

Elizabeth the Golden Age: The Practice of England Democracy in 16th Century

THESIS



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2011

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ABSTRAK

Adha, Bayu Agustari. 2011. *Elizabeth the Golden Age: The Practice of England Democracy 16th century*

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Skripsi ini merupakan analisa film *Elizabeth the Golden Age* (2006) yang disutradarai oleh Shekhar Khapur. Permasalahan yang dibahas adalah Praktek nilai-nilai demokrasi yang ada di Inggris pada abad 16 dan bagaimana fiksional devices yaitu karakter dan setting melihatkan nilai-nilai demokrasi yang terjadi. Tujuan analisa ialah untuk mengungkapkan dan menjelaskan nilai-nilai demokrasi yang dilakukan di Inggris abad 16. Karakter pertama yaitu pihak monarki, kedua anggota parlemen, dan yang ketiga rakyat. Analisa ini didasarkan pada teori demokrasi, ideologi, dan diskursus. Metode yang dipakai adalah teks based dan kontek based.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa praktek nilai-nilai demokrasi sudah ada pada abad 16 di Inggris. Karakter pertama melihatkan demokrasi dengan memberikan kebebasan beragama kepada rakyat dan keluarga kerajaan. Selain itu, demokrasi juga terlihat dengan memberikan kebebasan berbicara kepada parlemen mengenai masalah perkawinannya dan juga masalah publik. Karakter kedua mempraktekkan nilai demokrasi dengan mengimplementasikan penegakan hukum secara tegas dan berkontribusi dalam proses pengambilan keputusan terkait masalah publik. Sedangkan karakter ketiga berpartisipasi dalam nilai-nilai demokrasi dengan menerapkan nilai-nilai kebebasan dalam bidang ekonomi, politik luar negeri dan pertahanan negara.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer expresses the deepest thanks to his advisors **Dr. Hj. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A** and **Winda Setia Sari,S.S,M.Hum** for the time and suggestions in order to complete the thesis. He wants to be grateful to his examiners, **Dra. An Fauzia R. Syafei,M.A**, **Muhd. Al-Hafizs,S.S,M.A** and **Delvi Wahyuni,S.S,M.A** for the suggestions, critical and advises.

His thanks also goes to the headmaster of English Department **Dr. Kusni, M. Pd**, Secretary of English Department **Dra. An Fauzia R. Syafei,M.A**, and his academic advisor **Dra. Yenni Kharti Khatib** who has guided me to finish my study. His great thank also want to be shown to all of the lectures and staffs of English Department during the process of study.

A thousand of thanks, he addresses to his father and mother who always give him support to face every problems and obstacles, who teach him how to be the good person and who always be patient about what he has done. For his brothers, he really appreciates to have them since they always give him spirit and happiness to finish the study

At least, he also wants to say thanks to all of his friends NK 04, NK 05, English Department students, and all members of Unit Kegiatan Kesenian UNP for discussion and experience in this University.

Padang, Februari 2011

The writer

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

England in 16th century was one of the four parts of the United Kingdom; the other three are Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. It is clear that England is not a country on its own; it is a part of the U.K. England was a monarchy for the entirety of its political existence, from its creation around 927 AD up until the 1707. Monarchy is a supreme power to rule a country held by one person; King or Queen. For ages, England has been led by the kingdom without Prime Minister.

In managing England, the King or Queen cooperates with parliament to decide public policies for its citizen. According to Bunting (2010), Parliament in England is a governing body which consists of House of Lords and House of Commons. House of Lords is the upper house consisting of nobles. This house has 65 members. House of Commons is the Lower House, consisting of 2 representatives from every county, city or town (similar to House of Representatives). It is expected that the parliament will give the advice and consult to the Kingdom regularly to improve the country.

England experienced the monarchy system in medieval and renaissance age. Kirby (2000) stated that in medieval age England was led by some Kings from different Houses or dynasties. They are House of Wessex, House of Denmark, House of Normandy, House of York, house of Lancaster, and House of Pentagenet. Meanwhile, in renaissance age England was led by some Kings and Queens from House Tudor. Medieval age witnessed many battles and the enforcement of thrones as a result of competition of dynasties. It makes the concentration of the kingdom just focus on the power or to defense the power. On the other hand renaissance age was better than it was in medieval age since it has only one dynasty: Tudor dynasty.

History recorded the medieval age is the age of darkness in Europe, including England. It was caused by the absolute power of the kingdom and unstoppable war between kingdom dynasties. The power of King is very absolute in ruling the country. For instance, even though parliament has right against the kingdom; mostly parliament is entirely controlled by the kingdom. The citizens also can do nothing against the will of the kingdom since they have less access and power for it. This power really makes the citizen under pressure especially in expressing their thought. According to Anderson (1984:323), the King or Queen often associated himself or herself with God. It will make the king was unpreventable in doing everything without intervention.

To prevent the power of Kingdom, there is an ideology and value which is called Democracy. In free encyclopedia (2006), Scott stated

Democracy emphasizes the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals and it became a way of life, with widespread social, economic and political equality. Democracy requires designing a set of arrangements through which each person's preferences will have equal weight in determining the ultimate decision.

This aspect of democracy is valuable because it corresponds to a society in which open and uncensored debate leads to the formation of individual and collective preferences and embodies the ideas of democratic equality among citizens. It is clearly that democracy provides better representation and more freedoms for their citizens than others.

Democracy can be a system and a value or ideology. Democracy as the system is a political form of government in which governing power is derived from the people, by consensus and elected representatives of the people. In direct democracy, It must have president election and political party. Then, democracy as the value has the purpose to have prosperity and justice to all people without subordination to a certain people. Democracy value identified equality and freedom as important characteristics

of democracy. These principles are reflected in all citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to power.

England in the 16th century still used the governance monarchy system and it is impossible democracy existed as the system. However, democracy may occur in England even in 16th century as the values or ideas in the hand of Queen Elizabeth. The practices can be viewed on the freedom and equality between monarchy, parliament, and citizens. The record of democracy life in England is also explored by literary works, in this case the script of film “Elizabeth the golden age” directed by Sekhar Kapur. By investigating the history of England in 16th century in this film, there are some practices of democracy that can be seen on it. This film is an effective media to demonstrate the practice of England democracy in 16th century.

1.1.1. England in 16th Century

16th century (1500-1600) is popular as the renaissance era in Europe and certainly for England. According to North (1998:4) *renaissance spirit was spread by Dante in Italy for the first time, Renaissance offered some changes for the civilization by learning the manuscripts made by Greek ancient such as science, art, literature, and philosophy*. The discovery of these classical models results the statement “the revival of learning”. As a result, human realized that they have power on their mind or man discovered themselves and the universe and also man so long blinded had suddenly open their eyes and seen. Along with the revival of learning, new discoveries took place in several fields. Vasco da Gama circumnavigated the earth; Columbus discovered America; Copernicus discovered the Solar System and prepared the way for Galileo, and books were printed.

Renaissance began in England from the early 16th century to the early 17th century. At that time, England led by King Henry VII, King Edward IV, Mary I, and Queen Elizabeth. This was popular as the Elizabethan era for Queen Elizabeth took throne the kingdom in 1558-1603. This movement focused interest on the proper study of humankind had a number of subordinate trends. The first importance was the rediscovery of the classical antiquity, and particularly of ancient Greece. During the medieval period, European tradition had forgotten the liberal tone of old Greek world and its spirit of democracy and human dignity. With the revival of interest in Greek classical Antiquity, the new spirit of humanism made its impact on the western world.

England experienced some necessary histories especially in the hand of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). Mullik (1969) stated, in Elizabethan era England reached some achievements, one or them is the success of England to change feudal economic system to capitalism system. Feudal system gives the landlord the profit by owning the land. As a result, the labor does not take the advantages from their work because the landlord just gives a little share. To solve this problem Queen Elizabeth erased this system by deleting the owning of the landlord and develop capitalism system. This system gives opportunity to each individual to look for profit and release the dependency to the landlord because capitalism system permits the freedom for every person. This freedom at list supports the development of England in economic. The great advancement was reached when England found colony in America and getting some commodities to improve England economy.

The successful event in Elizabethan era is the victory toward Spain. It is the beginning of England flourishing in Europe and the darkness of Spanish history. This event was begun by Spain king Philip II who is fanatic to catholic religion. His wishes are to make all Europe counties obey Spain and catholic. His fanatic led him to

declare war to protestant country like England. The Queen Elizabeth in this event brilliantly took the offering of King Philip II to run the war between those two countries. Even though Spain attacked England as the war of religion between Catholic and Protestant, Queen Elizabeth was not influenced by the issue. She explained to their citizens that this war is not between religions but between countries. She also did not discriminate catholic people in England even though she herself is a protestant. Elizabeth and her people were working hard together to win the war toward Spain and succeed. This victory led England as the strongest country in the world.

The achievement of England in 16th century in the case of colonization is establishing the colony in the land of America. The competition to get this land was so tight between Portuguese, Spain, and England. This exploration to America was designed to have the sources to improve economic strength and to begin the establishment of colony in 16th century or in Elizabethan era. The efforts of England were quite satisfying; England succeeds to get the sources like tobacco and potato in order to bring them to England. The colony was established, one of the colony in Virginia. It is named because the Queen Elizabeth was virgin or not married. This activity indicates the freedom to spread the influence of the country in international world. It contains democracy values which is the freedom of foreign politic activity. This achievement slowly made England became a flourish country with many colonies.

England is also successful to develop government system at this time. England of Elizabeth was a very structured place and had a rather complicated system. The control of country is not only in the hand of monarch but also the parliament and its government bodies in each place. The monarch was not above the law, but had to act

in accordance with it. The law was still passed by Queen Elizabeth and she could decide the religion of country. She decided what the parliament could discuss, war policy, and decision about welfare and education. Parliament as the representative of the people also has the duty to pass the law and implemented the law. This duty was proved when Mary Stuart was executed, even though she is Elizabeth niece.

Queen Elizabeth is viewed as the Successful leader in religion matter. Religion is a sensitive problem for many countries and mostly the countries in Europe forces one religion to the society. For instance, Queen Isabella has killed many Jews and Muslim in Spain. England also did the same things in the hand of King Edward IV and Mary I. On the other hand, England of Elizabeth practiced the tolerance on religion and it is without conflict. She was success to press the conflict between religions so that there is no civil war at that time. According to Hart (1978) conflict between religions really makes Elizabeth in a dangerous situation, in 1570 Paus Pius V asked her to release the throne of England and in 1580 Paus Gregory XIII announced that it is not a sinful to kill Elizabeth. During this age, protestant was scared to face the movement of catholic in England and Europe, but Elizabeth can solve this problem.

1.1.2. The Practice of England Democracy in 16th Century

Democracy is the ideology which contains the idea of freedom and equality. Aristotle stated that democracy is freedom, since only in a democracy the citizens can have a share in freedom. In essence, he argues that this is what every democracy should make its aim. There are two main aspects of freedom: being ruled and ruling in turn, since everyone is equal according to number, not merit, and to be able to live as one pleases. It is obvious that equality and freedom have been identified as important

characteristics of democracy since ancient times. These principles are reflected in all citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to power. Meanwhile in free encyclopedia (2006), the word practice (verb form in British English) is *the act of rehearsing a behavior over and over, or engaging in an activity again and again, for the purpose of improving or mastering it, as in the phrase "practice makes perfect"*. It can be defined that the practice of democracy is the activity of one country to have the government system by the power of the people which will be done regularly to improve the country.

England is part of United Kingdom and 16th century is the age which most of the country in the world had an absolute kingdom. England has a heritance system of kingdom that still exists until present. Before 18th century, England has no prime minister but led by the king or queen. As the kingdom, England may have an absolute power in ruling the country because mostly the kingdom treated absolute power to the citizens. Meanwhile in 16th century, monarchist system dominated the system of government in Europe. It can be seen in 16th century there were still the weaknesses of the people to the power of kingdom. It is clear that England can not practice the democracy as the system. However, democracy values can be seen in the practice of Elizabeth regime. By doing the research in film *elizabeth the golden age* we can see the practice of democracy values in England at 16th century.

The practice of democracy values in England at 16th century in this analyses deals with the activity of England as the kingdom country in practicing democratic life in the context of that century. It is interesting because England is a kingdom country which absolute power makes democracy difficult to be practiced. Another thing is that the age of 16th century, democracy was not very popular and it is difficult to find democracy practice since it is popular in 20th century. However, the film

“Elizabeth the golden age” directed by Sekhar Kapur exposed the practice of England democracy in 16th century.

1.1.3. Brief of Sekhar Khapur

Shekhar Kapur was born in India at December 6th 1951. For the first time, he really wanted to pursue a career in show business, but he studied business in order to please his parents. Then immigrating to Great Britain, he spent several years working as an accountant and management consultant before he capitulated and answered the siren call of 'Bollywood'. Returning to Bombay, Kapur embarked on a career as a print model and performer. Abandoning acting, Kapur moved to the director's chair with the coming-of-age tale "Masoom/Innocent" (1983). Kapur then spent the better part of the 1980s and early 90s churning out Spielbergian family films like "Mr. India" (1987). He briefly ventured before the camera again to act in "Drishti" in 1990 but he found a much more comfortable role as host of the British TV series "On the Other Hand" (Channel 4), which examined issues pertinent to the immigrant communities of the United Kingdom. Kapur achieved international attention and courted controversy with his breakthrough feature "Bandit Queen" (1994). That film is based on the true story of Phoolan Devi, a female brigand who spent five years on the run from authorities and became a popular folk hero with lower-caste Indians.

During his life, Sekhar Khapur has gained some awards. In 1983 he won the best film in filmfare award with his first film as director “Basoom”. His controversial film “Bandi Queen” (1994) got awards; those are the best film and the best director in filmfare awards. Then in 1998, when his first historical film “Elizabeth” was published internationally, he got attention from international by getting awards as Best International Feature Film or Video in Atlantic Film Festival, the best Foreign

Film (Ausländischer Film) in Guild of German Art House Cinemas, and Best Director in National Board of Review awards, USA. As an Indian director, he has gained special awards as an Outstanding Indian Achievement in World Cinema in filmfare award.

Khapur's current film is *Elizabeth the golden age* which was released in 2007. This film is the continuity of his successful film "Elizabeth". *Elizabeth the golden age* has got nominated and awards. In academy awards, Sant Jordi Awards and Satellite Award, this film got nominated and won the award as the best costume design and art production. Another award has been got from Australian Film Institute as the best actress and got nominated from Golden Globes, USA, Broadcast Film Critics Association Awards, BAFTA Awards, and Art Directors Guild, Costume Designers Guild Award, David di Donatello Awards, Empire Awards, UK, Irish Film and Television Awards, and Screen Actors Guild Awards. Besides getting some awards, this film got many critics. Historian Franco Cardini of the University of Florence (2007), alleged 'the film formed part of a "concerted attack on Catholicism, the Holy See and Papism" by an alliance of atheists and "apocalyptic Christians"'. 'Why put out this perverse anti-Catholic propaganda today?'".

1.1.4. *Elizabeth the Golden Age: The Practice of Democracy in England values at 16th Century*

The film "Elizabeth the Golden Age" (2006) reflects the practice of democracy values in England at 16th century. Those practices are represented by the participation of kingdom or monarch, parliament, and the citizen. Each participant gives contribution to form England to have a democracy.

The film “Elizabeth the Golden Age” (2006) reflects the practices of democracy in England at 16th century. Those practices are represented by the participation of kingdom or monarch, parliament, and the citizen. Each participant gives contribution to form democracy in England. The participation of the monarch is represented by Queen Elizabeth in establishing religious freedom and the freedom of speech. The participation of the parliament is represented by the Member of Parliament itself in discussing public policy and law enforcement. Meanwhile the participation of citizen is represented by Sir Walter Raleigh. He participates in term of economy, foreign politic and country defense.

Elizabeth as the character in this analyses participates in practicing some democracy values in England. Those can be seen in her policy to give the freedom of religion and speech. The freedom of religion is given to citizens and monarchy family. It can be seen in her utterances which emphasizes that people can not be punished because of the religion, but the crime. The setting refers to the situation and atmosphere of England influences Elizabeth to practice it. The situation was the existence both Catholic and protestant in England at 16th century and the atmosphere of renaissance which focuses on humanism also influences her to give the freedom of religion. Another participation of democracy, she gives the freedom of speech to parliament related to Queen’s marriage and public matters. In the case of private matter, the setting refers to her condition which is single. The parliament is given the freedom of speech by proposing some candidates for her. In the case of public matters, the setting refers to the attack by Spain. The parliament is given the freedom of speech by contributing idea, prediction, and strategy.

Parliament’s members as the character participate to form democracy by practicing law enforcement and discussing public policy. In the case of law

enforcement, parliament strongly implements the law without hesitation. Some monarchy families were punished as the effect of effective implementation of law enforcement. The setting refers to the atmosphere of England. At that time, there were many assassinations planning to Elizabeth. Therefore, the parliament practiced law enforcement without excuse. In discussing public policy, parliament members actively precede in making decision related to foreign policy. They propose ideas, predictions, and strategy to face the problem. This process indicates the strong commitment of the parliament to have a good decision for England. Both law enforcement and discussing public policy are democracy idea which contains freedom and equality.

The citizen practices democracy values in term of economy, politic, and country defense. It is represented by the character Sir Walter Raleigh. In term of economy, he gets goods and gold with his own effort. It proves individual freedom to determine his life in economy aspect. The setting refers to England condition which has fewer natural resources. In term of foreign politic, he participates in establishing colony. He did it to spread England's influence in the world. It emphasizes the freedom of individual in foreign politic to improve the image of England as the big nation. In defending country, he is ready to take a part to fight even though he is not the warrior. It is clear that the citizens in England participate in forming democracy.

1.2 Problem of Study

There are many cases that can be explored in Sekhar Khapur' film *Elizabeth the Golden Age* (2006). Democracy appears as one of the issues in the character and setting. In this film, the characters are represented by Queen Elizabeth, Parliament, and Citizens. They contribute each other to have the practice of England democracy in the context of 16th century. In order to disclose the practice of England Democracy in 16th century, research questions are needed. Those research questions are:

1. How far does film *Elizabeth the golden age* disclose the issue of the practice of England Democracy in 16th century
2. To what extent do fictional devises; characters and setting give contribution to disclose the practice of England Democracy in 16th century

1.3 Purpose of Study

This study is intended to disclose the practice of England Democracy in 16th Century in the film *Elizabeth the Golden Age* (2006) directed by Sekhar Khapur. It is going to investigate to what extent the fictional devices, which are characters and setting, give contribution in disclosing the practice of England democracy in 16th century.

1.4 Previous Study

The analysis about this film that focuses on the issue of the practice of democracy in England at 16th century has not been found yet. However, there are some studies that have given inspiration and contribution in analyzing this film.

The first analyses of this film is taken from Dr Ben Goldsmith *AFTRS Screen studies lecturer analyses Elizabeth: The Golden Age from the perspective of the filmmaker's use of light* (2007). This analyses focuses on how lighting is reflected, what it means symbolically and metaphorically, what it illuminates, what its absence foretells. In his analyses, he describes the meaning of light by interpreting the light around the characters. Every scenes of the character is analyzed, it can be the lighting of setting, costume, and face of the character. The theory of studies is referred to De Saussure classic statement of semiotic principles, signifier and signified in a relationship as close as "two sides of a piece of paper." It can be seen in the analyses of light between Spanish and English that shows the battle between them; Elizabeth dresses in starched lace with white maribou feathers in her hair, or in sumptuous red, green and purple silk damask, satin and velvet, with high, stiff lace ruffs like halos offset with silver, crystals and pearls signify the triumph of England and The Spaniards and their co-conspirators by contrast dress in black and seek the shelter of shadows signify the collapse of Spanish armada. There are wonderful notes and images about the costumes and sets on the film

Another analysis that gives contribution to this study is written by Mohamad Saleeh Rahamad entitled the *image of Subaltern, comprador, and Ambivalence in Jong Chian Lai Novels*. He analyses some characters and settings in the novels and then classify them into certain groups; subaltern, comprador, and ambivalence. Jong Chain Lai novels recorded the colonization age in Malaysia. Mohamad Saleeh Rahamad explained the condition of colonized people as subaltern since they got oppressed and cheated by capitalist in their land. By using Gramsci idiom, he stated the subaltern group as oppressed, dominated, and exploited and having less of class consciousness. Comprador is described in the character as native that has education,

riches, and wants to be recognized as the colonizer. He/she does the oppression the other natives and seems like having legacy heritage from dominant group (colonizer). It is derived from Franz Fanon mimicry idiom; “black skin, white mask”. Meanwhile ambivalence is described as the characterization between accepting and refusing the colonization. Referring to Freud’s clinical studies; ambivalence is in between derided and desired. The character sometimes accepts colonizer ways; using machine Shaw in cutting trees, but sometimes refuses by still declaring the colonizer as the enemy.

Those two analyses have contributed to deliver the issue of the practice of democracy in England at 16th century. In the first analyses, the author the interpretation and analyses of film *Elizabeth the golden age* on filmmaker perspective in the use of light. Meanwhile, in my analyses the object of study is the script of flim *Elizabeth the Golden Age*. The second analyses, by analyzing characters and settings the writer can classify them into a certain group or class. It has similarity with my analyses; it is the the fictional devises which are character and setting.

1.5. Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this film deals with democracy practice, ideology and discourse. It attempts to explain the relationship between them. According to Scott in free encyclopedia (2006), the first principle of democracy is that all members of the society (citizens) have equal access to power and the second that all members (citizens) enjoy universally recognized freedoms and liberties. It is obvious that democracy is one of the ideologies since it has the principle or idea. The leader of country can influence the people with his/her ideology since ideology is a set of aims and ideas that directs one's goals, expectations, and actions.

Ideology can be represented by the speaker, writer, listener, or reader. Furthermore, those text and conversation is the ideology practice or the reflection of a certain ideology. As pointed by van Dijk (1997:25), text and conversation *essentially serves as the medium by which ideologies are persuasively communicated in society, and there by helps reproduce power and domination of specific groups or classes*. It is clear ideology can serve the function in establishing the identity of one group and differentiate it with others.

In order to spread the influence, ideology (democracy) needs to be practiced. The practice as the act of improvement can be done by participation of each group participant (in this case kingdom, parliament, and citizen). The participation in spreading ideology (democracy) can be run through the action or statement or it is known as the discourse. According to Eriyanto (2001) Discourse is the application of using language since the language is the central aspect of subject description and through the language ideology is caught. It is the tool in practicing democracy for discourse is viewed as something that has the purpose, whether influencing, debating, persuading, arguing, reacting, and others. Discourse is not something natural, but contains an ideology in dominating and influencing. It is obvious that the discourse is the effort in communicating a certain meaning from the subject by uttering the statement. Discourse can be observed in the use of spoken, written and sign language and multimodal/multimedia forms of communication, and is not found only in "non-fictional" or verbal materials, but it can be found in non verbal and action as well. The role of discourses in wider social processes of legitimating and power, emphasizing the construction of current truths, how they are maintained and what power relations they carry with them. By analyzing what is written, spoken or acted, the democracy can be seen through it.

To support the explanation above, this analysis is done by examining two elements of fiction, character and setting. A character is a person presented in dramatic or narrative work, and characterization is the process by which a writer makes that character seem real to the reader or audience. According to Guerin (1999) in analyzing the character is not merely to know the good and the bad character. It means in analyzing the fiction through the eyes of character, it is also done by observing out the role of the character itself. In film *Elizabeth the Golden Age*, the characters which are analyzed are the Monarch, (Queen Elizabeth), Parliament members, and citizens. It is not only about protagonist or antagonist but also observing the character's speech, what characters do, and interaction with other characters.

Another vital element of the story to reveal the meaning is setting. Setting is the location and the atmosphere of the story. Its most important function is to make us feel present in the character inhabit. The setting is not only about the place but also includes time period, historical as well as the social, political, and may be the spiritual realities. In *Elizabeth the Golden Age's* film, the setting is in England and Spain in 16th century. It is the age where some European countries had the completion to approve which is the strongest country; it includes the real war between them or even the competition in exploring the world. Another thing that has to be considered, 16th century is the age of religion flaming between catholic and protestant. Moreover, setting is a work natural, manufactured, political, and temporal environment of character.

1.6. Methodology

This analysis is mainly done through the text-based approach. Through text based approach, it is done by examining and analyzing fictional devices within the story. Setting and character are the most important elements that give much contribution in the analyses. It is also necessary to interpret the text within its context. Analyzing the context involves examining the place, time, and phenomenon that surrounding the story when it is occurred.

CHAPTER III CONCLUSION

The film “Elizabeth the Golden Age” (2006) reflects the practices of democracy in England at 16th century. Those practices are represented by the participation of kingdom or monarch, parliament, and the citizen. Each participant gives contribution to form democracy in England. The participation of the monarch is represented by Queen Elizabeth in establishing religious freedom and the freedom of speech. The participation of the parliament is represented by the Member of Parliament itself in discussing public policy and law enforcement. Meanwhile the participation of citizen is represented by Sir Walter Raleigh. He participates in term of economy, foreign politic and country defense.

Elizabeth as the character in this analyses participates in practicing some democracy values in England. Those can be seen in her policy to give the freedom of religion and speech. The freedom of religion is given to citizens and monarchy family. Another participation of democracy, she gives the freedom of speech to parliament related to private and public matters. Parliament’s members as the character participate to form democracy by practicing law enforcement and discussing public policy. In the case of law enforcement, parliament strongly implements the law without hesitation. In discussing public policy, parliament members actively precede in making decision related to foreign policy. They propose ideas, predictions, and strategy to face the problem. The citizen practices democracy values in term of economy, politic, and country defense. It is represented by the character Sir Walter Raleigh. In term of economy, he gets goods and gold with his own effort. It proves individual freedom to determine his life in economy aspect.. In term of foreign politic, he participates in establishing colony. He did it to spread England’s influence in the

world. In defending country, he is ready to take a part to fight even though he is not the warrior. It is clear that the citizens in England participate in forming democracy.

England is kingdom country and it is impossible to have democracy as the system, however democracy values were practiced even in 16th century. It can be seen in the participation of three important elements of the country which are Monarchy, parliament, and citizens. Those participants implement the idea of democracy which are freedom and equality. By practicing democracy, England experienced the golden age in 16th century. It is clear that democracy plays an important role to determine the flourishing of one country.

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