

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CHARACTER EINAR WEGENER TO A TRANSGENDER WOMAN IN THE FILM 'THE DANISH GIRL': A PSYCHOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

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Abstract: This present work aimed to determine the process of transforming one's identity from a man to a woman when one must overcome obstacles in a real-life condition depicted in the film *The Danish Girl*. It is based on Freud's theory about the human psychological level, with the addition of Queer Theory in completing this research. This descriptive qualitative research obtained data source from the biographical film *The Danish Girl* directed by Tom Hopper, released in 2015. The subject studied is limited on the main character analysis, who later became Transgender and changed his name to Lili Elbe. In this case, this research focuses on changing the character of a man to a woman in a film and also the limitation used to examine this study is to pay attention to the psychological point of view by using and applying two theories as an approach to reviewing this research. Thus, based on the data, it was discovered there were 39 scenes of Einar transforming into transgender, of which 27 scenes represented ID, 7 represented EGO and 5 scenes were SUPEREGO. The objective of this study are expected to enrich issues related to the development of the human psyche. The researcher hoped that the result of this study also could enrich the next researcher's knowledge about the psychological problem, especially about *The Transformation of the Characters Einar Wegener to Transgender Women*. In conclusion, Einar's transformation does not necessarily affect what is inside of him, but everything proceeds according to the time before he becomes a Transgender. The research opens up avenues for further exploration and analysis in the field of transgender studies, gender identity, and psychological development. It encourages future researchers to delve deeper into the topic and conduct more comprehensive studies on the representation of transgender individuals in various media forms.

Keywords: *Transgender; transformation; Sigmund Freud's theory; Queer theory; the Danish Girl*

INTRODUCTION

A sexual identity that ends with transgender status is one of the psychological problems that occur in a person, this is a psychological problem. A person is trapped in a condition where he is born in the form of a male body but has a female soul. This means that physically he

is a man, but he behaves like a woman, such as; being gentle, likes to dress up, likes to wear women's clothes and shoes. It is in that gender identity that people do not fully fit into the masculine and feminine gender roles that are typical in society. The attitude of male characters that tend to

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be feminine is able to play a role as a husband who is responsible for his wife. Meanwhile, as a wife's figure, they can be someone who tends to be tough, masculine, and obey her husband's decision.

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Inspirations arise from author on psychological phenomena experienced by the community, expressed in the form of literary works such as short stories, films, and romances. Nurgiyantoro (2013), states that literature is a representation of the human being in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs, and a concrete image that evokes a fascination with language tools. Language in literature can be both oral (oral literature) and written (written literature, for example, short stories, novels). Literary psychology has the same object, namely humans, the only distinction is humans in real and fictional form.

Literature is a reflection of thoughts and feelings. Literary psychology is a science that understands the psychological aspects of literary works. The author describes these psychological aspects through the fictional characters in his work. The term psychology of literature has four possible meanings. The first is the study of the author's psychology as a type or person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works. And the fourth studies the impact of literature on readers' psychology (Wellek & Warren, 1995). Psychology is useful for examining the behavior, feelings, and symptoms of the human psyche, as in literature, the object is a character in a literary work. As Endraswara (2008), argues

literary psychology is analyzed in relation to the psyche, with psychological aspects of the author. The objective of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. The view in literary psychology is a mirror of human attitudes and behavior. In contrast, Semi (1993), argues that a psychological approach is an approach that starts from the assumption that literary works always discuss events in human life. The basic concept that needs to be held in literary psychology research is a discipline that views literary works as works that contain events in human life played by imaginary characters. This stimulates an exploration into the mind or psyche to learn more about human beings' various intricacies. Thus, the result is expected that this literary psychology can provide knowledge and information related to the method and form of presentation, which will benefit all parties.

One form of oral literature is film. Movies are defined as moving images. The movement is referred to as an intermittent movement, a movement that appears only due to the limited ability of the human eye and brain to capture a number of image changes in a fraction of a second. Based on the reason, the researcher was inspired to choose a film that made the researcher desire to analyze the problems in this film.

In addition, the problem in this film is the psychological aspect of a character and the role of character change, which all have something to do with psychological phenomena because the author presents a psychological aspect through one of the main characters in this film. The researcher chose the film "The Danish Girl" because this film represents the process of becoming a transgender who tends to be understood. 'The Danish Girl' is a 2015 American biographical drama film based on the fictional novel, 'The Danish Girl' by David Ebershoff from the true story of a married couple from Danish painter, Einar Wegener (Lili Elbe's female name after a sex change surgery) and Gerda Wegener.

Researchers viewed the film "The Danish Girl", supporting the claim that

transgender women are women who are trapped in the wrong body and then showing that being transgender is not an "option". The film also provides insight into understanding one's psyche through quality reading, namely literary works. In this regard, further research is needed to prove the existence of this phenomenon. Based on these reasons, it is necessary to conduct research with the title "The Transformation of the Characters Einar Wegener to Transgender Women in The Film 'The Danish Girl': a Psychological Point of View" in order to demonstrate the existence of the transgender phenomenon and the quest for the main character's identity.

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Research Question

Based on the study rationale, the formulation of the problem is as follows: How is the process of changing the gender identity of the main character viewed from the psychological aspect?

Research Purpose

Based on the problem formulation, this research aims to provide an explanation for the character's psychological change in the film. It also expected to advance the understanding in the field of literature, particularly literary works, from a psychological perspective.

Significant of Research

The study's results are anticipated to enrich issues related to the development of the human psyche, as well as to enrich the next researcher's knowledge about the psychological problem, especially about The Transformation of the Characters Einar Wegener to Transgender Women in The Film 'The Danish Girl': a Psychological Point of View. In addition, hopefully this research could assist the future researcher in conducting the study in the same aspect.

Scope and Limitations

In this case, this paper only focuses on changing a man's character to a woman in a film. The limitation used to examine this study is to consider the psychological point of view by applying two theories to review this research. The theory comprises Sigmund Freud's theory and the strengthening of the main theory, namely the Queer Theory.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Transgender

Transgender is how a person feels that he or she is a man or a woman. According to Papalia et al., (2008) transgender is an awareness of a person's male or female and all its implications uncertain society. This is an important aspect of the development of self-concept. Transgender is generally based on gender anatomy. Under normal circumstances, transgender is consistent with gender anatomy.

Transgender does not show any specific form of the sexual orientation of the person. As described by Davison et al. (2014), a man can look at himself in the mirror and see the biological body of a man but personally feels that the body belongs to a woman. She may try switching to a different gender group and even want surgery to alter her body to match her gender identity.

Film

Films are generally divided into two constituent elements: narrative and cinematic. These two elements interact and are continuous with each other to form a film. Each of these elements will not be able to

form a film if it stands alone. It can be said that the narrative element is the material to be processed, while the cinematic element is the way (style) to process it. The narrative element in the story film is the treatment of the film. Meanwhile, cinematic elements are the technical aspects of the film (Pratista, 2008)

The film "The Danish Girl" This film represents the real-life process of a man in Denmark, who has a strong desire for his wife until he finally decides to become a complete woman from personal to physical (genital surgery). It was discovered that the function of the film here is also as a mediation with the audience, who so far do not know in detail what a person goes through before he decides to become transgender/transsexual.

Gender and Social Deviation Issues

Gender comes from the Latin word "genus", meaning type or kind. Gender is the nature and behavior attached to men and women formed socially and culturally. Because it is shaped by local society and culture, gender does not apply forever, depending on the time (trend) and place. Based on this, it is indispensable to have a continuous understanding of what gender really is, because the times are getting increasingly sophisticated, so let's learn together to educate many people that it is essential for us to be aware of gender.

The people, especially in Indonesia, perceive that a "goal" of a normal male and female relationship is marriage and childbearing. If someone violates the norms of gender and normal relationships, it will be considered taboo and deviant. An example is the relationship between men and men or women and women (homosexual).

Psychology of Literature

Psychology comes from the Greek words psyche, meaning soul, and logos, meaning science. Therefore, psychology means psychology or science that investigates and studies human behavior (Minderop, 2013). According to Weltek & Warren (1989), the term literary psychology has four meanings.

The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person, the second is the study of processes, the third is the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works, and the fourth is the study of the impact of literature on readers.

Therefore, literary psychology is considered crucial in understanding an object related to the human psyche. In literary psychology, things considered taboo will automatically get answers in line with this one method or theory, namely literary psychology. Thus, this is considered necessary in a literary study.

Psychology of Personality

Many people believe that each individual has personality characteristics or traits that characterize him. The nature that includes thoughts, feelings, and behavior is a characteristic of a person who displays the way he adapts and compromises in life. That is what is called personality (Minderop, 2013).

Personality psychology is a psychology that studies human personality with the object of researching the factors that influence human behavior. The psychology of personality studies the relationship between memory or observation and development, the relationship between observation and adjustment in individuals, and so forth. The first objective of personality psychology is to obtain information about human behavior.

Psychology of Sigmund Freud

Throughout the history of psychology, there are many figures who have contributed their thoughts in connection with this theory of personality, the most important of which is Sigmund Freud (the father of modern psychology and also the founder of psychoanalysis).

Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic personality structure is divided into Id, Ego, and Superego.

Id

Freud likened the id to the king or queen, the ego as the prime minister, and the superego as the highest priest. The id acts like

an absolute ruler, must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish; what he desires must be complete immediately. Id is a psychic energy and instinct that presses people to fulfill basic needs such as needs: eating, seek rejects pain or discomfort.

Ego

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and is guarded and obedient to the reality principle by trying to satisfy individual pleasures limited by reality.

Superego

The superego works based on moral values. The superego has two sides. The first is conscience, which is the internalization of punishment and warning. Meanwhile, it is called the ideal ego. The ideal conscience and ego often conflict with what arises from the id (lust and desire).

Based on this theory, the researcher chose Sigmund Freud as the theoretical reference. Hopefully, this theory will provide solutions to the issues that will emerge in the aftermath of this paper.

Queer Theory

Queer can be interpreted and defined as a word that is strange, bad, distorted, and untrue, and nowadays, this theory is used as a view or foundation that underlies support for LGBT people. Queer theory also holds that there is no natural sexual orientation, thus that there is also no deviant sexual orientation of the individual, which is a theory of identity without sexuality. Judith Butler's Queer theory begins with identity as a free-floating, related to individual performative acts and not related to an essence within the individual. Butler rejected the principle of identity which has a beginning and an end. He also rejects the view of sex as a determinant of gender (masculine/feminine), and gender as a determinant of sexual orientation. Identity is unrelated to sex and gender, is volatile, and unstable.

Judith Butler, a literature expert, responded that this theory affects not only the performance theory of identity but also

an area known as queer theory. It was explained that Queer in the 19th century was identified with homosexuals. This theory is used as an "umbrella" term for self-marginal sexual identification and adapted to the times and conditions so that it is used to describe the basic theoretical model that has been developed from studies of gay and lesbian habits. Butler explained that in several of his discussions related to this discussion, along with the times, the issue of homosexual identity in gender issues was the thing that encouraged the emergence of queer theory or homosexual theory. Homosexual theory poses a challenge to gender identification. This theory liberally opposes gender (masculine/feminine) and sex (male/female). However, the term queer itself is still in the process of being formed, so it does not yet have a proper understanding. This is where the term queer actually shows its true meaning, and this is its characteristic.

Queer explained that the view is that there is no natural sexual orientation, thus there is no deviant sexual orientation so there is a taboo identification. Butler emphasized that there is no natural condition for humans other than the appearance of their bodies from birth. Sex, gender, and sexual orientation are social constructions which the transgender phenomenon can exemplify. A person who has been transgender, who is assumed to have 'changed' his natural condition. For example, a man who feels that he has a feminine spirit, thus making the individual changes his sex type into a woman's body. Although transgender is a medical disorder. But transgender may occur as a result of identity formation or identity negotiation in a social environment that forms a sense of self-confidence that he is not a man but a woman.

Thus, based on Queer's study, it reinforces that gender is an ever-changing category and gender is not always understood as a stable and centered identity and is also formed by time and repeated actions. According to Sullivan (2003), she said that

queer can be used as a verb, that is, to describe a process, a movement between viewer, text, and world, that reinscribes (or queers) each and the relations between them. So, when an individual is born with a male identity, then it can change according to how each individual performs which then changes his/her identity to be different.

Previous Study

The First Research, Transsexual Visualization of Einar Wegener's Character in the Movie "The Danish Girl" (Indonesian language study) by Ismiyanti (2019), in the study examines how changes occur in the main character to their transsexual visualization. In this study is also based on the type of qualitative research with descriptive methods. Qualitative method is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., this is also the same as the method used by researchers currently using qualitative methods. In addition, researchers used three data collection tools: observation, literature study, and documentation. In the end, it will produce accurate data for the research problem.

The second research, a thesis Representation of Masculinity and Femininity in Transgender Characters in Films *Salah Body* by SYS SS (Indonesian language study) (Eviana, 2016). This study aims to determine the masculinity representation of the transgender female to male character "Farhan" and the female to the female representation of the transgender female to a female character, Inong. Eviana's research used a qualitative descriptive method, using Stuart Hall's theory of representation. Discusses how the representation of masculinity and femininity itself in the main transgender character, uses representation theory with a discursive constructionist approach (discourse). The results showed that Farhan and Inong were represented as transgender who lived a gender role that was contrary to their original nature.

The third research, this thesis is about Transgender and the Search for the Identity

of the Main Character in the Novel *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari with the psychology of literature. (Indonesian language study) This study has several main focuses, namely about how the criteria for transgender disorders in these characters produce several benefits which can be used as guidelines for other researchers, such as adding insight and for students to be used as references for research that has the same limitations. Thus, the research has some structural differences from what researchers are currently doing. Starting from the expected results as well as the applied theories.

The fourth research, this thesis is entitled *Media Construction Towards Transgender* by Sari (2016), This research is a research conducted on waria as one of the media spotlights. This study seeks to describe the media describes the existence of transgender women in Indonesia through the media. In this case, the researcher looks at the case of Dena Rachman. The study's results indicated that there is a certain justification for the media in negatively describing people's behavior who become waria or similar. This depiction makes the public oppose the decisions and behaviors taken by Dena Rachman. Changing the identity of a male to a female is very unusual. Especially for those who think identity is inherent and cannot be changed. However, this identity is socially constructed and fluid. Dena Rachman's changes further strengthen the notion that there are only two genders: male and female. so that it gives rise to several parts of the difference from the research topic carried out by researchers starting from the theory used not only using one theory and differentiating at the stage of the conclusions expected by the researcher.

METHOD

Research Design

The research entitled "The Formation of Characters from Einar Wegener to Transgender Women in The Analysis of the film 'The Danish Girl' uses: psychological point of view", which is a type of qualitative

descriptive research. Qualitative method is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically and utilizing descriptions in the form of words and language in a particularly natural and natural context by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong 2018).

Qualitative methods include subjective perceptions that reality (communication) is multiple, complex, pseudo, dynamic (easy to change), constructed, and holistic; the truth of reality is relative (Hikmat, 2011). The character Einar Wegener/Lily Elbe was the subject of research and based on psychological point of view.

Research Approach

The researcher employed the psychoanalytic approach to analyze “The Transformation of the Characters Einar Wegener to Transgender Women in The Movie ‘The Danish Girl’: a Psychological Point of View” to find out the psychological changes that occur from this character, it is necessary to discuss topics through a psychological approach from several theoretical perspectives which will support the research.

Source of Data

In this case, the data form is based on the film. Namely a film previously from a written form but adapted into an oral literary work, namely the film, the film *The Danish Girl* film is a 2015 American biographical drama film directed by Tom Hooper. This film has a duration of 1 hour 59 minutes 38 seconds. In the research, researchers have three data sources: observation or analysis of the film with an original script, literature study, and documentation.

Data Collection

The data collection technique is a crucial step for conducting research. Without data collection, a study cannot be carried out. The data collection method determines the

quality of data collected and the quality of research results (Hikmat, 2011).

In this research, the researcher collected data from the Film *The Danish Girl*, and the first step was to watch the film repeatedly until the researcher comprehended what was being studied. The second was the researcher focused on finding the mental problems that occur in character, and the last was the researcher balanced the film in accordance with the data source's original script.

Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used is a qualitative descriptive technique since the data are in the form of behavior, attitudes, and sentences containing the characters' psychological problems that require descriptive explanations. The researcher conducted all the observations from the main character in the aforesaid film. There were several steps in analyzing the data. First, the researcher reviews some of the data collected in the film, which is based on the point of view of mental problems and how the physical changes of the character become transgender. Second, the researcher tries to analyze the data using two theories, namely based on Sigmund Freud and the reinforcing theory from Queer, explained in Chapter II. Third, the researcher analyzes each dialogue from the original script, which illustrate the point of the character's mental problems.

Fourth, the researcher tried to find journals and articles from other experts related to the research topic to ensure the research's validity. After analyzing the data, the researcher drew a conclusion supported by screenshots or documentation of the film showing the actual mental issues that caused the character to become transgender.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below are the results of studies that have been found by researchers in the previous section.

Table 1. *Scene Result*

Number of scenes	<u>Id scenes</u>	<u>Ego scenes</u>	<u>Superego scenes</u>
	27	7	7
Total: 39 scenes			

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the scenes played by Einar Wegener are considered scene id, which means that turning into a woman is really part of his identity. So that the results that have been found will be further strengthened by the researchers by explaining some of the scenes which will later become a form of strong answers by the researchers, until in the end what was asked can be answered with what is expected by the researchers in researching this study. Therefore, what has been shown and found by researchers in the previous section will later become a reference for researchers to explain that the answers to the problems asked in this study are in accordance with what was asked how it was explained using several strong theories and clear method in finding answers or results needed for researchers. Id, Ego and Superego is a unity that cannot be separated because these three things are an important point for a human being. Of course, this is very important because what is needed by humans, what is not needed by humans is all regulated and controlled through these three aspects. Therefore, why are the id, Ego and Superego so important that this is what makes the main character in this study experience confusion about his true identity which causes Einar Wegener to try to prove and find his true identity through these three aspects of personality.

Einar's character which is shown very clearly in this film is due to problems that arise based on the situations and conditions that occur around him which make him start to feel excessive anxiety and fear about something. Of course, this is very closely related to the id, Ego and Superego which are basically these three things which actually makes this main character even more confused about his true identity. In the end, what the researchers found in researching this matter made this research

clearer and more focused because Einar's condition was in accordance with what the researchers found in the previous section, that basically what made him choose to be a woman was what make the power of the id more dominant to be able to control himself according to what he needs. So that later we will explain some of the scenes that have been found previously to be able to clarify and reaffirm the results that have been found by researchers.

After this there will be discussion materials consisting of several scenes that have been found by researchers in the previous section, which will later be taken as reinforcement material for later discussion. Until finally the researcher tried to find out what will be discussed later was an answer that was indeed in accordance with what was asked from the beginning related to how the process of change that occurred to Einar Wegener in the life he experienced based on psychological aspects. Below are provided a few examples of such scenes.

Scene 11. P.11



Figure 1. *Scene 11. P. 11*

In this scene it was found that Einar's breath felt a little tight now. The dress was very heavy. His head moved slightly, feeling it brush against his neck. His fingers curled involuntarily around the beaded cuff. There are some small conversations that make the scene even more powerful. As follows:

ULLA (O.S.)
 "Well hello, there!"

Einar starts... Ulla's in the doorway, delighted, with a huge bunch of lilies.

She starts to LAUGH, and because it's Ulla, Gerda LAUGHS also. The dog YAPS, excited, confused. Einar's disoriented. Gerda sees this, stops laughing, but...

ULLA (cont'd)
"Oh, don't worry my darling..."

She hands the flowers to him, kisses him:

ULLA (cont'd)
"We're going to call you Lili..."

Einar manages to laugh now as the dog runs BARKING in circles, Ulla's delight banishing the day's frustrations.

(Duration 13.00 - 13.40).

In this scene, it is very clearly shown that the id drive is very strong in this scene, this is evidenced by the behavior shown by Einar when she wears the dress which makes him feel something different in himself. Even though the id impulse in this scene is very strong, it can't be separated from the ego and superego in it, such as what is the ego factor shown in this scene when the main character Einar is in the process of being painted by his wife and suddenly at the same time there comes a person named Ulla who is a friend of his wife, so the role of ego plays a very important role in this scene because it could be that during that scene Einar could just take off all what he was wearing when Ulla came but the role of ego in Einar's body tried to stay in the same position until In the end, Ulla and Gerda left him alone, so that it can be explained in another way that the role of the id is very strong in this scene but still does not forget the role of the ego that is in him.

The last thing in this scene is the role of the superego in Einar, it is explained that basically the superego functions consciously and unconsciously that it was found when Einar was aware of the way he was dressed, as evidenced by Einar being conscious and still in accordance with the applicable rules and norms. he wears men's clothes in an

ancient classic style because at that time it was shown how the people around him wore ancient styles according to their respective genders and this was shown by Einar. So that the role of the superego in this scene does not dominate her desire or need to become a woman, it is only limited to how Einar's role and way of behaving is in accordance with the norms and rules that apply at that time.

Scene 106. P. 87



Figure 2. Scene 106. P. 87

The next scene shows the state of Einar who has finished doing his second operation even though the operation made Einar lose a lot of blood and this situation made several people around him worried about Einar's condition and in the end Einar believed that he was already in his true self. Will be strengthened by the following explanation: Her voice is faint, cracked. She takes in Hans and Gerda:

LILI
"I am... entirely myself." (Duration 108.02 – 108 .08).

In this scene, the researcher believes with all what the researcher found that the id, ego and superego impulses in this scene look very strong. This is evidenced by how the situation and conditions that occurred when the scene showed Einar, who at that time had finished his second operation, even though he believed the operation he was undergoing did not go well, but he believed that what he had done was the answer he had been looking for all this time. Until in the end it made the Id urge in Einar's body

become very strong because he believed that he had finally achieved what he needed by saying "I am... entirely myself." thus making him believe that this is the main identity that he reveals when he mentions the sentence. Then the Ego impulse that occurs in the scene is the nature and nature of Einar who is very patient to keep waiting for whatever the results of the operation are because the Ego impulse occurs because to ensure and fulfill all socially acceptable Id needs. Therefore, this scene shows the impulse of the Ego which has finished fulfilling the needs of the Id, namely to fulfill his personal desire to carry out surgery for the sake of the need to become a complete woman so that this is what strengthens the Ego's encouragement of what the Id wants. Finally, there is a Superego impulse that occurs in this scene, it is shown that Einar's character is how the people around him respond that what Einar has chosen is an action called the Ideal Ego which aims If someone succeeds in doing it, he leads to feelings of pride, and this was done by Einar because he felt proud of the morals that happened to him and the people around him also responded that this was a life choice that had been ingrained in an Einar.

Scene 37 P. 34.-35



Figure 3. Scene 37. P. 34.-35

In this scene, Einar's desire to become a woman is shown to be stronger, so he dares to come to meet Henrik, a foreign man he knew at that time. but without realizing it, Einar's actions will have a very bad impact on him which maybe he has made very

strong to fulfill his desires that he can no longer restrain himself. This will be explained based on the script fragment as follows:

He sits beside her, settles her...

HENRIK (cont'd)
"Come here..."

Lili lets herself be drawn closer to him... He strokes her face. Lili smiles, adoring. Henrik kisses her and she responds eagerly. His hand works its way down her body, between her legs. Lili squirms, uncomfortable. He persists... Lili bears it as long as she can, then gently:

Still in the moment of passion...

LILI
"No... Henrik..."

HENRIK
"Yes..."

LILI
"No..."

Lili recoils, stunned... astonished...
HENRIK
"Einar..."

LILI
"What...?"

HENRIK

(sweetly)
"Come on... it's alright..."

But Lili pushes him away, upset, bewildered...

Henrik's frustrated.

LILI
"I'm sorry, I don't understand..."

HENRIK
"Einar... please..."

Lili panics, grabs her things to leave, horribly exposed...

LILI
"I don't know what you mean... I don't know what you want..."

HENRIK
“I want you!”

LILI
“No...”

HENRIK
“Yes... wait... Wait! Lili... Lili, come back...”

But Lili bolts, away and out through the front door, leaving Henrik powerless, bereft.

(Duration 42.02 – 44.08).

As some of the previous explanations explained by the researcher related to the impulses of the Id, Ego and Superego in several previous scenes. This is still the same because what the researchers found were all related to these three things. In this scene, an Einar is shown fulfilling his desire to meet a man named Henrik, who at that time had met and kissed him at an art venue. The continuation was to fulfill Id's urge by an Einar so he came to see Henrik only to fulfill his personal needs and desires until in the end they both met each other and started a conversation that existed with each other. because he needs this behavior and begins to like what he shouldn't need to do.

However, this did not make Einar's spirit collapse because it was based on what he needed because Id's encouragement occurred because of instinct, desire and need that naturally occurred in the subconscious, this was what strengthened Einar to meet Henrik at that time. Then the Ego this happened because on the basis of the principle that it made him aware to be able to survive in situations that actually did not need to be realized but this did not last long because the Ego's impulse actually supported the Superego to appear on the surface because in this scene it was shown a condition Einar was aware of what what he did was a wrong behavior so that he realized and tried to run away from the house he visited, it was very strong with the encouragement of a very good Superego

because the superego made Einar aware that what he was doing at that time was not in accordance with the norms and rules that apply to him. society at that time.

The explanation that will later be the answer to what was asked by the researcher can produce good results, because what Einar did for himself, it all happened because of his own personal desire or the urge of the id that prevented him from becoming a woman or seeking his own identity. Until in the end these three things the Id, Ego and Superego are mutually sustainable with each other Id, ego and superego interact continuously. However, in the end, it is the ego that functions as an intermediary between the id, superego and reality. The ego must determine how to meet the needs of the id, while upholding the social reality and moral standards of the superego.

Until in the end these three things will later become a benchmark or reference in one's life, this is what happened to an Einar where all his efforts and efforts were to be able to find answers to what was asked in his life, so that the situation and conditions made him believe and believe that a miracle must exist and will help him to find what is really sought in his personality. Knowing the Id, Ego and Superego is not something easy but something that teaches every individual to be sure and believe in what he has since he was born.

Einar Wengeneer is a person who was born with a male identity, but this did not last long for him because pretending to be someone will cause that person to feel uncomfortable and anxious about his true identity. Until in the end because of the very strong urge of Id in Einar's body which made him choose his life path to become a woman according to what he had experienced so far. Einar believes that deep inside, she is a woman trapped in a man's body. So, this is what makes him believe very boldly that he is a woman.

The interesting thing in this film is that the audience is invited to feel the sensation of feelings that Einar feels when

he tries to enjoy wearing women's clothes. He really admired her beautiful face when he brushed his wife's lipstick brush on his lips. Until he became interested and embarrassed to see the same sex, then decided to do sex reassignment surgery. This makes researchers very interested in examining the film character of Einar Wegener in the film *The Danish Girl* using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Queer Theory to examine how the process of gender change from Einar Wegener's character is viewed from the psychological aspect, so that it will lead readers later to get answers. from what was asked in this case study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been described in the discussion chapter, the researcher concludes that there are three dominant factors and one additional factor that causes Einar Wegener's character in *The Danish Girl* to become a transgender. The first is a very strong Id drive that causes Einar to choose to become a woman, then an Ego drive that makes this happen and the third is a Superego drive that makes things around him stronger according to the norms and rules that apply in society. Then an additional factor, related to basically the factor that made him change, namely not immediately changing what was inside him such as doing surgery or so on, however, this happened because of changes in the nature and behavior of Einar which first made him change. so that it makes him sure and believe in his life choices. Furthermore, this addition is a strengthening factor for queer theory which states that identity changes do not only occur because of individualist attitudes but occur because of environmental or community incentives that make identity changes occur, so that this happens. to Einar who later became a woman.

Another trigger is a supportive environment. The environment referred to by the researcher is the small scope of his household. His wife, Gerda, is the one who

accidentally triggers Einar's transformation into a transsexual, because Gerda didn't know that Einar had a feminine spirit since childhood. Chance after opportunity was given by Gerda to make Einar a model for her painting, then revive Einar's feminine soul who was finally given the name Lili.

A person who experiences gender dysphoria, feels trapped in the wrong body, and the desire to live as the opposite gender to the innate gender is getting stronger and stronger. Einar feels she is Lili, and she wants her inner Einar to be removed. Many external factors in the form of Einar's norms (superego) hinder her intention to make a gender transition, but the id's drive to be fulfilled is very strong. So that Einar's character's ego fulfills his id's urge to become a woman.

Einar feels she is Lili, and he wants his inner Einar to be removed, so it can be concluded that what happened to Einar was a very strong ID drive which was a subconscious desire that was so strong and dominant that it made him change through the Transsexual process so that he became a Transgender.

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