elements of *The Lion King movie*, the method here will employ seven substantial parts. This method of analysis is utilized for the both objective of the research.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Moral values found in The Lion King Movie

According to Lickona (2009), there are three good characters of moral values education in human life; they are moral knowing, moral feeling, and moral action or behavior. In this section the researcher could explain about the result from the movie based on the Lickona’s theory of moral values.

1. Responsibility

In this movie, the researcher found a scene that prove if responsibility exist in this movie, the dialogue show about the responsibility from mufasa’s dialogue. Responsibility means you do the things you are supposed to do and accept the results of your actions.

Performed at 00.12.30 – 00.12.40

Excerpt

Mufasa : Yes. But a king's time as ruler rises and falls like the sun. One day, Simba, the sun will set on my time here and will rise with you as the new king.

Simba : All of this will belong to me?

Mufasa : It belongs to no one, but will be yours to protect. A great responsibility.

In this scene, mufasa tell to simba if Everything the light touches is our kingdom. Simba ask if all of this is belong to simba, mufasa give an advice to simba if the kingdom not belong to no one. But, as a future ruler of the kingdom simba must protect and it his responsibility.

2. Respect

Respect is thinking and acting in a positive way about yourself or towards others. this scene took where mufasa and simba have to go to savanna to play together and simba ask mufasa about king could do whatever he wants.

Performed at 00.13.26 – 00.14.00

Excerpt

Simba : But I thought a king could do whatever he wants. Take any territory.

Mufasa : While others search for what they can take, a true king searches for what he can give. Everything you see exists together in a delicate balance. As king, you need to understand that balance and respect all the

creatures from the crawling ant to the leaping antelope.

Simba : But, Dad. Don't we eat the antelope?
Mufasa : Yes, Simba. But let me explain. When we die, our bodies become the grass and the antelope eat the grass. And so we are all connected in the great Circle of Life.

As the king, Mufasa's advice to Simba, if life must be balanced called circle of life. Its Nature's way of taking and giving back life to earth. It symbolizes the universe being sacred and divine. It represents the infinite nature of energy, meaning if something dies it gives new life to another.

3. Tolerance

This scene took where Mufasa come to Scar to ask why he is not come to presentation of Simba. Scar answer the question disrespectfully, because Scar desire to be a king after Mufasa. Mufasa still tolerates Scar because he is his brother. Tolerance is the ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with.

Performed at 00.08.40 – 00.08.50

Excerpt

Mufasa : {informally} What am I gonna do with him?
Zazu : Oh, come on. We both know he should've been expelled from the Pride Lands long ago.
Mufasa : He's my brother, Zazu. This is his home. As long as I am king that will never change.

d. Wisdom

Scar run from the Simba at the edge of the Pride Rock. Simba and Scar have some conversation about what Simba do next to him will. As a true king, Simba show him a wisdom. Wisdom is the ability to use your knowledge and experience to make good decisions and judgments (Peterson, C., & Seligman, M. E., 2004). This moment make Scar feel afraid of Simba.

Performed at 01.42.00 – 01.42.15

Excerpt

Simba : You fooled the hyenas. Just like you fooled me.
Scar : Simba, you wouldn't kill your only uncle.
Simba : No, Scar. I'm not like you.
Scar : Oh, Simba. You are truly noble. And I will make it up to you. Just tell me how I can prove myself. Tell me what you want me to do.

e. Altruism

Altruism is when we act to promote someone else's welfare, even at a risk or cost to ourselves. In this scene, Simba risk his life to take back his kingdom from Scar, because Scar ruin the kingdom really dangerous for others.

Performed at 01.29.50 – 01.30.00

Excerpt

Simba : I didn't want to believe you.
Nala : So, what are you gonna do?
Simba : My father once told me to protect everything the light touches. If I don't fight for it, who will?

Nala : I will.

Simba : It's going to be dangerous

Nala : Danger? Ha. I laugh in the face of danger.

f. Love and loyalty

Simba back to pride land to end Scar's reign. All of the Simba's family shocked when they know if Simba still alive. Scar and his army want to attack Simba, but Nala show her loyalty to Simba. Loyalty means being there for someone through the highs and lows, and staying by their side regardless of the circumstances. Loyalty involves accepting and loving someone for who they are, and not threatening to leave them when things become challenging.

Performed at 01.34.30 – 01.34.40

Excerpt

[Nala arrives at Pride Rock, walking near the lionesses.]

NALA : (continued) Your reign is over, Scar. Simba is the rightful king. If you want to get him, you have to get through us. Are you with me, lions?

[Most of the lionesses in the pride roar, agreeing with Nala.]

SIMBA : The choice is yours, Scar. Step down or fight.

Nala and other lions fight for Simba, they know if Simba is the true king of the Pride land. Scar do not believe if Simba still alive, He made Simba admit his mistakes in the past and incited other lions to believe scar's words.

g. Courage

Simba and Nala run to Elephant graveyard to play around there. They are shocked if there are a hyena nest, ruling by hyena queen. The queen ask their guard to catch them, after that mufasa come to save them. Mufasa ask Nala to go home, while mufasa give advice to simba.

Performed at 00.31.20 – 00.31.30

Excerpt

Mufasa : You could've been killed. And what's worse, you put Nala in danger. Do you understand what's at stake? You jeopardized the future of our pride.

Simba : I just wanted to show you I could do it. That I could be brave like you.

Mufasa : I'm only brave when I have to be, when there's no other choice.

Simba : But you're not scared of anything.

Simba tell to Mufasa if he is not afraid of hyena, he want to courage like his father. Simba want to be a king that protect all of the creature in his kingdom. That why he risk his life to run from the hyena and save Nala.

h. Help each other

This scene took when Simba returned to Pride Land, Pumbaa and Timoon came to help Simba in his struggle. They help Simba because they are friends with each other, expecting nothing in return from Simba.

Performed at 01.30.00 – 01.30.10

Excerpt

Zazu : Your majesty. Welcome home.

Pumbaa : We're here.

Timon : *Oh, everyone, calm down. We're here.*
Pumbaa : *The backup has arrived.*
Simba : *What are you guys doing here?*
Pumbaa : *Um, we were not worried.*
Timon : *Um... No, not worried.*
Pumbaa : *'Cause no worries.*

i. Never give up

In this scene Simba talks to a monkey who has the ability to connect with the spirits of the previous kings named Rafiki. Simba feels that he has lost his identity, Rafiki manages to get Simba to talk to his father again. Mufasa managed to convince Simba who he was, so that Simba returned to being himself and did not give up on reclaiming his rights.

Performed at 01.27.00 – 01.27.10

Excerpt

Simba : *I'm sorry. I don't know how to be like you.*
Mufasa : *As king, I was most proud of one thing. Having you as my son.*

Simba : *That was a long time ago.*
Mufasa : *No, Simba. That is forever.*
Simba : *Please. Don't leave me again.*
Mufasa : *I never left you. And never will. Remember who you are. Remember.*

Rafiki : *And so, I ask again. Who are you?*
Simba : *I am Simba. Son of Mufasa*

4.2 Discussion

The purpose of this point is to provide an overview of what is found regarding the moral values and intrinsic elements that have been collected in the previous point. The results are explained to make it easier for the reader. The researcher will provide several theories regarding moral values and intrinsic elements to make what is found relevant.

The most prominent intrinsic element here is character. Simba, the main character in this film, has a different character after his father dies; this is due to differences in environment, and what he experiences can change a person's character. Samani (2011) argues that character can be interpreted as a basic value that builds a person's personality, formed both due to heredity and environmental influences, which distinguishes him from other people and is manifested in his attitude and behavior in everyday life. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the influence of the surrounding environment can have an impact on a person's character; this certainly has a positive impact on the audience who takes the values contained in this film. The greedy nature of Scar also means that a person's lousy character can negatively impact him. Ma'mur (2016) states that character is a characteristic an object or individual possesses. This characteristic is original and rooted in the personality of the object or individual and is the engine that drives how a person acts, behaves, says, and responds to something.

The most often seen in this movie is the value of respect. Values that make life more harmonious even though they are different. Seen from the beginning of the scene where Mufasa advises Simba that life must be respected. This is related to the

theme of this film, Circle of Life, which teaches that everything in life is related to one another.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are three good characters of moral values education in human life; they are moral knowing, moral feeling, and moral action or behavior. The first is moral knowing which can only be manifested through moral education. It is the first requirement to know and isolate the rights and wrongs. This category of morals is further divided into six essential things, namely: responsibility, respect, justice, tolerance, wisdom, and democracy. However, in moral knowing, researchers only get four morals: responsibility, respect, tolerance, and wisdom. The second is moral feeling which is basically the source of energy from human beings to act based on moral principles. Three important aspects could be capable of emotions felt by a person, namely: Altruism, love and loyalty, and self-discipline. In the film *The Lion King*, there are only two values from moral feeling, namely Love and loyalty, and Altruism. Altruism is included in the moral values that are quite dominant in this film; this can be seen in Simba, who risked his life to save the Pride Land, Sarabi, who dares to oppose Scar, and Nala, who dares to run away to be able to find Simba.

The last is moral action. Moral action is moral that can be transformed into real action. Lickona classified moral action into three aspects consists of courage, helping each other, and never giving up. For moral action, this film has three moral values. This is proven by the many actions taken by the characters based on the moral values of moral action, such as courage and never giving up on the problems that occur in Pride Land.

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