Behavior of British King in Tom Hooper's Film "The King's Speech"
(The Study of Pavlov Stimulus Response)
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Abstract

Bertie sebagai karakter utama dalam film The King's Speech, secara jelas menunjukkan hasil penelitian berdasarkan pada Teori Bloom. Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil yang merujuk pada karakter utama dari sisi psikomotor. Dalam film tersebut, Bertie mengalami masalah saat bercakap di depan umum. Usaha Bertie untuk menjadi pembicara handal membuahkan hasil setelah bertemu dengan Lionel sebagai ahli terapis pembicara dengan cara memberikan treatment melalui musik. Dalam hal psikomotorik, hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa Ia dapat berbicara lancer di depan umum tanpa perasaan gugup lagi. Olehnya itu, ia dinobatkan sebagai simbol perlawanan Negara.

Key word: The King's Speech, Bloom, behavior, Pavlov

A. *Background*

Behavior defined comprises the reactions and interactions of an organism to its environment and with other organisms. In a general sense, anything an organism does is behavior. When we refer to human behavior, we also consider what people think and feel as well as what they do. Thus, behavioral geneticists consider personality traits and intelligence as behaviors, which may seem odd to students who equate behavior with the mating activities of sticklebacks and prairie chickens (Keirsey, 2011:19). For example, when people use the word depression in casual conversation, it may mean a feeling that everyone experiences from time to time as a part of normal life.

In psychology, the term stimulus is refers to anything in the environment that is detectable through the senses including sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. These stimuli can influence behavior in a variety of ways. Response is a change in an organism (an action) resulting from a stimulus (Kendra, 2015:16).

Based on Pavlov in Grace (2013:4), he found that could use a neutral stimulus, such as a tone or light to form a behavior and change of behavior is a response as a

result of this theory. Behavior theory stimulus response model relationship, seated people who learned as a passive individual. Response or certain behavior use training methods or habituation alone. In the sense of learning theory put more emphasis on human behavior. Regard the individual as being reactive, responding to the environment.

Relating to the object of analysis about learning theory of behavior, this is stated in Qur'an Surah Al-Ra'd (13:11)11 as shown below:

لَهُ مُعَقِّبَاتٌ مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ ۗ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ ۚ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ

Translation:
> *He has guardian angels, to his front and his rear, who guard him by Allah's command. Indeed Allah does not change a people's lot, unless they change what is in their souls. And when Allah wishes to visit ill on a people, there is nothing that can avert it, and they have no protector besides Him. (Al-Ra'd:11).*

The King's Speech film described process of the main character called Bertie to be a good speaker as king of British Empire. He has problem about speech in public, he is stammer. Continually he starts to do some therapy to help him. Lionel helps Bertie through therapies with stimulus response method use music/tone as conditioned stimulus that would result some response. Finally, Bertie could speech in public fluently after did some therapy by Lionel method that is when Bertie speech and listen music be repeated he can speech fluently without stammer.

Behavioral theory with stimulus response model by Pavlov is the theory about forming behavior as a result of experience. He said that not only mind can form behavior or character someone, but with use some stimulus such as a tone or light we could form of someone behavior (Michael 2013:3). The key concept in this theory is strengthening principle (principle of reinforcement), namely that human behavior is determined by the events that follow any responses/amplifier. It means that the consequences or outcomes of behavior will determine the organism's tendency to repeat the behavior or stop it in the future (Lindzey, 2001:13).

Pavlov in Michael (2013:4) conducted his theory in experiment used dog as research subject and assumed to understand them, that there are four stages of the behavior form the first stage (before conditioning) use unconditioned stimulus produce unconditioned response, the second stage (before conditioning) use neutral stimulus produce no conditioned response, the third stage (during conditioning) use neutral stimulus produce unconditioned response, and the last (after conditioning) conditioned stimulus produce conditioned response, etc. By following the stages of behavior form in Pavlov experiment make us know how stimulus can form behavior. This study focuses on behavior form of the main character in film by using behavior theory with stimulus response model by Pavlov in The King's Speech film in 2010 by Tom Hooper.

The King's Speech is a 2010 British <u>historical drama film</u> directed by Tom Hooper, it was received many awards and nominations, particularly for Colin Firth's

performance, his <u>Golden Globe Award for Best Actor</u> was the sole win at that ceremony from seven nominations. *The King's Speech* won seven <u>British Academy Film Awards</u>, including <u>Best Picture</u>, <u>Best Actor</u>, <u>Best Supporting Actor</u>, and <u>Best Supporting Actress</u>. The film also won four Academy Awards: <u>Best Picture</u>, <u>Best Director</u>, <u>Best Actor</u>, and <u>Best Original Screenplay</u> (Smith, 2011:2).

B. *Problem Statement*

In relation to the statement above, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:
1. How does the process of Pavlov's behavior form of the main character in *The King's Speech* film?
2. How does the result of the changing behavior form toward the main character in The King's Speech film?

C. *Review of Literature*
1) Pavlov Stimulus Response

The Russian scientist, Pavlov a physiologist conducted experiments for half a century on the nature of classical conditioning. His work established the relation of learning to the closeness of events in time. Almost all readers are familiar with Pavlov's studies of dogs. In the typical classical conditioning experiment, a dog was operated on so that the researcher could collect the saliva it secreted and meaning sure the number of drops. Meat powder was blown into the dog's mouth, and a base level of salivation was established. At the next step, a bell was rung just prior to the insertion of the meat powder, and the saliva was again collected. After this process had been repeated several times, the bell was rung without the insertion of meat powder. Pavlov found that the conditioned dog salivated at about the same rate when the bell was rung without the insertion of the meat powder as when meat powder was used (John A.R, 2006:243).

The food was called an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) which was an unfortunate translation from the Russian word meaning "unconditional." The salivation was called an unconditioned response (UCR). The bell was called a conditioned stimulus (CS), and the salivation then became a conditioned response (CR).

Certain characteristics of this kind of conditioning should be noted. (1) The relationship between the UCS and the UCR is normally an automatic connection formed early in life. The conditioned response is built from strong primitive connections although secondary conditioning is possibly for example, by connecting a colored light to the bell. (2) The proximity of the CS and the UCS in time is important, with best results being obtained when the CS precedes the UCS by about one half second. Given these conditions of primacy and contiguity, conditioning can be established in very simple organisms as well as in Homo-sapiens. The basic associative potential, the possibility of substituting one stimulus for another in the nervous system, seems to be a fundamental characteristic of the nervous system. Neutral patterns become linked because events occur at the same time (Eggen and Kanchal, 1997:89).

This experiment showed how to form the dog's behavior. When the bell was sounded he will respond by salivating even though no food was given. Because at first (picture 2) the dog does not respond to anything when hearing the bell. If the dog was continually was given stimulus in the form of hearing a bell so the dog will salivate without giving the food. The ability of the conditioned stimulus (bell) to induce a response (saliva) will be lost. It is called the extinction or elimination.

Pavlov in Grace (2003:5) put forward four experimental events in the process of acquisition and removal as follows:

a) Unconditioned stimulus (UCS), an event environment through an innate ability can cause organism reflex. For example is food. It is called unconditioned stimulus because automatically affecting response without realized. The entire environment event that affecting reflex without realizing is including in unconditioned stimulus.

b) Conditioned stimulus (CS), a neutral environmental event is paired with the unconditioned stimulus (UCS). For example is the sound of the bell. Conditioned stimulus is the additional stimulus that helps to form behavior. It is stimulus that we realize to use and can affect response or organism reflex.

c) Unconditioned response (UCR), a natural reflex generated automatically or by itself. For example, on salivate is response that naturally happened as influence of stimulus that we do not realized. Unconditioned response happened if someone faces an environment event of himself.

d) Response conditioned (CR), a learned reflex and emergence, are the result of the merger of CS and US. For example is the release of saliva as a result of merging the sound of the bell with food. Different with unconditioned response, it is a response that happened after giving the additional stimulus or stimulus that we realized. This response is a response of organism that we have learned and as a result of behavior form with the use of some stimulus. Behaviorist using an experimental approach and objective reflexologies that Pavlov remains as an outstanding model and unmatched.

  2) **Process of Pavlov's Behavior Form**

    a. Acquisition

In classical conditioning is first learning of relation between stimulus responses. This learning included a neutral stimuli that association with UCS, and then become conditioned stimulus (CS) produced CR. Two things that important in acquisition process are time and possibility.

    b. Generalization

Generalization occurs when a stimulus related to the conditioned stimulus elicits the conditioned response all by itself. The physical sciences are somewhat related to algebra, so chemistry tests are stimuli related to the algebra tests, and they elicited the conditioned response nervousness. The process can work the other way as well. The student who has come to associate school with the caring of one teacher may have similar reactions to other classes, club activities, and school related functions. The other classes and club events are related to the teacher's classroom, which is the conditioned stimulus, and through generalization they elicit the conditioned response by themselves (John A.R, 2006: 249).

    c. Discrimination

Discrimination is the ability to give different responses to related but not identical stimuli. For example, Tim is nervous during his chemistry tests, but not during those in English and history. He discriminates between English and Algebra. Generalization has value to prevent learning become more specific. Discrimination is a learn process to response some stimulus and didn't response another (J. Harris, 2006).

d. Extinction

Extinction occurs when the conditioned stimulus occurs repeatedly in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus. Eventually the conditioned stimulus no longer elicits the conditioned response. In Tim's case, repeated test taking (the conditioned stimulus) occurring without failure (the conditioned stimulus) will, in time no longer result in anxiety (the conditioned response) (John A.R, 2006: 250).

e. Reinforcement

Reinforcement is an increase in the frequency or duration of behavior. Reinforcement commonly occurs in the classroom when students are given compliments, pats on the back, or 5 extra minutes of recess. Reinforcement is of two types: positive and negative.

1) Positive Reinforcement

Positive reinforcement (PR) is an increase in behavior as the result of presenting the learner with a stimulus. When working with humans, we commonly view what is presented as desired or valued, but an increase in student horseplay following a reprimand, for example, is also PR. The consequence was called reinforce, and something act as a reinforcement when the behavior it follows increases in frequency or duration. For example, Sergio is writing a story and the teacher comments, "I really like your writing, Sergio. Your grammar and punctuation are accurate, and your descriptions are clear. "If Sergio's writing continues to improve, the teacher's comments acted as positive reinforce. Teacher praise in all its forms is perhaps the most common reinforce in classrooms. (John A.R, 2006: 253).

2) Negative Reinforcement

Not all reinforcement exists in the form of a consequence given after a behavior. Negative reinforcement (NR) is an increase in behavior that results from avoiding or removing a stimulus (Skinner, 1953). A classroom example is, "Okay everyone. You've done such a good job of turning in your homework this week that you don't have to do your assignment for the weekend. We'll do it Monday instead." The teacher's intent is to increase the students doing homework in the future by removing the weekend assignment. Notice that although the term negative appears in the label, NR results in increase in the frequency of a behavior, rather than a decrease.

3) Bloom's The Result of Study

The psychological behavior is classified in three-domains, those are cognitive domain, effective domain, and psychomotor domain. In this analysis, the researcher only focuses on psychomotor domain which discusses the result of study of behavior form the main character in *The King's Speech* film.

a) Psychomotor Domain

Psychomotor domain is a domain which has relation with skills or act skills after having someone accepted the lesson in studying experience. According to Bloom (Purwanto, 2009: 52) psychomotor domain consists of six levels, those are:

(1) Perception is the ability to distinguish an indication with the others indications.
(2) Set, for the examples are typing, exercising before running, and praying movement.
(3) Guided response is the ability to do something which is exampled by someone.
(4) Mechanism is the ability which is reached because the repetition of practice so that becomes a habit.
(5) Adaptation is the ability to do some movements by ways and orders correctly.
(6) Organization is the ability to create the new movements which is not found in the old movements.

D. *Discussion*

Stimulus that effecting of someone behavior are consists of unconditioned stimulus, conditioned stimulus, show unconditioned response and conditioned response as the results. In this research, the researcher explains about the process of Pavlov's behavior form begin with acquisition, generalization, discrimination, extinction, until reinforcement process based on his theory with stimulus response model that found in *The King's Speech* film in 2010.

1. The process of Pavlov's behavior form of the main character in *The Kings Speech* film

   a. Acquisition

   The main character that has been the subject of this research is Bertie. He is a son of King George V of British Empire. In **datum 1** reflected Bertie is in the Wembley stadium of closing ceremony at the empire exhibition. The royal highest The Duke of York was going to read the message from his father majesty, King George V. Then The BBC news reader said *"Good afternoon. This is the BBC National Programs and Empire Services, taking in the Wembley stadium of closing ceremony at the empire exhibition. **Where the royal highest The Duke of York is will read the message from his father majesty, King George V".*** The unconditioned stimulus here is when Bertie as the main character of film replace his father to read the speech in front of the citizenry perforce. After Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus he shows unconditioned response such as in **datum 2** reflected while Bertie read the message from his father, he was stammer by saying ***"Luh-luh-lords, la-la-ladies, gen-tell-men",*** his stomach knots, chest muscles contraction, and constricting his breath. The unconditioned response is when Bertie showing a natural reflex such as stammering when reading the message from his father.

   The data that had been found above is includes in acquisition process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Acquisition is when research object exist stimulus that used which resulting response. The situation that reflected acquisition process is when Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus such as Bertie as the main character of the film replaces his father to read the speech in front of the citizenry with perforce and showed the unconditioned response such as Bertie stammer when read the message from his father.

   Furthermore, in **datum 3** reflected his father King George V dead and his brother David become the heir of British King. Queen Mary curtsies in homage to the

new King, taking her son's hand and kissing it. She looks up, her eyes are chilling and said **"Long live the King"**. The unconditioned stimulus is when his father dead and David becomes the heir of British King. Bertie realizes that he is the future King, so that's why he must learn to speech. After Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus which show unconditioned response such as in **datum 4** reflected Bertie was disappointed with his brother decision. After his father dead, David hands over his position to Bertie. He was unable to keep responsibility in that time. By saying **"What is this?** Bertie describes unconditioned response such as feel disappointed when he listen to his brother decision.

The data that had been found above is included in acquisition process in another situation based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. The situation that reflected acquisition process is when Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus such as his father dead then his brother as the heir of British King was unable to keep that responsibility, so Bertie have to become the future King to replace his brother and showed unconditioned response such as Bertie was disappointed with his brother decision.

In **datum 5** reflected David read the message of his resignation as The British King. He was unable to keep responsibility without the help and support of the women he loved. Bertie become the future King replaces his brother. By saying *"At long last I am able to say a few words of my own. Until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak. A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as King and Emperor. **Now that I have been succeeded by my brother, the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him"** reflected unconditioned stimulus such as after his brother read the message of resignation Bertie would be the future King. After Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus show unconditioned response such as in **datum 6** reflected Bertie accompanied David to inform the citizenry about his resignation as the British King, by saying **"Its too hurts thing to heard. David, maybe don't one self. I at least whom"** described unconditioned response such as Bertie was disappointed with David decision and replace his brother position automatically.

By looking at the acquisition in *The Kings Speech* film, the data above is included in the acquisition process based on Pavlov's theory. The researcher found acquisition process when Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus such as would be the future King after David commits his resignation as the British King and show unconditioned response such as Bertie was disappointed with David decision and replace his brother position automatically.

In **datum 7** reflected David ignoring his duty in the empire, there is something that more important. War with German will happen. In that time citizenry need a king that stand all as united. In that situation, by saying **"Winston: War with German will come, and we need a King who can stand all as united."** indicates unconditioned stimulus to Bertie that must ready to replace his brother position as a king and keep the responsibility. The unconditioned response that reflected in **datum 8**, Bertie was shock when he knows that war with German will come and the citizenry need a king to stand all as united, by saying **"Are we going to fight?"**

The acquisition process show when Bertie receives unconditioned stimulus such as when David ignoring his duty in empire, Bertie must ready to replace his

brother position as a king and keep the responsibility. The unconditioned response showed when Bertie was shock when he knows that war with German will come and the citizenry need a king to stand all as united. The researcher summarized that the data above was included in acquisition process based on Pavlov's theory because it indicates stimulus continuity and resulting response.

b. Generalization

In **datum 9** reflected when Bertie's father had expressed happy Christmas to his people. He ordered Bertie to do speech by using microphone. In that situation, his father said **"Show that's in command. If you don't this devilish will change everything"** reflected conditioned stimulus such as Bertie as the future king has to speech. Furthermore, after Bertie receives conditioned stimulus elicits conditioned response such as in **datum 10** reflected Bertie refusing to do speech because he is stammer. In that time Bertie says *"Papa I d-d-don't thu-thu-think I c-c-can read this"* By looking at Bertie's statement, it is clearly indicates conditioned response such as he is stammer when his father asked him to do speech.

The data that had been found above is included in generalization process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Generalization is the entire stimulus that directly takes to the learning process by using conditioned stimulus elicits conditioned response. The situation that reflected generalization process is when Bertie receives conditioned stimulus such as Bertie as the future king must try to speech and elicits conditioned response such as he is stammer when his father asks him to do speech. The stimulus that indicates above is directly take to the learning process of behavior form using conditioned stimulus at the beginning of the learning process.

In **datum 11** reflected David was ignore his responsibility as a king, then Bertie came to the speech therapy called Lionel. In that time Bertie said *"I was informed, after the fact, my father's last words were: Bertie has more guts than the rest of his brothers put together. Couldn't say that to my face".* Based on Bertie statement, it reflected conditioned stimulus such as he comes to Lionel known as speech therapy. After indicates conditioned stimulus show conditioned response such as in **datum 12** reflected Lionel as speech therapy doesn't expect that Bertie presence, by saying *"My brother. That's why I'm here."* Indicates conditioned response such as Bertie try to convince himself that he must learn to do speech.

The data that had been found above is included in generalization process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. The situation that reflected generalization process is when Bertie receives conditioned stimulus such as he comes to Lionel known as speech therapy and elicits conditioned response such as Bertie try to convince himself that he must learn to do speech.

c. Discrimination

In **datum 13** reflected Bertie take speech therapy with Lionel in Harley Street. Lionel known as speech therapy that used music as method of learn to speech. When the first time Bertie commits speech therapy, he doesn't show any response with Lionel method. In that situation reflected *"Bertie reluctantly puts on the earphones. Logue turns a dial. Loud music is heard. Bertie takes off the earphones. The music stops".* Bertie statement indicates conditioned stimulus such as Bertie take speech therapy used music method. After Bertie receives conditioned stimulus elicits

conditioned response such as in **datum 14** reflected Bertie doesn't show any response on Lionel method of speech therapy by using music. In that time Bertie says ***"Rubbish. I was terrible"*** It is indicates conditioned response based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model, which for the first response of the research object, it does not response because hasn't familiar yet with the method.

The data that had been found above is includes in discrimination process, based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Discrimination is specific learning process which focuses on conditioned stimulus that use and discriminate another stimulus. The situation that reflected discrimination process is when Bertie receives conditioned stimulus such as when Bertie take speech therapy with Lionel in Harley Street and conditioned response such as Bertie doesn't interested with Lionel method of speech therapy, where learning process specifically focuses on used conditioned stimulus in the process of behavior form toward the main character of film.

d. Extinction

In **datum 15** reflected Bertie admits speech therapy with Lionel method, he has been doing better since he started working with Lionel. In that situation, Lionel suggests ***"Feel lifeless of your jaw, Take a nice deep breath spend the chest, and shortly always hum".*** The conditioned stimulus is when Bertie receives suggestion from Lionel such as lifeless of your jaw, take a nice deep breath, and shortly always hum. After Bertie receives conditioned stimulus shows conditioned response such as in **datum 16** reflected Bertie practice in induction agenda of The British King with Lionel. In that situation, by saying ***"My wife and I are glad to visit this important place…"*** Bertie has been doing a good performance after changing his study habits with Lionel method and his stammer disappear.

The data that had been found above is includes in extinction process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Extinction is learning process of behavior form by eliminating the unconditioned stimulus. Extinction occurs when the conditioned stimulus occurs repeatedly in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus. The situation that reflected extinction process is when Bertie receives conditioned stimulus for several times, such as suggestion from Lionel ***"lifeless of your jaw, take a nice deep breath, and shortly always hum"*** and conditioned response such as Bertie has been doing a good performance after changing his study habits with Lionel method.

Bertie has been doing better since he started speech therapy with Lionel. In time, he continues his learning process of behavior form and his stammer disappear or the conditioned response becomes extinct.

e. Positive reinforcement

In **datum 17** reflected Bertie practice for induction agenda of The British King. Lionel said to Bertie, as soon as you and Elizabeth enter the West door, you'll be greeted with the hymn I was glad when they said unto me. You won't actually be that glad, because they sing it for a great long time. By Lionel suggestion, Bertie reflected conditioned response such as showing a good performance and Lionel comments by saying, ***"Very good".*** In **datum 18** reflected conditioned response in another situation. Bertie has a successful performance his induction agenda as The British King, and Elizabeth comments ***"very good, very good bishop".*** It is situation that indicates the

conditioned response such as Bertie has a successful performance his induction agenda as The British King. Furthermore, in **Datum 19** reflected Bertie success in committing his first speech of war as the British King. He receives some praises from his family such as *"Winston: couldn't have said it better myself, Cosmo Lang: I'm speechless, Lionel: I always called you Bertie. Today I call you king"* and through his broadcasts; Bertie or King George IV became a symbol of national resistance. The conditioned response is when Bertie success in committing his speech of war which the condition before he was stammering when having speech and wasn't confidence on himself.

The data that had been found above is includes in positive reinforcement process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Positive reinforcement is an increase of behavior as the result of presenting the learner with a stimulus. When working with humans, we commonly view what is presented as desired or valued. Based on the explanation above, the researcher found positive reinforcement by looking at behavior form of the main character which presents desire or value. **Datum 17** reflected Bertie has a successful performance on his induction agenda as The British King and Elizabeth comments, *"Very good"* in time 01:31:36. The Elizabeth's comment acted as positive reinforcement of the main character that researcher found in *The King's Speech* film in 2010. In **Datum 18** and **19** also reflected positive reinforcement process, such as in **datum 18** Bertie receives praise from Elizabeth by saying *"Very good, very good bishop"* then in *datum 19* Bertie receives some praises from his family such as *"Winston: couldn't have said it better myself, Cosmo Lang: I'm speechless, Lionel: I always called you Bertie. Today I call you king"* and through his broadcasts; Bertie or King George IV became a symbol of national resistance. By looking at some comments that Bertie receives clearly reflected positive reinforcement of the main character in *The King's Speech* film in 2010.

    f.   Negative reinforcement

Datum 20 reflected Bertie is finishing his speech of war successfully. Elizabeth goes to Bertie and kisses him tenderly on the cheek, takes his hand and saying, I know you are good. In that situation Lionel gives praise to Bertie, by saying *"Lionel: Very good Bertie, you still stammer on the W. **Bertie: I have to try on a few so they know it's me."*** The conditioned response is when Bertie finishing his speech of war successfully, then receive praises from Elizabeth and Lionel.

The data that had been found above is includes in negative reinforcement process based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model. Negative reinforcement is an increase in behavior that results from avoiding or removing a stimulus. The situation which reflected negative reinforcement is when Lionel says, *"Very good Bertie, you still stammer on the W"*. By demonstrating the desired behavior, Bertie can avoid the consequence such as stammer on the "W". According to Pavlov, notice that when negative reinforcement used, one of two situations exists: (1) The learner are in the situations before they demonstrate the desired behavior, and (2) The learners can avoid a consequence. In the *King's Speech* film, the main character haven't demonstrate the desired behavior yet by saying *"I have to try on a few so they know it's me"* in time 01:47:51 and the main character in the film show avoiding a consequence that Lionel suggested.

After looking at the process of Pavlov's behavior form of the main character, the researcher found that Bertie as the main character of film is represented as the process of behavior form based on Pavlov's theory with stimulus response model which included acquisition, generalization, discrimination, extinction, and reinforcement process.

2. The result of the changing behavior toward the main character in *The King's Speech* film

In Pavlov's theory, it's only explained about the process of behavior form. The researcher used the Bloom's theory to explain about the result of the process from the data. The researcher found that the main character had a change in psychomotor domain.

In the process of the treatment Bertie had a change in behavior which is in Bloom's theory categorized as psychomotor domain. It can be discussed in the data as follows:

a. Psychomotor Domain

 1)   Perception

Perception is the ability to distinguish an indication with the others indications. In this film, the researcher found the result of study that included in perception category such as in **Datum 21** Bertie knows that stammer is not permanently thing, when he is angry, singing, and talk with his close friend he doesn't stammer. Bertie knows that he is stammer since he was born and it's a permanent thing, but after receives some speech therapy with stimulus response model he realizes that isn't like that. By looking at this sentence, the researcher summarizes that it is includes in perception category based on Bloom's theory.

 2)   Set

Set is readiness, for examples typing, exercising before running, and praying movement. In this film, the researcher found the result of study that included in set category such as in **datum 22** Bertie has no problem anymore as the first time to do speech. He was ready when faced the same situation. Based on the explanation of the data, Bertie reflected the set category in that condition.

 3) Guided response

Guided response is the ability to do something which is exampled by someone. In *The King's Speech* film, the researcher found the result of study that included in guided response category such as in **datum 23** Bertie has the ability to do speech like Lionel in his induction agenda as The British King. The point of guided response is the ability to do something which is exampled in that situation Bertie follows Lionel instruction to do speech successfully. By looking at this sentence, the researcher summarizes that the data had been found is included in guided response category.

 4) Mechanism

Mechanism is the ability which is reached because the repetition of practice so that becomes a habit. In this film, the researcher found the result of the study that includes in mechanism category such as in **datum 24** Bertie can speech fluently without Lionel instruction. The mechanism is when Bertie can speech fluently because the learning processes do repeatedly then become a habit of the main

character. By looking at this sentence, the researcher determines include in mechanism category based on the Bloom's theory as the result of the study.

    5) Adaptation

        Adaptation is the ability to do some movements by ways and orders correctly. The researcher found the result of the study that includes in adaptation category such as in **datum 25** Bertie read the speech very well without any mistake such as at the first time speech. The data that had been found is includes in adaptation because it indicates Bertie can adapt with the learning process that he conducts in the speech therapy by Lionel.

    6) Origination

        Origination is the ability to create the new movements which is not found in the old movements. The researcher found the result of the study that includes in origination category based on Bloom's theory, such as in **datum 26** Bertie not only becomes a good speaker but also the symbolic of resistance. The data that had been found is included in origination because Bertie afford to show achievement that he receives after going through the learning process.

        Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Bertie as the main character of *The King's Speech* film, clearly represent the result of the study in the behavior form used as the result of theory by Bloom. The researcher found the result of the study of the main character in psychomotor domains. In *The King's Speech* film, Bertie had problem when doing a speech in front of the public. The efforts of Bertie become a good speaker comes true after he meets with Lionel as the speech therapist by getting treatments such as music. In psychomotor domain, as the result, he can give a speech fluently in front of the public without feeling nervous anymore and moreover, he is regarding as the symbolic of resistance of the country.

E. *Conclusions*

        After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded the result of the research, those are:

1. The process of Pavlov's behavior form of the main character in *The King's Speech* film as followed:

        The first situation reflected Bertie read the message from his father of closing ceremony at the empire services. He shows a response in the speech that is stammer. His stomach knots, chest muscles contraction, and constricting his breath. In another situation David read the message of his resignation as The British King, and the response of Bertie is perforce to admit his brother's position as The British King and tried to learn speech in public. After that while David was ignoring his duty in Empire, there is something that more important noted. The war with German will happen. In that time the citizenry need a King that stand all as united. He replaced David position and his response doesn't believe that war will happen. Then when his father had expressed happy Christmas to his people, he ordered Bertie to try to speech using microphone and the response him refusing to speech because he is stammer. Furthermore, he came to Lionel for several times and has not afraid experience when fault in speech therapy so his stammer disappeared. Finally, Bertie was successful to commit in induction agenda of British King. With Lionel method, he could pass his induction day very well.

2. The result of the changing behavior toward the main character in The King's Speech film those are:

Bertie knew that stammer is not permanently thing. When he was angry, singing and talk with his close friends he doesn't stammer. He also had no problem anymore such as the first time to do speech. He was ready when faced the same situation. Then he had the ability to do speech in his induction agenda as The British King and followed Lionel instruction to do speech successfully. Furthermore, he could speech fluently without followed Lionel instruction. He showed that speech fluently become a habit after the learning process. Besides that, he can read the speech very well without any mistaken such as at the first time and adapted the speech therapy in the learning process. Finally he not only became a good speaker but the symbolic of resistance.

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