CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literary Theories

2.1.1. Character and Characterization

Character is the life of literature. In literature, the author has normally depicted their character as the representation of social life that happened in their surroundings. As stated by Hill (2015), a character defined as a representation of a person, place, or thing traditionally human activities or functions in a work of fiction. Character, particularly when enacted by the actor in the theatre or cinema, involves "the illusion of being a human person" (Pavis, 1998).

The plot in a story is clearly impossible to drive without the presence of characters. The existence of characters in a film gives the contribution to the story development and gives the significant roles to make the story in a film more alive (Pope, 2005). Characters exist as the bridge that connects the author's mind and audience behavior. They are often represented as objects of people's curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration, and condemnation (Bennett and Royle, 2004). They come as the representation of the world we lived in, such as their way of managing their problems and interacting with their environments.

In a film, the terms protagonist and antagonist are the frequent character terms heard by the audience. However, there are other types need to be defined further with analyzing the character in a film. According to Bullen (2019),

characters are developed into four parts, such as flat-round characters and static-dynamic characters. Meanwhile, the character can't be called a character without the presence of characterization. Bennett and Royle (2004) stated characterization as any action used by the author or taking place within a work to give a description of a character. Characterizations are present as the readers' way of fully understanding the motives behind certain characters in a text.

Flat and Round Characters

Flat characters are often described as supported elements provided in the movies. Usually, their appearance doesn't have a major significance towards plot development. Wiehardt (2019) stated flat characters as minor characters in a work of fiction who do not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. Their presence is normally prescribed to serve no purpose other than to move the story along.

On the other hand, round characters usually play an important part to captivate the audience's sympathy. Round characters are usually depicted through the main character. They seem more realistic and reflect the true depth of personality. As an impact, readers can mostly relate their experience through the author's way of portraying their round characters. It is usually seen when they have a conflict with other characters and the way they are responding to their problems. These conflicts provoke emotional discovery and illuminate their desires and beliefs. Their character is slowly developed as a result of confronting their conflict (Arp and Johnson, 2006).

Static and Dynamic Characters

In drama, the audience usually notices some characters who are portrayed as harsh and careless about their society at the beginning of the movie. As the story reached the end, this character is faced with a difficult situation that forced them to be more kind-hearted and socialized with other people. In this case, the character is categorized as dynamic characters. Dynamic characters are defined as characters that deeply affected by the action of the plot (internal, external, or both) and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life as a result of the action of the story (Boggs & Pattrie, 2011). Due to the complexities related to real people's personalities, therefore, dynamic characters seem to be more realistic.

By contrast, there are some characters who have constant personalities throughout the entire plot of the movie. These characters are known as static characters. While changes mostly happened in the dynamic characters, static characters hold the role to highlight dynamic characters change. According to Arp and Johnson (2006), static characters are usually consistent with their characteristics from the beginning until the end of a story.

Characterization

A realist characterization presupposes a "mimetic" model of literary texts whereby what is a primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person. ("Character - Literary studies") (Boggs & Pattrie, 2011). As writer mentioned earlier, characterizations are present as the readers' way

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of fully understanding the motives behind certain characters in a text. Furthermore, characterization makes every character in a certain work feels alive. The characterization approach used in a book and movie are different. Direct characterization usually told by the narrator and normally used in novel. Meanwhile, indirect characterization is usually used in the movie. Heckmann (2022) stated that indirect characterization is a subtype of characterization that is defined by "showing" rather than "telling". In this case, the author shows how character speaks, thinks, acts or how other characters react to him. This method is commonly abbreviated with STEAL.

Speech	What does the character say and how does he/she speak
Physical description	How does the character's physical appearance describe
Thoughts	What is shown about the character through his/her private thoughts and feelings
Effect	What effect does the character have on other people

Table 1 STEAL Characterization Method

2.1.2 Critical Theory

Feminism

Feminism is a broad, complex, contested term that comprises both an intellectual and political project that seeks to identify, understand, and dismantle inequalities between men and women. Feminists have sought to highlight and resist the systematic production of social differences around gender and challenge the persistence of inequalities between men and women (Pollard, 2020).

Feminist Sociology

During the early development of sociology, it is uneasy for women to participate in social life. These cases included how they are developing their potencies, maximizing their contributions and usefulness they can share with their surroundings (Siregar,2021). According to Borland (2020), women's presence was seen as an absence creature and meaningless in society. As a result, these things have impacted on many feminists went struggle for issues of inequality in the workplace, sexuality and making political actions to put women's issues in patrilineal society can be widely discussed in the society. Moreover, activities done by women have gotten less attention from the community they are lived in. In responding to this issue, feminist sociology emerges as one of the interdisciplinary studies that are used nowadays. Therefore, feminist sociology focuses its readers to seek on what are the causes of women's lack of participation in society and how the influence of feminism on the changing of sociology view on women.

Peer Pressure

Peer pressure is the influence occurred by people within the same social group (Morin, 2022). Peer effects may also exacerbate initial productivity differences between workers and increase long term inequality when high quality workers cluster together in the same peer groups (Schonberg, 2013).

2.2 Earlier Studies

2.2.1 Greta Wegener's Contribution to Lili Elbe's Transition in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl* (Arumsari: 2018)

Arumsari (2018) uses novel as her main media in analyzing *the Danish Girl*. The methodology she employed in her thesis is psychological approaches. From her thesis, the writer can conclude that Gerda's existence has a tremendous impact on influencing Einer to transform into Lili. According to her thesis, Gerda's significance toward Lili transformation is shown in how Gerda treats Lili psychologically and practically. Psychologically, her presence that constantly convince Lili to fulfill her desire has influenced Einer's decision. Meanwhile, practically, Gerda also supports her financially and helps Lili to seek the right treatments. Consequently, it boosts Lili's confidence to be accepted as a woman entirely.

Her study uses novel as the main media to analyze this work. Meanwhile, the writer uses film as his main media. The second distinction can be found out in the writer's methodology approach to solve the problem. Her thesis is employing the psychological approach as her methodology. Meanwhile, the writer uses feminist sociology approach as his methodology. In addition, another distinction can be found out in her thesis subject. She is only focused on Gerda as her main subject, while the writer analyses Gerda social pressure that has influenced her husband's perspective and behavior.

2.2.2 Expressive Acts Used by Gerda Wegener as The Main Character in The Movie Danish Girl (Malaysiana, C.: 2021)

Malaysiana (2021) discussed the expressive act used by Werda Wegener in *The Danish Girl* movie. She used descriptive qualitative as her method to discover the solution of the problem stimulated. There are several types of expressive acts found out by the writer. Those are expressive of apology, expressive for congratulating, expressive of attitude, expressive for greeting, expressive for thanking, and expressive for wishing. According to her analysis, she found out that Gerda was substantially uttered the expressive attitude as her most expressive act.

The similarities can be found out in this thesis and hers is the character being analyzed. Meanwhile, the writer's study is not only focus on Gerda. Hence, the writer also focuses on her social life. Furthermore, her theory approaches and the writers are different. Her thesis was more focused on the expressive acts used by Gerda Wegener, while the writer uses feminist sociology approaches as the writer's main objective research.