

Comparative the Elements of Narrative and Cinematic in the Film of *1911* by Wang Xing Dong and *Di Balik 98* by Lukman Sardi

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Abstract: This research entitled "Comparative The Elements Of Narrative And Cinematic In The Film 1911 Film By Wang Xing Dong And Di Balik 98 By Lukman Sardi": A Comparative Literature. This research is about a study of comparative literature which compares both of the film China and Indonesia but have a same motifs. The aims of this research is to find out the differences and affinities in both of the films. In finding out the changing of the structural government system, it is portrayed through the role of main characters on dialogue in the film. In analyzing the conflict and problems in the films researcher used qualitative descriptive method. It used the theory of narrative and cinematic of the film, comparative literature, sociological approach and hierarchy of needs. In completing the data it used journals, books, articles and dialogue in films which related with the topic of this research.

1 INTRODUCTION

This study entitled Comparison of the Narrative and Cinematic Elements in the film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong and Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi: Comparative Literature. The theme is the change of government structure in both films. The problem of study in this research is how to explain the narrative elements in both films and how the narrative element is depicted cinematically. The theory used in this research is the narrative theory that discusses themes, characters, conflicts and problems, location and duration of time which is cinematically depicted through image and dialogue along with the marks in seconds, minutes and hours of the show are present in both films. Boggs (1992: 24) said that the literary and film works are the same only different media, so this research uses the approach of sociology of literature (Faruk., 1994). The sociological approach of literature in which human life is interconnected in the community is depicted in the role of characters in both films. Maslow (in Hoffman., 1988) The hierarchy of needs is also a reference of this research because the needs of physiology, safety and others are not met for the people who should be the responsibility and attention of the kingdom and the country concerned in accordance with the story line in both films. The

differences and the affinities were obtained in both films described in the conclusion chapter. This research uses qualitative method in explaining problem of study in both film.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Research Method

In this study, research methods used by researchers in analyzing the Comparison of Narrative and Cinematic Elements in the film in 1911 by Wang Xing Dong's and Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi. It is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive method, aims to describe the similarities and differences that form the theme of the two films that researchers make the object of research. The use of qualitative approach aims to describe the Narrative and Cinematic Elements In the film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong and Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi.

This study is descriptive in order to expose the similarities and differences that form the theme of the two films that researchers make as the object of research. While qualitative research is how the quality of data can provide explanations so that the

information obtained about the comparison of Narrative and Cinematic Elements in both of the films could be clear.

2.2 Data and Sources

Data is a collection of information obtained by the author, while the source data is the origin of the data. Data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected based on the direct interaction between the data collector and the data source. The primary data source in this study is a dialog containing words and phrases that show the theme in changing of the structural government system in film *1911* and *Di Balik 98*.

The exposure to the details of both films:

1. *1911*

Film title : 1911 (The 1911 Revolution or 辛亥革命)
 Producer : Wang Zhebin
 Distributor : Media Asia Distributions (HongKong) Huaxia Film Distribution East Film & TV Distribution (China)
 Release Date : September 23, 2011 (People's Republic of China) 29 September 2011 (Hong Kong)
 Duration : 125 minutes
 Language : Mandarin language

2. *Di Balik 98*

Film title : *Di Balik 98*
 Producer : Affandi Abdul Rachman
 Distributor : MNC Corporation / MNC Pictures
 Release Date : January 15, 2015
 Duration : 106 minutes
 Language : Indonesian

Secondary data are collected from printed sources, where the data has been collected by other earlier parties. Secondary data can be obtained from books, journals, theses, and websites related to in the film *1911* by Wang Xing Dong and *Di Balik 98* by Lukman Sardi

2.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

In data collection, researchers used data collection techniques to obtain and collect data needed in the study. Data collection techniques in this study using

library studies (library searching), the method of research conducted by collecting data in the form of text sourced from books related to the object to be studied. The literature study technique is the research or investigation of all books, essays, and writings on a field of science, topics, symptoms of events (Moeliono, 1990: 713). The steps as follows

1. Searching and downloading the 1911 film by Wang Xing Dong and *Di Balik 98* by Lukman Sardi.
2. Watching both films from the beginning of the story to the end of the story carefully and repeatedly.
3. Determining the narrative and cinematic elements of both films.
4. Undertaking techniques to record narrative elements of themes, characters, problems and conflicts, location and duration of time.
5. Undertaking a technique to record cinematic elements, it's scenes portrayed through the story, theme, conflict and problem, characters, location of events in accordance with the study of narrative and cinematic elements.
6. Categorizing narrative data and cinematic elements.
7. Collecting theories related to the study to be studied.
8. Searching for books, theses, and journals related to narrative elements, cinematic elements, comparative literature, and literary sociology.
9. Downloading theses and journals that match those theories.
10. Searching for the books at USU Library or other libraries as well as in bookstores.
11. After the book is found, the researcher looks at the contents of the book and examines all subtitles relating to the narrative elements, cinematic elements, comparative literature, and literary sociology.
12. Reading books, theses and journals that have been in accordance with the theory of research studies, then collect important points.

2.4 Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis is used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative data. Qualitative descriptive technique is used because the data in research in the film *1911* by Wang Xing Dong and *Di Balik 98* by Lukman Sardi in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The explanation is done descriptively, the researcher trying to show everything that shows the existence of the theme of changing of the structural government system in the 1911 film Wang Xing Dong

and DiBalik 98 by Lukman Sardi. The steps as follows:

1. Analyzing the themes contained in the film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong and DiBalik 98 by Lukman Sardi with narrative element approach.
2. Connecting the themes of both the 1911 film by Wang Xing Dong and the film Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi to the context, in changing the structural government system.
3. Observing the life of the community in the film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong and the film Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi through the approach of literary sociology and determining the values changing of the structural government system.
4. Comparing themes in the 1911 films by Wang Xing Dong and Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi with a comparative literary approach.
5. Summing up the results of the research analysis

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Result will be discussed in two sections they are narrative and cinematic elements. In narrative element the researcher describe about theme, conflict and problems, characters, locations and duration of time. To describe narrative element they potray in the cinematic elements through the dialogue of characters in films.

3.1 Description of Narrative Elements

3.1.1 Theme

Theme In The Film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong. From the time of the Opium War 1840, when Chinese succumbed to colonial power, the people suffered under the twin threats of foreign imperialism and dynasty feudalism. The country was on the brink of total disintegration. At the beginning of the 20th century, revolutionaries' ideals took root in China as the Qing Dynasty waned. Under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen revolutionaries advocated political ideals of nationalism and democracy and a better livelihood for the people. They fought bravely for their goals.

Theme in the Film Dibalik 98 by Lukman Sardi. The theme in the film Dibalik 98 by Lukman Sardi, the people overthrow the government system of the new order cabinet republic became cabinet reformation. This is caused by people's

dissatisfaction with the system of government that applies to their lives which is portrayed in the film.

3.1.2 Conflict and Problems, Characters, and Location

In the Film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong. Qiu Jin 'sacrifice My death is for the sake of revolution.' Revolution is for the people of the world to be able to rebuild a family worthy of them'. " Death is not without fear". April 27, 1911, day 29 of the 3rd month of the Xinhai year. Guangzhou Governor's House.

Sun Yat-Sen as revolutioner: "The audience of this fundraiser ... Actually is to conduct an uprising in Guangzhou, but recently ... I received the news ... The gunshots in Guangzhou have stopped. The Telegraph officer said ... The rebellion's failed.

After the failed Guangzhou uprising, Tongmenghui member Pan Dawei risked his life to collect the corpses of 72 revolutionary martyrs, burying them in Huanghuagang. On October 10, a revolutionary from the Hubei Army's Technician 8th Battalion fired his first shot at the Wuchang rebellion, ringing a death ring for the Qing kingdom. On October 27, Yuan Shikai arrived at the forefront of leading the whole Qing army. He pointed to Feng Guozhang leading the first Army and Duan Qirui leading the second army. Together they attacked Hankou.

In early November, after success in the Wuchang rebellion, HuangXing led the attack on Hankou. Tang Shaoyi leads the negotiating team representing North and Wu Tingfang representing the South. Yuan Shikai would not negotiate without instituting constitutional monarchy. Talks were at a stalemate from the beginning. After that, Yuan Shikai secretly agreed to establish the Republic. Negotiations resumed.

Lin Sen: "Two days ago, on December 27, the provincial representatives voted and approved the Draft of the Provisional Government Organization.

Sun Yat-Sen: "I promise to overthrow the Qing dynasty, strengthen the Republic of China, and foster a better life for all I will serve the country with faith I will serve everyone. "Until the hegemony of the Qing Dynasty was overthrown, and the state had no dispute, when China would stand upright in the World, known among the nations." At that time, I will resign from the position of the Provisional President. my promise to all Chinese citizens Just now, I promised myself as a Provisional President Today, the Republic of China was founded, but the feudal kingdom still stands Unless feudalism falls, our Revolution is incomplete I am waiting for someday I will release my position to the one who is down the Emperor Qing. "February

12, 1912, the 12th month of the 25th day of the Xinhai year. Qing Emperor surrendered

Revolutioner Characters.

Tongmenghui (Jackie Chan) Sun Yat-Sen's alliance for democracy, founded 1905, become the Guomindang in 1912 Huang Xing (Keqiang) is played by Jackie Chan Huang Xing, or more familiarly called Keqiang By Yat-Sen (6:06) is a Commander of the Tongmenghui or Revolutionary forces (51: 6) to liberate China from the Qing Dynasty. Keqiang is a good friend of Yat-Sen.

Sun Yat-Sen (Winston Chao) is the main character in the film 1911 Sun Yat-Sen is the founder of the Tongmenghui alliance against the Qing Dynasty where he is also a surgeon. He cited the funds for wars and food subsidies. Keqiang is his best friend (06:06).

Xu Zonghan (Li Bingbing) is a supporting character / auxiliary role in this film. One of the Revolutionary or Tongmenghui members who helped Huang Xing, Sun Yat-Sen, and other members. He was introduced by the Revolutionary members (04: 48-06: 25). He was assigned to Huang Xing and pretended to be his wife to cover his identity

Li Yuanhong (Jian Wu). Li Yuanhong is a supporting character / role in this film. He is a Commander of the 21st Mixed Forces. He was a Commander of the Dynasty. After the rebellion in Wuchang, he was detained by the revolution.

Dynasty Characters.

Empress Dowager (Joan Chen) Longyu Dowager is an antagonist in the 1911 film, and is the Empress of the Kingdom of the Qing Dynasty. He finally decided to send Yuan Shikai to take over the battlefield. Where she finally resigned because of Yuan Shikai.

Yuan Shikai (Sun Chun) was a tritagonist in the 1911 film, and a General who was exiled by the Kingdom. At the height of the war, Yuan Shikai knew where he should stand and finally he sided with the Revolution to become President.

Film Dibalik 98 by Lukman Sardi. Chelsea Islan as DIANA: as a student activist who has a high morale and Boy William as DANIEL is a student activist who has the spirit of reform. Diana is one of the main characters in this film. She is a female student activist who strongly opposes the New Order regime and wants to overthrow President Suharto. The movement he did together with his girlfriend Daniel and his fellow activists was that they demonstrated taking to the streets to carry out the action. However, on the

other hand Diana gets a tough challenge from her brother and her brother-in-law who are government employees. They opposed the because her action is wrong and inappropriate. The spirit that he had to make Diana ignored words by brother and sister-in-law. A stubborn, brave and high-spirited person is the most prominent character in a Diana's personality. The stubborn character can be seen from how he stays away from home to carry out a demonstration along with other students. The last character is to have high spirits. With such high spirits he has played an active role in witnessing that changes from the new order to reform have been successful

While Daniel is a student activist whose a Chinese tribe who supports the Soeharto regime to descend. He is also the girlfriend of Diana who is an activist who also has a passion for a change from the structure of the new order government to reform. Here, he plays a role as a student activist who also has a passion. He participated in demonstrations as a form of his support for the reform movement. At the time of the riots he immediately looked for his family who had been out of their house to save themselves. Eventually Daniel meets his family in a shelter. Because he felt that changing of the structural government system was futile then in the end he gave up the situation and went abroad with his family.

Chairman of the Student Movers as an aspirational character and the students of the government and to the students of the march (minutes 58.42). One of the roles among students is top in all student movements. Here the role he carried out led the aspirations of students who want to overthrow the regime and also as a leader. Serve as a negotiator between students and government (minutes 1.46). He has the right to negotiate with the government and to students

They are the ones who strongly oppose the New Order regime and feel they have failed in running the government. Starting from happened economic crisis, to them any chaos that occurred in the community. Their demands are very clear, down President Soeharto and reform it immediately. They held a demo on campus trisakti, down to the streets, to the House of Representatives / MPR. And finally they succeeded in lowering the New Order regime and making reforms to this day.

Edward R Manalu as Amien Rais as well as intellectuals Iang Darmawan as Harmoko and also as a liaison between students and government (minutes 45.27). The figure that supports students in the reform movement. He gathered all parties to support the movement of students. He also played an important role in gathering the masses in the MPR / DPR office and called for the community and students to unite against the Soeharto regime. Here the role he holds is

as Chairman of the MPR. Harmoko has a similar view of students for reform. Dan one step is accept the students entered into the building MPR / DPR to directly meet with the members of the council. Until at the end of his life he issued a view to immediately ask Suharto to resign.

Donny Alamsyah as Bagus who plays an assertive character (minutes 2.36) and Ririn Ekawati as Salma figure of concern to the family (minutes 24.55). In this film Bagus plays the role of brother-in-law of Diana, who also acts as an army commander. He has a strong character, hard, leadership and leadership spirit to the boss. It is clear that he strongly opposed his sister to join the march because it was a mistake to assume that the demo was a mistake. The inner conflict he received was accepting the fact that he is as a soldier could not get together with his pregnant wife. So that makes him experience confusion between serving the country or accompanying wife who is pregnant old. This is one of them his form which contributed to his superiors. Although in his heart he was very eager to be with his wife.

Salma is a soldier's wife who also works as a staff the presidential palace. She is a pregnant woman who plays a role as a sibling of Diana. Salma is a caring person and a devoted wife to her husband. He is very worried about the condition of his brother who demonstrated to over throw the regime. He desperately went to the streets looking for his brother who is in the area of the campus. Although in the end he managed to find his sister.

The Indonesian Army officials as character that can maintain the security and stability of the country (16:27 minutes). Some of the TNI officials here play a role to secure conditions in several cities in Indonesia are in turmoil. They play an active role in securing and disciplining all cities in Indonesia, so that the co-regulation remains secure and in control.

Amoroso Katamsi as President Soeharto is a well-groomed, courteous and charismatic person (minutes 01.13.05). He played the role of president Soeharto, he was very calm, and full of charisma. Here the role he played is very central because he is the object to be descended. He characterized Soeharto well, one of them a polite style of communication to state officials and public figures. Until the end of his power he still can play a nice attitude with good.

Agus Kuncoro Adi as Vice President BJ Habibie a trustful leader figure (min 35.17). Here, he served as vice president of Suharto, he participated actively in various occasions. As when the president goes abroad he tries to keep the stability and security of the country in good condition. And also as a vice president he also serves as the replacement president replacing Suharto whoretreat.

3.2 Description of Narrative in the Cinematic Elements in the Film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong and Dibalik 98 by Lukman Sardi

3.2.1 Theme

The theme of the two films is the change of government system. In the 1911 film Wang Xing Dong's rebellion overthrew the government system in the form of a kingdom into a republican form. While in the film of Di Balik 98 works of Lukman Sardi people overthrow the government system of the new order cabinet republic became cabinet reform. This is caused by people's dissatisfaction with the system of government that applies to their lives in the film.

Film 1911 by Wang Xing Dong



Figure 1: From the time of the Opium War 1840 (01.00)

From the time of the Opium War 1840, when Chinese succumbed to colonial power, the people suffered under the twin threats of foreign imperialism and dynasty feudalism. The country was on the brink of total disintegration. At the beginning of the 20th century, revolutionaries' ideals took root in China as the Qing Dynasty waned. Under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen revolutionaries advocated political ideals of nationalism and democracy and a better livelihood for the people. They fought bravely for their goals.

Dibalik 98 by Lukman Sardi



Figure 2 the change of government system (58.44)

The theme of the two films is the change of government system. In the 1911 film Wang Xing Dong's rebellion overthrew the government system in the form of a kingdom into a republican form. While in the film of Di Balik 98 works of Lukman Sardi people overthrow the government system of the new order cabinet republic became cabinet reform. This is caused by people's dissatisfaction with the system of government that applies to their lives in the film.

3.2.2 Conflict and Problem, Character, and Location.

1911 by Wang Xing Dong



Figure 3 Revolution is for the people of the world to be able to rebuild a family worthy of them (02.46)

Qiu Jin: "My death is for the sake of revolution." Revolution is for the people of the world to be able to rebuild a family worthy of them. " Death is not without fear.



Figure 4 The rebellion's failed (16.38)

Sun Yat-Sen: "The audience of this fundraiser ... Actually is to conduct an uprising in Guangzhou, but recently ... I received the news ... The gunshots in Guangzhou have stopped. The Telegraph officer said ... The rebellion's failed.

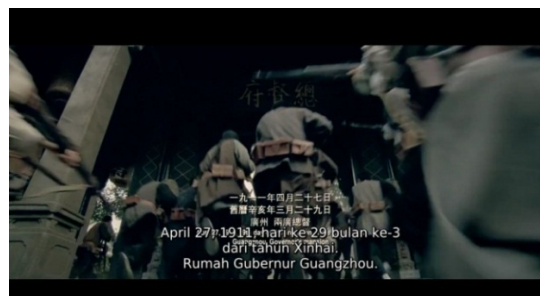


Figure 5 fight for freedom (08.39)

April 27, 1911, day 29 of the 3rd month of the Xinhai year. Guangzhou Governor's House.



Figure 6 collect the corpses of 72 revolutionary martyrs, burying them in Huanghuagang (24.56)

After the failed Guangzhou uprising, Tongmenghui member Pan Dawei risked his life to collect the corpses of 72 revolutionary martyrs, burying them in Huanghuagang.

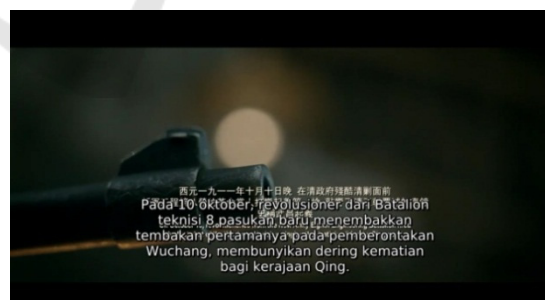


Figure 7 (33.30)

On October 10, a revolutionary from the Hubei Army's Technician 8th Battalion fired his first shot at the Wuchang rebellion, ringing a death ring for the Qing kingdom.

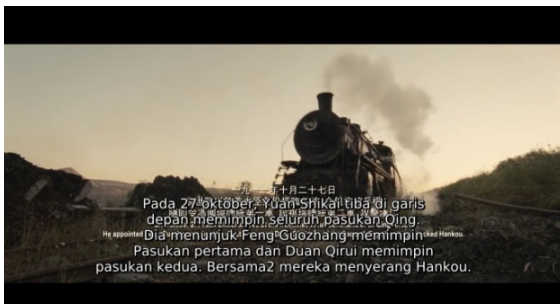


Figure 8 arrived at the forefront of leading the whole Qing army. He pointed to Feng Guozhang leading the first Army (45.33)

On October 27, Yuan Shikai arrived at the forefront of leading the whole Qing army. He pointed to Feng Guozhang leading the first Army and Duan Qirui leading the second army. Together they attacked Hankou.

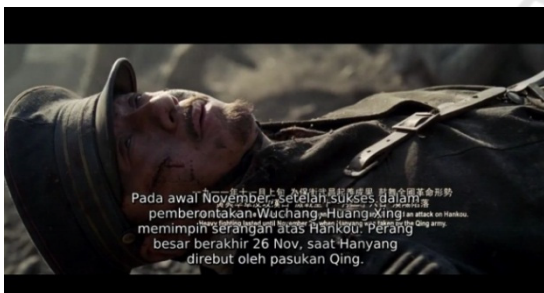


Figure 9 success in the Wuchang rebellion (01.06.34)

In early November, after success in the Wuchang rebellion, Huang Xing led the attack on Hankou



Figure 10 Yuan Shikai secretly agreed to establish the Republic. Negotiations resumed (01.23.06)

Tang Shaoyi leads the negotiating team representing North and Wu Tingfang representing the

South. Yuan Shikai would not negotiate without instituting constitutional monarchy. Talks were at a stalemate from the beginning. After that, Yuan Shikai secretly agreed to establish the Republic. Negotiations resumed.



Figure 11 the provincial representatives voted (01.28.08)

Lin Sen: "Two days ago, on December 27, the provincial representatives voted and approved the Draft of the Provisional Government Organization.



Figure 12 someday I will release my position to the one who is down the Emperor Qing (01.33.07)

Sun Yat-Sen: "I promise to overthrow the Qing dynasty, strengthen the Republic of China, and foster a better life for all I will serve the country with faith I will serve everyone. "Until the hegemony of the Qing Dynasty was overthrown, and the state had no dispute, when China would stand upright in the World, known among the nations." At that time, I will resign from the position of the Provisional President. my promise to all Chinese citizens Just now, I promised myself as a Provisional President Today, the Republic of China was founded, but the feudal kingdom still stands Unless feudalism falls, our Revolution is incomplete I am waiting for someday I will release my position to the one who is down the Emperor Qing. "



Figure 13 Qing Emperor surrendered (01.47.05)

February 12, 1912, the 12th month of the 25th day of the Xinhai year. Qing Emperor surrendered.



Figure 14 Huang Xing (06.06)

Tongmenghui, Sun Yat-Sen's alliance for democracy, founded 1905, became the Guomindang in 1912. Huang Xing (Keqiang) is played by Jackie Chan. Huang Xing, or more familiarly called Keqiang, by Yat-Sen is a Commander of the Tongmenghui or Revolutionary forces to liberate China from the Qing Dynasty. Keqiang is a good friend of Yat-Sen.



Figure 15 Sun Yat Sen (06.06)

Sun Yat-Sen is the main character in the film 1911. Sun Yat-Sen is the founder of the Tongmenghui alliance against the Qing Dynasty where he is also a surgeon. He cited the funds for wars and food subsidies. Keqiang is his best friend (06:06).



Figure 16 Xu Zonghan (04.48)

Xu Zonghan is a supporting character / auxiliary role in this film. One of the Revolutionary or Tongmenghui members who helped Huang Xing, Sun Yat-Sen, and other members. He was introduced by the Revolutionary members (04: 48-06: 25). He was assigned to Huang Xing and pretended to be his wife to cover his identity.



Figure 17 Li Yuanhong (38.07)

Li Yuanhong is played by Jian Wu. Li Yuanhong is a supporting character / role in this film. He is a Commander of the 21st Mixed Forces. He was a Commander of the Dynasty. After the rebellion in Wuchang, he was detained by the revolution.



Figure 18 Dowager Longyu (45.07)

Empress Dowager Longyu is played by Joan Chen Longyu Dowager is an antagonist in the 1911 film, and is the Empress of the Kingdom of the Qing Dynasty. He finally decided to send Yuan Shikai to take over the battlefield. Where she finally resigned because of Yuan Shikai.



Figure 19 Yuan Shikai (35.45)

Yuan Shikai was a tritagonist in the 1911 film, and a General who was exiled by the Kingdom. At the height of the war, Yuan Shikai knew where he should stand and finally he sided with the Revolution to become President.

Di Balik 98 by Lukman Sardi



Figure 20 Diana (55.18)

Chelsea Islan as DIANA: as a student activist who has a high morale (minutes 55.18) and Boy William as DANIEL is a student activist who has the spirit of reform (minutes 1.39). Diana is one of the main characters in this film. She is a female student activist who strongly opposes the New Order regime and wants to overthrow President Suharto. The movement he did together with his girlfriend Daniel and his fellow activists was that they demonstrated taking to the streets to carry out the action. However, on the other hand Diana gets a tough challenge from her brother and her brother-in-law who are government employees. They opposed the because her action is

wrong and inappropriate. The spirit that he had to make Diana ignored words by brother and sister-in-law. A stubborn, brave and high-spirited person is the most prominent character in a Diana's personality. The stubborn character can be seen from how he stays away from home to carry out a demonstration along with other students. The last character is to have high spirits. With such high spirits he has played an active role in witnessing that changes from the new order to reform have been successful.



Figure Daniel 21 (01.43)

While Daniel is a student activist who's a Chinese tribe who supports the Soeharto regime to descend. He is also the girlfriend of Diana who is an activist who also has a passion for a change from the structure of the new order government to reform. Here, he plays a role as a student activist who also has a passion. He participated in demonstrations as a form of his support for the reform movement. At the time of the riots he immediately looked for his family who had been out of their house to save themselves. Eventually Daniel meets his family in a shelter. Because he felt that changing of the structural government system was futile then in the end he gave up the situation and went abroad with his family.



Figure 22 Chairman of Student (17.22)

Chairman of the Student Movers as an aspirational character and the students of the government and to

the students of the march (minutes 58.42). One of the roles among students is top in all student movements. Here the role he carried out led the aspirations of students who want to overthrow the regime and also as a leader. Serve as a negotiator between students and government (minutes 1.46). He has the right to negotiate with the government and to students.



Figure 23 Student (45.07)

They are the ones who strongly oppose the New Order regime and feel they have failed in running the government. Starting from happened economic crisis, to them any chaos that occurred in the community. Their demands are very clear, down President Soeharto and reform it immediately. They held a demo on campus trisakti, down to the streets, to the House of Representatives / MPR. And finally they succeeded in lowering the New Order regime and making reforms to this day.

Intellectual Character



Figure 24 (01.15) Amien Rais

Edward R Manalu as Amien Rais as well as intellectuals.



Figure 25 Harmoko (45.27)

Iang Darmawan as Harmoko and also as a liaison between students and government. The figure that supports students in the reform movement. He gathered all parties to support the movement of students. He also played an important role in gathering the masses in the MPR / DPR office and called for the community and students to unite against the Soeharto regime. Here the role he holds is as Chairman of the MPR. Harmoko has a similar view of students for reform. Dan one step is accept the students entered into the building MPR / DPR to directly meet with the members of the council. Until at the end of his life he issued a view to immediately ask Suharto to resign.

Government Character



Figure 26 Bagus (02.36)

Donny Alamsyah as Bagus who plays an assertive character and Ririn Ekawati as Salma figure of concern to the family. In this film Bagus plays the role of brother-in-law of Diana, who also acts as an army commander. He has a strong character, hard, leadership and leadership spirit to the boss. It is clear that he strongly opposed his sister to join the march because it was a mistake to assume that the demo was a mistake. The inner conflict he received was accepting the fact that he is as a soldier could not get

together with his pregnant wife. So that makes him experience confusion between serving the country or accompanying wife who is pregnant old. This is one of them his form which contributed to his superiors. Although in his heart he was very eager to be with his wife.



Figure 27 Salma (18.04)

Salma is a soldier's wife who also works as a staff the presidential palace. She is a pregnant woman who plays a role as a sibling of Diana. Salma is a caring person and a devoted wife to her husband. He is very worried about the condition of his brother who demonstrated to over throw the regime. He desperately went to the streets looking for his brother who is in the area of the campus. Although in the end he managed to find his sister.



Figure 28 Indonesian Army Official (16.27)

The Indonesian Army officials as character that can maintain the security and stability of the country. Some of the TNI officials here play a role to secure conditions in several cities in Indonesia are in turmoil. They play an active role in securing and

disciplining all cities in Indonesia, so that the co-regulation remains secure and in control.



Figure 29 Soeharto (01.13.05)

Amoroso Katamsi as President Soeharto is a well-groomed, courteous and charismatic person. He played the role of president Soeharto he was very calm, and full of charisma. Here the role he played is very central because he is the object to be descended. He characterized Soeharto well, one of them a polite style of communication to state officials and public figures. Until the end of his power he still can play a nice attitude with good.



Figure 30 B.J. Habibie (35.17)

Agus Kuncoro Adi as Vice President BJ Habibie a trustful leader figure. Here, he served as vice president of Suharto, he participated actively in various occasions. As when the president goes abroad he tries to keep the stability and security of the country in good condition. And also as a vice president he also serves as the replacement president replacing Suharto where treat.

4 CONCLUSIONS

No			Differences	
			1911	Dibalik 98
1	Theme	Changes in government structure	Kingdom becomes republic	The new order became a reformation
		Economy Crisis	Economics for government financial defense	The economy affects the welfare of the people with the background of the people only eating rice and indomie alone and security is not fulfilled
			Slavery to boys who were made royal soldiers and imperfect family life without boys	Security is not fulfilled so people loot shops and kidnappings against ethnic Chinese
				The value of rupiah mats dropped Leadership crisis is the people do not believe in the House of Representatives
2	Problem and Conflict/ Character/ Location		The opium war caused foreign imperialism and imperial feudalism	Staple is difficult to get it.
			The rebellion that took place was based on Sun Yat Sen's thought of wanting revolution in the country of China	Rebellion occurred starting from the minds of the people
			The rebellion took place in several cities such as Sichuan, Guang Zhou and others	The uprising was more centered in Jakarta

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