

FINAL PROJECT



**THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PROCESS OF
MODERNIZATION IN THAILAND AS REFLECTED IN
ANDY TENNAN'S FILM
'ANNA AND THE KING'**

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ABSTRACT

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This final project is one of the requirements to fulfill Sarjana Sastra degree in English department, but the important thing is to facilitate the reader and give the knowledge about the phenomena in the development of human being's life, especially about the process of modernization.

We need to know about this study, because as human beings we hope to get good quality of our life. Everybody needs innovation, he will leave culture customs that is not appropriate in the modern era and begin to transmit them into modern era. *Anna and the King* is a real story about modernization process happened in Thailand in 1826. It is about the woman's struggling to change the mind set of people in Thailand, this is an interesting story to be discussed, because we can take moral value described through characters or settings.

The objectives of the study are to know how the process of modernization is revealed on the film *Anna and the King*, and to know the social institutions that were modernized the country shown in the Film *Anna and the King*. The study also has some significances. It is expected that the result of the study will facilitate the readers in understanding the moral values of the movie and give more information about the history of a particular nation. And the result can be used as a reference for those who are learning in the same field.

The writer chose *Anna and the King* film as the object of the study. The type of data was qualitative. Therefore, it was not in the form of number, but sentences, dialogues and gesture. In analyzing the film, the writer used descriptive method by means of describing, explaining and comparing the data with the theories taken up, and finally taking some conclusions.

After doing analysis, the writer knows that; the country is striving in process of modernization, and the education is the media to make the country to be modern. It is not an easy thing to reach and to make it comes true, there are some obstacles that make the process do not go well and need struggle, it is about the different thing, rebellion and the ancient custom but finally those can be finished and the process gives the best result. The conclusion that can be drawn is the country becomes a modern country

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The progress of technology and science is believed to make life easier. Along with the development of technology and science, literature has become more advance, important, and interesting, because technology, science and literature complement one another.

There are many people who can convey their ideas, thoughts, and feeling through literature such as essay, poetry, prose fiction, autobiography, drama or play, as well as picture or motion picture.

There are so many reasons why people enjoy film or motion picture. In a motion picture, everything on the screen appears to be lifelike and natural. The film characters walk and talk just as people actually do. The rooms, houses, and streets seem real. In addition, the story is full of action. Something happens every minute. The picture does not stand still at one scene. It moves around “describing” as it goes. Thus, action and description move forward together.

A film can reflect something existing in the real life, which includes some moral values described through characters or settings. By watching a film, we can get more knowledge about human life. It leads us to learn about history, culture etc.

For example, in the film *Anna and the King* , we can learn a history of a country. This film is not only based on an imagination of the director and the

writer, but some of the story parts tell the real condition of Thailand at that time. Therefore, by studying this film we also can get more knowledge about process of modernization in Thailand.

In this study, the writer wants to emphasize in education system, because education has high contribution on the human society. One can assume that a person is not in quality until he is educated. Education trains the human mind to think and take the right decision. In other words, man becomes a rational animal when he is educated.

It is through education that knowledge and information are received and spread throughout the world. An uneducated person cannot read and write and hence he is closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other media. In other words, he is shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educated man lives in a room with all its windows open outside world. The quality of human resources of a nation is easily judged by the number of literate population living in it. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education> accessed 28/05/2008

It can be said that education is a must if a nation want to achieve growth and development. This is the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resources. In fact, these nations have started imparting selective training and education programs so as to meet the new technical and business demands of the 21st century.

Anna and the king illustrates that the country, Siam kingdom, now we call Thailand, was being strived to modernization. The king of Siam, king Mongkut

imported an English teacher, -the people there call her imperialist- from England whose name is Anna Leonowans. She had duty to teach king's children English language, literature, art, and science. The aim of the king was to modernize his country. Therefore, the process of modernization is began.

Modernization, which now occurs in an interactive global scale, will point the way to a future modernity in the measure that advance and backward, developed and underdeveloped, societies arrive at an understanding of what they have in common. This achievement of consensus on the values of commonwealth of human dignity will provide the ultimate motor of modernization. –for those who think they are, as for those who wish to be modern.

(Spencer, 1976:542)

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

I chose to analyze a film as my study because film is a kind of literary work, which is a widely accepted and familiar to person. Watching film will give its viewer pleasure and entertainment because they will understand other lives which maybe different from their own. In addition, a film provides knowledge about the development of human life, such as the process of modernization.

The writer is interested in this study because of the following reasons:

1. Learning English through literary works, especially film, is enjoyable and not boring.
2. Learning human being's development in their life, especially the modernization, is an important study to know how human being's idea

and spirit develop their nation. It is necessary because it can help to understand the development of a nation in striving to modernism.

3. *Anna and the king* is a film where people lived in Siam kingdom, Thailand in 19th century. By watching this film, the viewers will know better about Thailand condition at that time. In addition, it can fulfill the need of knowledge of the readers.
4. So far, I have not found yet the study about process of modernization.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

In order that this study will not discuss something irrelevant, the writer has limited the discussion by presenting and focusing her attention on the following problems:

1. How is process of modernization revealed in the film *Anna and The King*?
2. Which social institution does the modernization enter into showed in the film *Anna and The King*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

There are two main objectives based on the formulated problems above:

1. To know the process of modernization is revealed on the film.
2. To know what social institution that modernize the country shown in the Film *Anna and the King*.

1.5 Significances of the Study

It is expected that the result of the study will facilitate the readers in understanding the moral values of the movie and giving more information about the history of a particular nation. Hopefully, the study presents a clear description of the modernization process. The result can be used as a reverence for those who are interested in the same field.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This study is classified into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I talks about introduction, which consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

CHAPTER II gives related literature. It is about film, the process of modernization, social institutions, education and the history of Thailand's life at 19th century.

CHAPTER III presents method of investigation, which is consisting of procedures of collecting data, technique of reporting the data, and object of the study.

CHAPTER IV presents about the analysis related to the content of the final project.

CHAPTER V contains conclusion of everything in the discussion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Film

As written in Encyclopedia Americana:

Film is the performance covers all arts. Like painting, film present a two dimensional picture within frame. Like dance, films are choreographed to use space for the aesthetic sense like literature many film are based on stories. Like theater, most film use human actors like poetry, film can represent kinds of meaning at once (Encyclopedia Americana, 1986:505).

The international Encyclopedia of the Social Science also states the same definition of film as “Cinema which by now should mean both motion pictures for theater and films for television, is simultaneously an art and an industry because its mean of creation and system of distribution involve expansive technology”.

To be able to analyze a film, people must know the elements of it first. Films, just like theater and drama, cover all arts. As a “filmed” performance of drama, a film has equal elements with drama. They are theme, plot, character, mood, setting, and dramatic technique that contain lighting, property’s music and dialogue.

2.1.1 Types of Film

Some of the most basic types of films line up as distinct alternative. People commonly distinguish documentary from fiction; live action to animation; and “mainstream” from experimental or avant-garde film-making. Bordwell and Thompson define the types of movie as follows:

a. Documentary film

A documentary film purports to present factual information about the world outside the film. As a type of films, documentary presents themselves as factually trustworthy according to Brodwell and Thompson (1997:44)

b. Compilation Films; produced by assembling images from archival sources.

c. Direct Cinema; recording an on going event “as in happens”, with minimal interference by the filmmaker.

d. Fictional film

a fictional film presents imaginary beings, places, or events. Yet, if a film is fictional, that does not mean that it is completely unrelated to actuality for one thing, not everything shown or implied by the fiction films needs to be imaginary. A typical fictional film stages its events; they are designed, planned, rehearsed, filmed and refilmed. In a fictional film the agents are portrayed or depicted by an intermediary, not photographed directly (as in documentary).

e. Animated film

Animated films are distinguished from live-action ones by the unusual kinds of works that are done at the production stage. Animation films do not continuously filming an ongoing action in the real time, but they create a series of images by shooting one frame at a time.

f. Experimental or avant-garde film

Another basic type of film making is fully nonconformist. Some filmmakers set out to create film that challenge orthodox notion of what movie can show and how it can show it.

Experimental films are made for many reasons. They are:

1. The filmmakers wish to express personal experience or view points.
2. The filmmakers may also want to explore some possibilities of the medium itself.
3. The experimental filmmaker may tell no story but they may create a fictional story that will usually challenge the viewer.

(Bordwell and Thompson 1997: 50)

2.2 Modernization

According to '*Kamus Besar B.Indonesia*' (1997:107) modernization means: "proses pergeseran sikap dan mentalitas sebagai warga masyarakat untuk dapat hidup sesuai dengan tuntunan masa kini."

It means that people are demanded to think and behave in line with the progress of era and modernization.

In Oxford dictionary (1995:750) modernization means "to change something so that it is suitable for modern needs or habits". Modernization is a concept in the sphere of social-sciences that refers to process in which society goes through industrialization, urbanization, and other social changes that completely transform the lives of individuals.

The process of modernization firstly arose in England in 18th century that the civilization called it industrial revolution. Since that time the phenomenon spread out to all around the world. First of all to the district which is cultured, such as

(Europe and South America) then to the part of the world that the culture was very different with Europe culture.(Spencer, 1976:542)

He also states that Modernization points out that certain institutions and social patterns are spreading around the world. People in all modern societies share some common ways of life, whether they live in Singapore, in Jerusalem, or in Leningrad. The advance of technology brings better transportation system and mass media into traditional societies, where they open up people's mind to new ideas, new possibilities, and new ambitions.

“As traditional societies are modernized, they begin to adopt the culture and institutions that are functional for a modern society- for example, democratic government, equality between the sexes, the nuclear family, steady work habits, respect for science, and so forth” (Spencer, 1976:545). Many modernization theorists illustrated that society change happens because of the personal changes of many different individuals who acquire modern attitudes and habits.

Wenden Bell, said as quoted by Spencer (355:1981), notes that modern societies tend to be urban, literate, and industrial. They have sophisticated transportation and media system. Families tend to organize within the nuclear family unit rather than the extended family model. On the individual level, members of societies which have undergone modernization shift allegiance from such traditional sources of authority as a parent and priest to legal rational authorities such as government officials.

Spencer also exclaims that Modernization is the term of social change from an old process. As Karl Marx noted over a country ego in the preface to *Das Kapital* “the country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the developed, the image of its own future”.

Further, Spencer stated that

We need a new name for the old process because the characteristic is associated with more developed societies and the way of communication between them have become very different from what they used to be. During the era of imperialism, “images”, or pictures of the future were transmitted mainly to colonial people by their colonizers. So, one spoke of India as Anglicized and of Indochina as Gallicized. As the long generations of the colonization made evident certain important similarities among imperialist regimes, regardless of national origin, these parochial terms were abandoned, and one spoke of Europeanization. World War II, which witnessed the construction of European empires and the diffusion of American presence, again enlarged the vocabulary, and one spoke, often resentfully, of the Americanization of Europe. (1976:545)

The process also influences to the way of people’s communication and also enriches their vocabulary. They can speak another language they have not known.

In the era of postwar, the term of modernization is more developed, the result of great social change in the country, among others in the country at that time have developed like western country such as Europe and north America and non western such as Soviet Union and Japan

There has been steady convergence among scholars and certain key points concerning modernization. There appears to be general agreement, for example, those economic decisions on investment criteria and resource allocation must take those accounts of such non economic factors, non population growth, urbanization rates, family structure, and socialization of youth, education, and the mass media. (Spencer 355:1981) Indeed, the contemporary association of modernization with comprehensive social planning has obliged scholars to seek some consensus on the common characteristics of modern societies.

Every nation that is less developed, but regards itself as developing, receives as pictures transmitted by these more developed societies and decides, as a matter of high priority for its own policy planning, which of them constitutes the preferred picture of its own future. This decision is the crucial turn in the direction of modernization: what ever it's particular configuration, its spell the passing of the traditional society and defines the policy planning of social change.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/modernization>)

2.2.1 Stages of modernization

There are four cultural phases common to all modernizing societies. Schaefer explained it is initially the impact of technological and the institutional change can be quite unsettling. The next stage of modernization is marked by the transfer of power from traditional to modernizing leaders, for most other developing nations, colonialism stimulated the initial use of modern technology, but it is delayed the development of new leaders (1989:599)

There are phases in modernization, they are:

Phase 1: Introduction of modern ideas and social institutions.

Phase 2: Transfer of power from traditional to modernizing leaders.

Phase 3: Economic and social transformation from a rural society to a predominantly urban, industrialized society.

Phase 4: Cultural integration of society

Inkles and Smith carried out research on the process of modernization in six developing countries; Argentina, Chile, East Pakistan, India, Israel, and Nigeria.

They found that in each of these countries, education had a powerful influence and modernity; each year of schooling produced marked differences in the lifestyle and attitudes of the male workers they studied. Moreover, men who worked in factories were more modern than urban and industrial workers, who in turn were more modern than farmers. Exposure to the mass media also increases modernity, but living in a city did not, by itself, have such an impact. Only the other factors that usually go with city living, such as having more education, being exposed to the media, and working in factories, modernized the attitudes and habits of the workers in these countries (Spencer, 1976:543).

He also writes that Critics of modernization theory dislike the assumption that each country is moving by itself, developing countries may have more to do with the pressure on their social structure from outside than from any built in tendency to become modern.

2.2.2 The social institutions

Spencer mentioned there are five social institutions in the society of life (1976:353).

A. Family

The family is often said to be disappearing, and it is indeed undergoing great changes. But the importance of family relationship remains immense. We implicitly recognize obligation to aid our kin in situations of hardship, even though we never hope to be called on to fulfill those communication.

B. Religion

Religion as a system of beliefs and practices concerning sacred things that units its followers into a single moral community. Many dictionaries define it as the worship of a god or gods; this definition is narrow, however, since many religions do not mention any god. However, religions do involve special quality, sacredness that maybe attached to a variety of possible objects or ideas.

C. Education

Education may be defined as a set of process designed to transmit knowledge and skills and to develop mental abilities. It is chiefly through education that societies advance. Modern people orient themselves in a far more complex mental world of symbol and ideas than primitive people do. For this we depend upon a variety of institutions that produce and transmit knowledge-schools, research institutions, universities, publishing house, libraries, scholarly societies, opera guilds, and clubs organized around such purpose as poetry reading, paper airplane etc. and countless other specialized forms of information. All of these activities involve education.

D. Economic and politics

Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production and distribution is privately owned.

Marx called the economic system of a society the base and said that it determines all the other arguments in society-its culture, its political, legal and educational institutions-which he called the superstructure.

E. Law

Law is extremely guaranteed by the probability that coercion (physical or psychological), to bring about conformity or avenge violation, it will be applied by a staff of people holding themselves especially ready for that purpose.

2.3 Education

It is not an easy thing to define education in the complex context of the modern world. (Ralph, 1976:18) simply defined education as “the process by which behavioral changes take place in an individual by a result of experiences which he has undergone”

A part of this education is considered formal in that it is undertaken by an institution- the school, and school makes each person has many experiences in (reading, writing, and speaking) and this will make him to develop his greatest potential.

Pounds and Garreston (1976) stated that education in its boarder sense is, of course, more than facts and figures. It very definitely makes certain tangible and intangible contribution to a nation and its people.

These will be discussed in two categories; community and citizenship and individual development.

1. community and citizenship

Education has another task: that of preparing the individual to assume his role as a citizen in the community. In a democratic society, where all individuals have a share in making decisions, it is impossible to conceive of effective community relationship unless the individuals are informed in regard to the complex problems which their community faces.

2. individual development

When democratic countries first discussed the possibility of compulsory education, it seemed an unnecessary restriction on the individual freedom of the citizens, a basic value for which these democratic nations were noted. However, it was argued that requiring the individual to attend school regardless of the wishes of his parents or himself would in the long run lead to the greater freedom of the individual, because an educated person would then be given many more choices to make.

The uneducated person is limited in his choices in occupations and in other aspects of life. The more educated person is wider of his choices and greater his freedom.

Further Garreston (1967:23) exclaimed that it is through development of individuals in our culture and through the contributions that these individuals make toward a better culture, that the school really fulfill their function and justify their existence. The school and formal education take over where

informal and family education leaves off and elevate the individual to a very high level of “humanness”.

In wikipedia states as bellow:

Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula. In a liberal education tradition, teachers draw on many different disciplines for their lessons, including psychology, philosophy, information technology, linguistics, biology, and sociology. Teachers in specialized professions such as astrophysics, law, or zoology may teach only in a narrow area, usually as professors at institutions of higher learning. There is much specialist instruction in fields of trade for those who want specific skills, such as required to be a pilot, for example. Finally, there is an array of educational opportunity in the informal sphere- for this reason, society subsidizes institutions such as museums and libraries. Informal education also includes knowledge and skills learned and refined during the course of life, including education that comes from experience in practicing a profession. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>)

The right to education is a fundamental human right. Since 1952, Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. At world level, the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under its Article (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>)

2.3.1 Alternative Education

Alternative education, also known as *non-traditional education* or *educational alternative*, is a broad term which may be used to refer to all forms of education outside of traditional education (for all age groups and levels of education). This may include not only forms of education designed for students

with special needs (ranging from teenage pregnancy to intellectual disability), but also forms of education designed for a general audience and employing alternative educational philosophies and methods. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education>)

Alternative is the result of education reform and are come from various philosophies that are different from those of traditional compulsory education. While some have strong political or philosophical orientations, others are more informal associations of teachers and students dissatisfied with aspects of traditional education. These alternatives, which include schools, independent schools, and home-based learning, but often emphasize the value of small class size, close relationships between students and teachers.

2.3.1.1. School

Garreston, 1967 stated that school is itself a social institutions and provides one means for person to become “mobile upward” by providing a road the more highly skilled vocations and to the profession.

Further he said the school should be a reflection of the best aspects of our democratic culture, providing opportunity for learning experiences in an environment especially planned for effective learning and for optimal development.

2.3.1.2 Library

In Wikipedia write that a library is a collection of information, sources, resource and service, and the structure in which it is housed: it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/library>

As written in Encyclopedia of sociology, the library is a place where books, journal, microfilm, and visual materials are kept and organized to support the cultural, informational, recreational and educational needs of the general public or specified group of users.

The most common kinds of library are public libraries and those of schools, colleges, universities and government.

2.5 The history of Thailand

The history of Thailand begins with the immigration the Thais from their ancestral home in southern China into mainland Southeast Asia around the 10th century AD. Prior to this Mon, Khmer and Malay kingdoms ruled the region. The Thais established their own states starting with *Sukhothai* and then *Ayutthya* kingdom. These states fought each other and were under constant threat from the Khmers, Burma, and Vietnam. Much later, the European colonial powers threatened in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but Thailand survived as the only southeast Asian state avoid colonial rule. After the end of the absolute monarchy

in 1932, Thailand endured sixty years of almost permanent military rule before the establishment of a democracy system.

The 19th century was the period during which many of the smaller settlements in western sanulok Province (then Phitsanulok Precint) such as [Bang Krathum](#), [Nakhon Pa Mak](#) and [Wang Thong](#) began to turn into urban societies. Phitsanulok's municipal market was established in the village of [Ban Sam Ruen](#) in Nakhon Pa Mak, and during this period, the sport of long-boat racing emerged as a means of friendly competition between the scattered riparian villages, which were still separated by dense forest. Temple restorations in the city of Phitsanulok continued through the 19th century, including the restoration of [Wat Ratchaburana](#) ordered by King [Mongkut](#). In 1898, The Phitsanulok municipal market moved up the [Wang Thong River](#) from [Ban Sam Ruen](#) to [Ban Wang Thong](#) as the upriver portions of the province became more and more developed.^[5] New technology, agricultural and otherwise, was introduced into the region, in part by influences of western colonial powers in Southeast Asia, which paved the way for widespread rapid development of the province in the 20th century. The 19th century also brought a wave of Laotian and Chinese immigrants to the Phitsanulok Province, who each added their contributions to the local culture, especially in the areas of cuisine, art and language. In 1895, King [Chulalongkorn](#) implemented far-reaching reforms in the administration of Thailand which divided Phitsanulok Province into *amphoe* and *tambon*. While the boundaries and names of many of the original subdivisions have changed, the system is still in place throughtout Phitsanulok and the rest of Thailand.

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis result of the film Anna and The King. The result are; process of modernization revealed in the film and in which social institution the modernization enter into the country showed in the film.

4.1 Process of Modernization Revealed in the Film

Anna and the king is a film made by Andy tenant who illustrated about an England woman. The story happened in 1862, it took place in Siam (now Thailand). Anna was hired by reigning monarch, King Mongkut to act as governess for his numerous wives and children; she has duty to teach royal family many things, such as scientific, literature, and the aim is to make them to be educated people. Anna is a strong-willed, intelligent woman and this pleases the king who wants to modernize his country to keep it save from the threat of colonialism, while protecting many of the ancient traditions that give Siam its unique identity. She comes to Siam with her son. It can be seen from the following conversation;

(1) **Louis:** ‘mother, why king need you to teach English?’

Anna: ‘because the way of England is the way of the world, wise man must know that.’

(Disc 1, 03:10)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that the purpose of the King imported Anna from England as the schoolteacher is all right, because England is a development and modern country, King though that when he wanted to make his country to be modern he should invite human resource of related country, that is England.

Actually, Anna's journey to arrive in the palace and teach the royal family and make them to be educated people is not an easy thing; there are so many obstacles she has to face, such as the bureaucracy that complicated her. It is shown in the dialogue below:

(2) **Anna:** 'can you please convey to his excellence that my purpose here is to teach king's children, and please stop to ask unnecessary question.'

Kralahome : 'In Siam sir, it's a custom to first question of personality to be polite.'

(Disc 1, 07:16)

The purpose of the king to modernize the country is by inviting Anna to Siam. As we can see from the conversation bellow:

(3) **Anna :** 'in new letter conforming my employment your majesty, you want Siam to take it place among nation of the modern world, you spoke a building a nation greater than yourself, a country where no man is above that law, which is why I come in.'

King : 'schoolteacher has outstanding memory'

(Disc 1, 32:57)

It means that the king wished to all of his family to be educated people, because in modernization era people are demanded to think and behave in line with the progress of era. The ancient tradition and wrong habit that was not

appropriate with the era needs should be erased, it also can be seen that Anna's duty is not only teach in the class but also give the understanding to the people there about many things related to modernization process.

As stated in the review of related literature, as traditional societies are modernized, they begin to adopt the culture and institutions that are functional for a modern society- such as democratic government, equality between sexes, respect for science, and so forth.

4.1.1 Judicial system

Modernization does not only change in the individual, but also into the government system. In the country that being in modernization process the old system will be deleted. For example in the case of slavery, every slave can get their freedom with any procedures, it means that the law in the country is obeyed and up righted.

It is reflected in this film, we can see from this following statement;

(4) **King** : 'Kralahome, if you would please explain to Jao Jom Manda Ung, explain about law.'

Kralahome : 'regretfully, I must inform you that bond-servants have the right by law, to buy their own freedom.'

(Disc 1, 32:59)

The conversation above proves that the law about freedom in the case of slavery is exist and used. And it is not close chance that a slave can get his freedom with a guarantee of law. It is hoped that there is no man above law. In addition, every people have their own freedom in their life.

4.1.2 Equality between sexes

In the modernization era, there is equality between men and women, the position of them is equal.

As we can see in the film, actually it is forbidden for woman to stand up in the presence of man, man is considered higher than woman, consequently woman have to perform her bow in the presence of man, but after Anna came to Siam, the equality between man and woman is clear. A woman can stand up in front of a man, even a king, in addition she can dance with a man:

- (5) **King** : ‘Your husband must be very understanding’
Anna : ‘my husband never threatened by my idea or my opinion’
King : ‘and because I’m also such, I will allow you to always stand up in my present’
Anna : ‘Thank you your majesty.’
 (Disc 1, 32; 57)

In the other prove is king asked Anna to dance, it means that there is no distance or rank between man and women. Such as in the quotation;

- (6) **King** : ‘and the honor all distinguish guess, a waltz as European custom dancing after dinner.’
Anna : ‘I must tell you your majesty, I have not done in long time and seeing this evening is go on well, I don’t want embarrassing us.’
King : ‘I’m a king, I shall lead, I never dance with an English woman before.’
Anna : ‘nor I with the king’
 (Disc 1, 01:02)

Gender equality also means that woman can do what man do, even, more. As reflected in the film, Anna as a woman has the power to save Siam from the threatened of enemy, something that generally handle by man, she make strategy to save royal family, the King, and Siam future. And finally the king realize that a woman also has a power too, equal to a man. As reflected in this quotation:

- (7) **King:** ‘when the king say hand’s man can safe all Siam he knows it is incorrect’ (by low his body to Anna)
(Disc 1, 56:23)

Both the moments proved that the equality of sexes can be seen vividly.

4.1.3 respect for science

One can safely assume that a person is not in the proper sense till he is educated is respect for the science, that is to say that education and understanding about knowledge and science is must if a nation aspires to achieve growth and development and more importantly sustain it. This may well explain the fact that rich and developed nations of the world have very high literacy rate and productive human resource.

The prove of respect for science can be seen as follows:

- (8) **King:** ‘dearest family, I desire you all when of appropriate age to be educated in English language, science, and literature, this is necessary and practical gift to you, and you must not forget to honor our teacher, mom Leonowens.’
Anna: ‘hello your highness, I’m pleased to meet you, this is my son Loui.’
(Disc 1, 14:02)

King wants to all his royal family understanding and respect about knowledge by studying English, literature, and science, he thinks if he wants to make his nation get the progress and equal with the power country in the world, he must make the people educated and know about science. Especially respect for science, by study about many knowledge.

The other proves can be seen in the moment when Anna was teaching for writing, reading, and natural knowledge in the classroom, as the quotation bellow:

- (9) **Anna** : ‘we know this egg never fill to the bottle, the fact, the truth, we rely on a truth to make the decision, what if judgment is wrong, even if we know the fact must be right? Do we believe it is impossible?’
 (the egg finally fill the bottle after Anna burning a paper, and all children surprise and laugh)
 ‘See, one way to achieve impossible is change the climate.’

It is one of illustration that knowledge and teaching activity should not be an end

in itself and school always be related to life experiences so that it has meaning for the individual. In this period, it becomes of greater importance to the individual to know how to solve his problems, how to find the information needed and how to verify it.

(Disc 1, 52; 13)

The other quotation:

- (10) **Anna** : ‘sure your book is opened, who knows the next letter after E
 Children : F,, F,,’

Anna : ‘can you tell me what word start on F?’

(Disc 1, 38; 55)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Anna make children to understand in science, by teaching them many discipline of the field. The conclusion is, Anna not only teaches about basic knowledge, but she also teaches about how to use their mind to act and make a decision.

4.2 Social Institution with Modernization Showed in the Film.

As presented in the review to related literature, education has an immense impact on the human society, it is chiefly through education that societies development,

and also through education that knowledge and information are received and spread throughout the world. For this, we depend upon a variety of institutions that produce and transmit knowledge- School, libraries, publishing school, university, etc. All of these activities involved education.

When democratic countries first discussed the possibility of compulsory education, it seemed an unnecessary restriction on the individual freedom of the citizens, a basic value for which these democratic nation were noted (Ralph, 1976:18)

This film shows that the process of modernization enters to the country through education. Anna, as a schoolteacher, has duty to teach the royal family. She has to make them to be educated people as this conversation bellow:

- (11) **King** : Along with my oldest son, now you will teach all of my children.
Anna : this is a great honor your majesty
 (15:05)

King explains Anna about her duty to give education to all of his children. Even though there are so many varieties of institutions but, the process of transmitting knowledge showed in the film is school placed in the palace and a library. The process of teaching and learning will get a difficulty without these media.

4.2.1 School

School is a basic aspect when the process of transmitting education will be held, generally school curriculum has gradually broadened to include literacy in

the vernacular language as well as technical, artistic, scientific and practical subjects <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School>. The school showed in the film does not include official school, in the era of this period the style of school is where a single a teacher taught boys and girls in the same classroom.

As showed in the part of moment, in the film.

(12) *'Anna comes to a classroom and all the students-boys and girls have been ready to get the lesson, then Anna starts the lesson' (37:32)*

Teaching learning process is not only done in the class but also outside the class, as quotation bellow:

(13) *'Anna is teaching and gives the real object to explain about biological science outside the class and all students enjoy for it' (39:21)*

Both moments illustrate about teaching learning process held in the film. Anna can give the material in the class and outside the class, and the process of studying can be going on.

4.2.2 Library

A library is a collection of information, sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed: it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library>

The library showed in the film is organized by a private individual that is Anna, she collected lot of books, and she shared it for her students who want to know about anything. As we can see in this conversation:

(14) **Lady Thiang** : Good morning mom Leonowens, this is Lady Tuptim, she is new in palace, like yourself.

Lady Tuptim : I wish to also learn English writing.

Anna : certainly, and I also hope to please Lady Tuptim as well (search and take a book from her library, and then she gives to Lady Tuptim to help her study).

(Disc 1, 39:21)

In the conversation above, Anna provided a library to make the teaching and learning programme easy. There are so many books available on the library and the kinds of the books are various.

The other conversation can be seen as in the dialogue.

(15) **Chulalongkorn** : I have been doing much thinking mom teacher, why some of this life master lika Jao Jom Manda Ung, and other slaves.

Anna : something you should ask to your father

Chulalongkorn : but you are a teacher, teach!

Anna : (search a book among many books, and get one then she give it to the prince) it is written by an American woman Harriet Beecher Stowe, who are some question, but you should read her and we may continue our discussion.

(Disc 1, 39:21)

The function of library showed in the film is to help everybody who wants to know many things, especially new knowledge they have not understood. By reading the books they will know many things and the knowledge. Because book is source of many knowledge and sciences.

It can be conclude that education is very important, because the uneducated person is limited in his choices in the way he thinks and in the other aspect of life. The more educated person is wider of his choices and greater his freedom.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents some conclusion from the study that has been analyzed and also some suggestion based on the result of this analysis.

5.1 Conclusion

Society is the mass of people that live in this world and make some rules to make them to be good human beings. Their life become gets the progress in line with the progress of the time.

While people living in this world they always make something new that they have not known or an innovation. They always want to know many things to enrich their understanding about life and the complexities of life. As line with the time, human being will get many changes in their life, the progress of time demanding people to think and behave in modern way, the act and the mind are reflected in many ways, such as they have to be educated people, it is concluded they have to be able to read and write. In order that they can get those, they have to learn to get lot of knowledge. The example is by making a class for process of studying and learning, and be supported by media such as books to add their knowledge.

Anna and the King is a film made by Andy Tennand that illustrates about a process of a country striving to modernization. The film showed some pictures

about how to be educated people, the way is throughout education, the King wanted his country to be a modern country as the other developing countries in the world. So he has to make the people to be quality, by importing a schoolteacher. King wanted to her, to give lesson about writing, reading, and understand about science, literature and speaking English. Based on data analysis presented in chapter 4 some findings can be presented as follow:

First, the analysis of this story reveals that Andy Tennand's film *Anna and The King* tells about process of modernization in Siam kingdom (now Thailand)

Second, there are some obstacles in the process of modernization. Such as: (1) the ancient traditions in the country that complicate the process of modernization; (2) some rules in the country that be on contradiction with the progress of era, especially modernization; (3) a rebellion that arose in the country.

Third, the process of modernization can run well supported by some social institutions, there are schools and library.

The result of this process is the country becomes a modern country, the next king did not only maintained Siam's independence, but also abolished slavery, and reformed the judicial system.

5.2 Suggestion

According to this study, I give a suggestion which is expected to be valuable lessons for us to run our life.

We live in this world with many challenges and struggling. Technology, knowledge, and science will always develop from time to time. Consequently, the

human beings should think in modern way and just powerful and smart men who can survive in this life. The creativity and new innovation are very important to fulfil demands of this life, because the running of time forces human being to be greater in the way they think and in the way they behave.



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