

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT BETWEEN CHARACTERS OF FATHER AND SON IN ANIMATED MOVIE *HOW TO TRAIN YOUR DRAGON*

Lia Dewinta
Program Studi Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra, Universitas Nasional
08567113379
lia.dewinta@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is entitled “Psychological Conflict between Characters of Father and Son in Animated Movie How to Train Your Dragon”. The background of the study is based on my interest in the conflict of the movie. The conflict is between a strong chief of Viking with his weak son who has different perspective on dragon. To find out that internal conflict, psychological analysis is done to both characters. The objective of this research is to answer the problems of the research which focuses on the conflicting ego between Hiccup and Stoic related to the parent-children relationship they have, how they defend their ego and how Stoic finally accepts Hiccup’s ego. Intrinsic analysis on the characters and the conflict was conducted to find out the characterization and the main conflict, while psychological approach was used to analyze the characters’ behavior and personality to find out why both characters have the internal conflict. The result of the analysis shows that, psychologically, their ego, their attitude and behavior were governed by the superego. The different superego and the fact that they have parent-children relationship made the conflict serious. Finally, the conflict resolves after Stoick accepted his son’s ego. It makes an impact on their relationship as father and son.

Keywords: *character, conflict, psychology, id-ego-superego, parent-children relationship.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian yang berjudul “Psychological Conflict between Characters of Father and Son in Animated Movie How to Train Your Dragon” ini dilatarbelakangi oleh ketertarikan terhadap konflik dalam ceritanya. Konflik dalam film tersebut ditunjukkan oleh dua tokoh yaitu Sang Kepala Suku Viking yang berperawakan kuat dan anaknya yang memiliki fisik lemah. Mereka memiliki pendapat yang berbeda tentang keberadaan naga. Untuk memahami konflik internal masing-masing karakter, digunakan analisis psikologi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab permasalahan tentang perselisihan ego antara tokoh Hiccup dan Stoick berkaitan dengan hubungan mereka sebagai anak dan orang tua. Selain itu juga untuk mengetahui bagaimana mereka mempertahankan ego masing-masing hingga akhirnya Stoick dapat menerima ego Hiccup. Analisis tokoh dan konflik dilakukan untuk memahami penokohan dan konflik utama, sedangkan pendekatan psikologi digunakan untuk menganalisis perilaku dan kepribadian tokoh untuk mengetahui alasan munculnya konflik internal pada dua karakter tersebut. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa secara psikologi, ego dan perilaku mereka didorong oleh superego. Perbedaan superego dan hubungan mereka sebagai ayah dan anak membuat konflik semakin rumit. Konflik tersebut berakhir setelah Stoick menerima ego anaknya. Hal itu berpengaruh besar terhadap hubungan mereka berdua.

Kata Kunci: *tokoh, konflik, psikologi, id-ego-superego, hubungan orang tua dan anak*

INTRODUCTION

Background

How to train your dragon is a Hollywood animated movie portraying an existence of a pack of dragons that often come to an island where Vikings are living. The dragons are very destructive and are feared and detested. They cause the people problems especially for coming to the island to hunt for their prey which is the people's livestock. Dragons become their enemies that they must destroy. Stoick, chief of the tribes, determines to kill the dragons so that his people will live in peace. However, Hiccup, the chief's son, finds out that those dragons can actually be tamed. However, his father and the rest of the Vikings don't believe it. They ridicule Hiccup's conviction. Dragons have attacked them for as long as they live, so they have to kill them.

The different point of view regarding the existence of the dragons brings Hiccup into conflict with the people, especially his father who is the chief of the tribe. The different convictions between two characters (Hiccup and Stoic) are the representation of the different ego which creates the conflict in the movie. Thus, the structure of personality of Freudian psychology is best to be applied in analyzing this movie.

Another aspect which makes the movie is psychologically interesting and worth analyzing is the names of the characters. Their names somehow distinctively carry out the characters' personal traits.

According to Wellek and Warren (1990: 106), it can be concluded that situation and plot of a literary work might become more interesting if the characters are well portrayed psychologically and that it is applicable in analyzing a character and situation of a story. Consequently, supported by the analysis of character of the intrinsic, psychological literary approach is best suited to analyze the characters of Stoick and Hiccup to find out their internal conflict. In addition to the internal conflict of the characters, Freudian psychology is also used to find out the conflict related to the theme of the story viewed from psychological perspective because it resulted from the conflicting ego of the characters.

Besides using Freudian structure of personality in analyzing the character of Hiccup and Stoic, psychological theory of self-actualization from Carl Rogers is also used to complete the analysis. Hiccup is the son of Stoick, thus, this theory is needed to support the main theory (Freudian structure of personality) since it focuses on parent-children relationship. The analysis of characters in this movie is not only limited to the internal conflict caused by the different ego, but also the relationship of parent-children which influences the ego.

Research Problems

In addition to how the names of the characters reflect their personal traits, this research also formulates its focuses on the conflicting ego between Hiccup and Stoic related to the parent-children relationship they have, how they defend their ego and how Stoic finally accepts Hiccup's ego

Aims of the Research

This research has three objectives. The first is to figure out the conflicting ego between Stoic as a father and a chief Viking and Hiccup as the son. The second is to explain the behavior of both characters related to their ego. And the third is to describe Stoic's shifting ego that he can finally accepts Hiccup's ego.

Theoretical Review and Review of Related Literature

The Intrinsic Elements

Characters and plot play an important role in finding out the internal conflict of the movie. Plot is a story, a selection of events arranged in time. It carries us forward by keeping us in suspense, and let us follows the workings of causality (Boulton, 1985: 47). The traditional plot line has four sequential levels: exposition—complication—climax or turning point—resolution (Klarer, 2004: 15). Complication, sometimes also called conflict, which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax (Klarer, 2004: 15). Conflict in literature can be categorized into two: internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict exists inside the characters, while the external conflict deals with the problem of the world.

Characters are the actors in a story, whom the conflict and suspense (plot) happened to. According to Rimmon-Kenan in Herman and Vervaeck (2001) there are three methods regarding characterization:

1. Direct Characterization

It introduces a character with an enumeration of character traits. These traits may relate to psychological state as well as outward appearance.

2. Indirect Characterization

It is based on metonymy. It works with elements that are contiguous with the character. For example is by action, discourse and name.

3. Analogy

Instead of metonymy, this type of characterization leads to metaphor usually through implicit comparison. Name is also an example of characterization through analogy.

Psychology

In finding out the reason causing Hiccup to have conflict with his father, Stoic, two theories of psychology are used. A psychological approach is one way of evaluating characters (Klarer, 2004: 17). The first theory is Freudian structure of personality (id, ego, and superego). It is the main theory of this research functions as a tool to analyze character's personality to find out the ego of both characters. The second one is Carl Rogers' self-actualization based on the parent-children relationship. This is a supporting theory to Freud's structure of personality.

a) Freud's Theory of Structure of Personality

Freud divided human psyche into three parts, the id, the ego, and the superego. Bressler (1998) explained the id as the unconscious part of the psyche. It contains our secret desires, our darkest wishes and our most intense fears, the id wishes only to fulfill the urges of the pleasure principle. He also described the second part of the psyche called ego as the rational, logical waking part of the mind. The ego operates in harmony with the reality principle. The last part, the superego, acts as the internal censor, causing us to make moral judgments in light of social pressure. It operates according to the morality principle and serves primarily to protect society and us from the id.

The energy of the id is used for instinctual gratification by means of reflex action and wish-fulfillment (Hall, 1956: 39).

Ego's function is to express and satisfy the desires of the id in accordance with reality and the demands of the superego (Pervin and John, 1997: 81).

Superego represents the moral branch of our functioning, containing the ideals we strive for and the punishments (guilt) we expect when we have violated our ethical code (Hall, 1956: 31).

b) Rogers' Theory of Self-Actualization

The major development concern for Rogers is whether the child is free to grow within a state of congruence, to be self-actualizing, or whether the child will become defensive and operate out of a state of incongruence (Pervin dan John, 1997: 185).

What is most critical is children's perceptions of their parents' appraisal. If they feel that these appraisals are positive, they will find pleasure in their bodies and in their selves. If they feel that these appraisals are negative, they will develop insecurity and negative appraisal of their bodies (Jourard dan Remi dalam Pervin dan John, 1997: 186).

Rogers, in Pervin and John (1997: 187) divide parent-children interaction into three areas:

The first area concerned the degree of acceptance, interest, affection, and warmth expressed toward the child...the interest on the part of the mother appeared to be interpreted by children as an indication of their significance, that they were worthy of the concern, attention, and time of those who were important. The second critical area of parent-children interaction related to permissiveness and punishment. And the last, differences were found in parent-child interactions in relation to democratic practices.

Review of Related Study

Literary analysis on *How to Train Your Dragon* are usually related to legend and myth. Emily Midkiff on a *Nordic Journal of Science Fiction and Fantasy Research* analyzes *How to Train Your Dragon* from the perspective of its mythic theme, regarding the dragon as an uncanny creature. Here, she also uses Freudian psychology, but not talking about the personality of the human characters of the movie. She focuses on the dragons and using Freudian Uncanny to analyze them. She compares some stories which have dragon in them and how they have human characters. She said on her article,

...children's literature dragons have not been entirely softened and satirized; the potential for uncanny fear embodied by the human-like behaviors of legendary Western dragons lingers in many modern children's literature dragons. (2009: 41)

Dragon in the movie and in other stories that she analyzes, she's emphasizing on how the dragon, in spite of its being children literature, are described to have complicated human-like behaviors.

Although Midkiff's research focuses on the psychological aspect which is similar to the research that has been conducted, there is a significant different between them. Midkiff's is analyzing the characters of dragon using Freudian Uncanny as the theory. This research, however, focuses on the human characters in the movie and uses Freudian id-ego-superego as the theory. Thus, this research also has different result and benefit to the readers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The aim of this research is to analyze the personality and behavior of the characters that have parent-children relationship in finding out the internal conflict (theme) of the story. The research method being used is a qualitative one. Instead of in the form of numbers, all the analyzed data are in the form of words. Since it is a movie, the words are in the form of dialogs with the support of the image shown on the screen. Thus, descriptive analysis was used to describe and analyze the data found in the movie using psychological approach. Psychological approach was used to find out the characters behavior, personality, and ego, especially regarding their parent-children relationship. To have a deeper understanding about the characters psychology and their internal conflict, intrinsic analysis to the characters and theme were also conducted.

Research Procedures

The procedures in doing the research are as follows: first, the intrinsic elements were analyzed. However, it only focused on the main conflict and the characters (Stoic and Hiccup) who are engaged in that conflict. After the intrinsic analysis was done, and the main conflict was found, both characters and their internal conflict were analyzed using psychological approach. This was done to find out the different ego of both characters which create the conflict of the story. This would lead to how they defend their ego and how the ego shifted.

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

To figure out the conflict between Stoic and Hiccup, detail analysis on the intrinsic elements should be carried out. The conflict, character and characterization preceded the psychological analysis.

Conflict

Conflicts occur in How to Train Your Dragon are varied. Its' main conflict rises from the dragons that raid the island of Berk, where the Viking live. There is also psychological conflict rises from the main character, Hiccup, and his father which creates suspense to the story. This psychological conflict occurs because the father doesn't believe in the son's ability. Stoick, the father, never allows Hiccup to do dangerous or adventurous thing especially in fighting and killing dragons. On the other hand, Hiccup wants to be like other people on the island, allowed to show his capability in hunting and killing dragons. Started from this confrontation, conflict arises between them because Stoick refuses to listen to Hiccup and grants his wishes.

Stoick is the chief of the tribe. He is responsible for his people's safety. He thinks his son is not capable of hunting and killing dragons. Thus, to avoid troubles his son might cause to their village, he firmly insists on prohibiting Hiccup to deal with dragons.

Character and Characterization

Characteristic of some characters in the film is shown from the characterization. The most obvious characterization in this film is the name of the characters, especially two characters being analyzed here. The father is Stoick and the son is Hiccup.

The name Stoick is assumed to be taken from the word Stoic. It is based on the same pronunciation produced despite the addition of "k" to the word "stoic". Moreover, words end in 'c' are usually pronounced /k/. The suffix "k" could possibly be used to distinguish the name from the adjective word.

Stoic —n. 1 member of the ancient Greek school of philosophy which sought virtue as the greatest good and taught control of one's feelings and passions (Pocket Oxford Dictionary).

Stoic —adjective-- determined not to complain or show your feelings, especially when something bad happens to you (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary).

From both definitions, Stoick has stoical character which suits to his position as the chief of the tribe. He is brave and determined to save his people by hunting and killing the dragons. The word stoic also related to the Greek philosophy that is mentioned in the Oxford dictionary about seeking virtue and controlling oneself. In the story, Stoick is the kind of person who stands for what he believes is right although it is in opposition to his son's opinion.

Based on the meaning of the name and the position as the chief of Viking, it is very likely that Stoick has big and strong figure. It is what he is exactly portrayed in the film.

Different from the father, the son has a peculiar name, especially when he is the son of the chief tribe – Hiccup. Hiccup also has meaning which implies the characteristic of the character.

Hiccup means hiccup. It is said that hiccup is a sign of thriving, which means, kids suffer from hiccup shows that they are small and still growing up. In this movie, compared to the other Vikings, Hiccup is portrayed as a small, vulnerable Viking whom everybody wants to protect.

Hiccup is also said to be a sign of bad luck. Talking about bad luck, Hiccup is also portrayed as a clumsy boy who is almost unfortunate, especially in hunting down dragons; instead, he brings bad luck by causing trouble. Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, as a noun, it has two definitions.

hiccup , hiccough /'hɪk.ʌp/ *noun* NOISE

[C usually plural] a loud noise made in the throat caused by a sudden uncontrollable tightening of a muscle just below the chest, usually happening repeatedly over a short period

hiccup , hiccough /'hɪk.ʌp/ *noun* PROBLEM

[C] a problem which delays or interrupts something for a while, but which does not usually cause serious difficulties.

From both definitions, hiccup describes weakness. When someone has hiccups, they will stutter when they speak and they will have difficulty in communicating their idea. It happens to Hiccup when he wants to share his idea to his father especially about the dragon. He doesn't have the ability to speak properly to his father.

The other definition of hiccup, which clearly describes how Stoick is afraid of what his son might create is problem. Since Stoick thinks that his son might easily cause problem, he never allows Hiccup to do everything he considers to be dangerous. And when it comes to an argument, Hiccup never won. Stoick is the Chief, his father, and stoic, while Hiccup is a weak Viking, a son, and bad at arguing.

Ego of the Characters

Hiccup

The fact that he is different from other Vikings, sometimes he is lack in confidence. Physically, he is small, thin and weak. He can't even wield an axe. His father has even wondered if Hiccup is normal. However, he still has Viking's stubbornness. Every time his father and the other people tell him not to get involved in a fight with dragons, he always does. And when his ego tells him to tame the dragons instead of killing them, he's determined to do so.

Conflict with his father is even strengthened his ego, not only to tame and train the dragons, but also to learn about the creatures and make friends with them. He wants to show his

people something right and useful to the tribe. When he got support from his friend, Astrid, he is even more determined to defend his ego.

Hiccup's attitude and behavior, especially his lack of confidence, are mostly caused by how his father and his environment treat him. He is stubborn, but he isn't brave enough to face Stoick and people in Berk. It is proven when he doesn't show his dragon, Toothless, to anyone. He finally takes Toothless, which people call Night Fury for its being extremely dangerous, to the dragon gladiator area. This dragon gladiator area is where young Vikings have to compete with each other by fighting against dragons. Whoever kills most dragons, he or she is the winner. When the others are fighting to kill the dragons, Hiccup is trying to tame them. That's when he is finally attacked by a dragon. Fortunately, he is instinctively saved by Toothless. At that crucial moment, Hiccup shows his ability to tame the dragons and prove them that he has made friends with Toothless. This is how he tries to deal with his father's ego. He doesn't want to confront his father without any proof as shown in the dialogue below (Arnold, 2010).

Astrid : It totally makes sense. It's like a giant beehive. They're the workers and that's their queen. It controls them. Let's find your dad.

Hiccup : No! No. No, not yet. They'll kill Toothless. We have to think this through carefully.

Even when Astrid can be his witness in proving that those dragons are not that dangerous, Hiccup still needs more time and proof to tell his father about that. He understands what he wants. He wants to save the dragons by training them and making them his pet. But he knows exactly his father desire. It's the extinction of those dragons.

His wish which is always ignored and his ego which is always suppressed by his father cause him to rebel. He believes his ego is right and reasonable that's why he dares to fight against his father. This has made him a braver and stronger person. Eventually he is able to show his power to his father and his people.

Stoick

Stoick's ego is mostly influenced by his superego. As the chief of Viking, his superego makes him responsible for his people safety and prosperity. It has been six generation since they have been troubled by the dragons. They have been living on the alert for the dragons that might hunt their domestic pet anytime. Thus, they do what they can to fight the dragons that come to their island to hunt their nest. They have to destroy the dragons.

Like father, like son. This proverb is suit to describe the stubbornness of Hiccup and Stoick. This trait reflected in both characters. Not only is Hiccup very determined to defend his ego, but also is Stoick.

Stoick seems to be entirely responsible for his people. He bravely does everything for the sake of the people, especially hunting and killing dragons. However, his responsible as a chief of the tribe is not equally carried out to his responsible as a father for Hiccup. His overprotective treatment for Hiccup is given recklessly. It keeps Hiccup from developing his self-actualization. Hiccup is physically small and weak, that's why Stoick is watching over Hiccup closely. Stoick wish Hiccup could show his true self as a Viking, a strong and brave one.

The dilemma starts to resolve when he finds out the truth about dragons which Hiccup believes. His ego starts to change. He is able to accept his son's ideas about dragons. He finally trusts his son as well as carries out his responsibility as the chief of Viking to protect his people.

The Conflicting Ego Between Stoic and Hiccup

Psychological conflict occurs in this film which arises from the different ego between Hiccup and Stoick. This conflicting ego becomes complicated because both characters have father and son relationship. Stoick's ego is influenced by the superego. His superego is the norm and customs of his society. Every decision he makes demands his responsibility both towards his people and Hiccup.

Hiccup, on the other hand, lives his life with a burden as a Viking and as the son of the chief. This becomes a burden since his physical appearance is too small and too weak for a Viking. He is never allowed to come out and fight the dragons. Instead of doing dangerous things other Viking do, his duty is only taking care of the tools for hunting dragons. He makes it, repairs it, and prepares it. However, fighting and killing dragons have become an occupational hazard for Viking for over six generations. Thus, Hiccup can't help himself to fight and kill dragon whenever Berk is under attack. People might give him credit if he is involved in the fight and kill even just one dragon. It will prove them that, like other people, he is also a true Viking. Hiccup sighs to himself in front of his uncle, "Let me kill a dragon, my life would be better" (Arnold, 2010). It shows that killing dragon is his only way to make everything's fine. No one will look down on him again. Someday, his turn to lead people on Berk will come, when his father put him on throne. As the successor, he has to be able to kill dragons no matter what.

The internal conflict of both characters occurs in this initial complication. As a father, Stoick wants to protect Hiccup by not involving him in any fight with dragons. On the other hand, Hiccup wants to get acknowledgement from his father and everyone that he is strong and

can fight and kill dragons. However, they have looked down on him. Even when he is able to catch the most dangerous and destructive dragon, nobody believes him.

Hiccup's achievement in catching Night Fury, the dangerous dragon, and his ability of taming and training the dragon shape his ego. This becomes an opposition to his father's ego. It's been mentioned that Stoick's ego is to hunt and kill dragons. His ego is urged by the superego which strives for his responsibility to free his people from being attacked by the dragons, whereas Hiccup's ego is not to kill the dragon but to train them. Although Hiccup initially wants to kill dragon, but his superego changes after he finds Night Fury in the wood. He shows his humane feeling when he finds out that he has hit the dragon's tail, makes it unable to fly. From that moment, he feels sorry towards the dragon and he gets interested in training it. He even calls Night Fury as Toothless, a very cute name.

Even though Hiccup realizes that he has different opinion from his father, he still wants to stand his ground. Hiccup has found something different and completely contradictory to everything he knew about dragons. Dragons turn out to be tame animal. In fact, they are intelligent and trainable. His soft and humane feeling becomes a kind of superego for him. However, his decision not to kill those dragons could also possibly be a protest against his father who never believed him.

So far, Hiccup rarely accepts positive appraisal from his father. Now and then, his father shows his disbelieve as proven in the dialogue below when Hiccup tries to convince his father (Arnold, 2010):

Hiccup : Okay, but I hit a Night Fury. It's not like the last few times, Dad! I really, actually hit it. You guys were very busy and I had a clear shot. It went down off Raven Point. Let's get a search party....

Stoick : Stop! Just stop. Every time you step outside, disaster follows.

The dialogue above shows that Soick doesn't believe in Hiccup. That such a treatment could develop a vulnerable personality in Hiccup. By receiving negative judgment all the time, he will express an uneasy, anxious feeling towards his father. He has been suppressing his feeling because he is unable to express it until he comes to a decisive moment. In the mean time, he starts to rebel against his father behind his back because he is tired of listening to his father command and prohibition. This is his ego trying to fight against his father.

Consciously, Hiccup decides to train Toothless and study other dragons so that people in Berk could have a positive reciprocal relationship with the dragons. They might also have them as pet. However, the uneasy feeling caused by his father and other people unconsciously makes him want to rebel. He can't show them he can be somebody by killing dragons, so he does the other way around.

The different ego between both characters is shown in the dialogues below; when Stoick finds out that Hiccup has done something a Viking shouldn't do, protecting dragons, instead of killing them (Arnold, 2010).

Hiccup : Take this out on me. Be mad at me, but please, just don't hurt Toothless

Stoick : The dragon? That's what you're worried about? Not the people you almost killed?

Hiccup : He was protecting me! He's not dangerous

Stoick : They've killed hundreds of us!

Hiccup : And we've killed thousands of them! They defend themselves, that's all! They raid us because they have to.

Hiccup : For once in your life, would you please just listen to me?!

Stoick : You've thrown your lot in with them. You're not a Viking. You're not my son.

Dialogue above shows how Hiccup eventually vents his feeling that he wants to be trusted. Even when Stoick spurns him, he still defends his ego to protect the dragons. And so does Stoick. He defends his ego. He chooses to desert Hiccup than accepting Hiccup's ideas about dragons. His decision in defending his ego is mostly influenced by the superego especially his duty as the chief to protect his tribe from being raided by the dragon. It makes sense that their parent-children relationship is not healthy. Stoick is a chief; his ego bears responsibility for his people. His son, who is supposed to be his successor doesn't have the character of a Viking. He is too small, too weak and too reckless. He places a heavy burden on Stoick, especially when he chooses to do something in contradiction to his father. Consequently, Hiccup gets permissiveness and punishment from Stoick, instead of degree of acceptance.

Stoic's Ego Shifted

Hiccup : ...most places have mice or mosquitoes, we have dragons. Most people would leave, not us. We're Vikings. We have stubbornness issues (Arnold, 2010).

Stubbornness character of Viking is clearly portrayed by Stoick and Hiccup in the film. They are determined in defending their own ego and very stubborn at it because they don't want to listen to each other's opinion. Stoick sticks with his ego, protecting his people from dragons by hunting and killing them. Hiccup loves the dragons and isn't hesitated to confront his father. As a weak person, Hiccup wants to show everybody that they don't have to be violent to deal with dragons.

One particularly interesting part of this film is somehow very cliché. The hero who has been underestimated will eventually win the argument. Hiccup is considered as a weak boy, not a real Viking, trouble maker, reckless and so on. Everybody rarely gives him credits for what he does. They only praise him for a simple thing he does which, according to him, doesn't count as an achievement. However, a turning point occurs when they figure out that what Hiccup stands for is right.

This becomes an emotional moment, the falling action of the psychological conflict between them. Stoick's superego initially tells him to take the responsibility of his people's safety and prosperity because he is the chief. He must protect his people from the dragon, and that's why he decides to do what the older generation used to. It's hunting and killing dragons. But when he sees the truth about dragons before his eyes, he decides to accept Hiccup's ego. Killing dragon is not quite a right decision to protect his people. Like what Hiccup has done to Night Fury to make it Toothless, people in Berk can also do the same to the other dragons. They can train them. The shifting ego in Stoick's personality gives significant influence over his parent-children relationship with Hiccup. Now that he has the same idea, same ego as Hiccup, he no longer takes Hiccup for granted. He never underestimates him anymore. Both Hiccup and people in Berk are important to him, not to mention the trained dragons. The similar ego with Hiccup makes him able to praise him. He revises his statement that Hiccup is not a Viking, not his son. Now he can gratefully praises and accepts Hiccup by saying, "I'm proud to call you my son" (Arnold, 2010).

CONCLUSION

Psychological conflict arises from the conflicting ego between Hiccup and Stoick has several reasons. First is Stoick responsibility as the chief over his people safety and prosperity. The second is Hiccup's unacceptable behavior for not being obedient to Stoick. And the last is

Hiccup's anxiety for being distrust by his father and his people. Those issues become a more problematic psychological conflict since Stoick and Hiccup have a parent-children relationship. To be more specific, Stoick ego is influenced by the superego which strive for his responsibility as a chief as well as the superego as a father. However, as the chief, his responsible to his people is bigger than to his son. Consequently, his treatment to Hiccup seems unfair because he chooses his people over his son. Meanwhile, Hiccup's ego is shaped by the influence of how his father treats him. Self-actualization that he repressed and never developed, he shows it with rebellion against his father ego.

Ego of the father changes after he realizes the reality that proves his son's ego is right. After Stoick is able to accept Hiccup's ego and makes it into his own, it's easier for him to express his warm feeling correctly as parent-children relationship should.

In addition, the result of the analysis shows that characterization is an important aspect to support psychological criticism, that the names of the characters in the film closely related to their personal traits.

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