

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literary Theories

From the title, this part will explain the theories that the researcher uses in this research. The theories cover those related to personality change, characterization, as well as other relevant issues.

2.1.1 Personality

Personality is the pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make each person unique if compared to others. Simply, it is all the characteristics that make us who we are. Personality has been defined as an individual's characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving, together with the psychological mechanisms driving those patterns (Aras, 2015). In the researcher's opinion, personality and characterization can be said as two things as one component in one character. Some people believe that personality comes from biological and genetic nature and others believe that it is changing due to external factors like our life experience, environment, or culture. According to Yusuf (2011), explained that there are three factors in personality change,

1. Physical factors, such as brain disorders, malnutrition, taking illegal drugs, liquor, and organic disorders (illness or accident).

2. Socio-cultural environmental factors, such as: political, economic, and security crises that cause personal problems (stress and depression) and social problems (unemployment, thuggery, and crime).
3. Self-factor, such as emotional stress (depressed frustration prolonged), and identification or imitation of others with deviant personality

In a movie, a personality character is developed from several factors like from the past of the character, their environment, or even from the thought of the moviemaker. Personality in movie characters can be developed as the storyline goes on. Here, in a movie plot is an important role in the developing personality brought by the characters in the film. It somehow makes the characters in the movie become unique and different characters, which ultimately makes the audience feel the character of the movie. And when we talk about a character's personality, it cannot go far from psychoanalytic. *In Critical Today's Book*, Tyson (2006) stated, psychoanalysis see that it is composed of individual human beings, each with a psychological history that begins in childhood experiences in the family and each with patterns of adolescent and adult behavior that are the direct result of that early experience. Here, the writer of the thesis can relate it to the main character in this movie, that the main character has his own experience when he was required to undergo rigorous training by his father.

The researcher found that Brogan's personality, who was previously very ambitious in doing a mission, changed because of his age and his

environment. Supported by an expert Bleidorn (2010) about the change of personality, in adulthood they have to adjust themselves because they will focus more on involvement and responsibility in shaping and maintaining the personal life.

2.1.2 Character

A character is a person, animal, creature, or thing in a story. Writers of the story or film use character to perform the actions and speak dialogue and move the story along a plotline. According to Arianto (2020), a character is an individual who has distinctive characteristics, derived from a personality that becomes a "machine" that drives how a person acts, behaves, says, and responds to something. From that opinion, it can be concluded that character is something that is contained in an individual which characterizes the personality of each individual.

A character is a person or actor who is featured in a story, film, or literary work who has a very important role because, without a character in a story, it can be said that the story will not be alive and will not be interesting to read. Concerning the whole story, the roles of each character are not the same.

There are two different types of characters, protagonist and antagonist character. The protagonist is the main character in the story who will lead the storyline, make the story flow, and must know what he wants. In wanting something, the protagonist must have a strong desire to grant his wish so that

on the way to getting what he wants, he will be attacked or attacked (Eder, 2010). While the antagonist is a character who will destroy the protagonist's efforts and will suppress the protagonist's state with all the strength they have. It could be said that the antagonist is a character who creates a conflict. The protagonist and antagonist must be opponents who have the same strength so that there is a balanced resistance.

In analyzing the characters in a film, several aspects must be considered. According to Herawan (2019), apart from knowing the type of character, we can also find out the character's background, what is motivation, and goal.

2.1.3 Characterization

Characterization is the process by which characters in literary works are described in detail. This is the initial stage where the writer introduces the characters who are in a literary work. As the story progresses, the writer begins to talk about personality, appearance, thought processes, social status, beliefs, motivation, age, gender, etc. According to Eder (2010), characterization is a clear depiction of a person who is featured in a story. From this statement, it can be concluded that a character who is in a literary work, in terms of appearance or depiction, must support the personality of a character. If the representation of a character is not suitable with the personality itself or even completely does not support the personality of the character that is depicted, it will reduce the weight of the story.

There are two types of characterizations in literary works, characters are classified into major characters and minor characters. The main character whose most important role is called the core character and usually, the main character in fiction plays as protagonist characters. The main characters are classified as important and are shown continuously so that they dominate most of the stories mentioned. While minor characters are less important characters who support the story and represent the main character. additionally, refine and clarify the role of the main character in the story.

There are two techniques of character representation, namely directly and indirectly. Direct techniques are carried out by providing descriptions, or explanations directly, without being convoluted in the form of attitudes, traits, character, behavior, or even physical characteristics which are usually expressed at the introductory stage. On the other hand, indirect means that the author does not explicitly describe the character's traits, attitudes, and behavior. The author allows the characters of the story to show themselves through their various activities, both verbal and non-verbal, and through the events that occur.

Characterization has four stages which can be used to describe the characters in more detail. The four aspects of characterization are:

1. Physical: provides basic facts such as gender, age, size. Physical is the simplest level of characterization because it only describes external characteristics.

2. Social: from the name, social is related to profession, relationship status, or religion. So social descriptions reveal all the factors that occur in the character's environment.
3. Psychological: at this level reveals what the character's motivations, goals, likes, and dislikes, desires, thoughts lead to action. At this level, the characters are more fully defined than social and physical.
4. Moral: at this level, the character is described in detail and even distinguishes it from the other three levels. This level refers to what the character wants or gets. This level focuses more on the character's way of thinking or what the original character has. That way, the characters seem to give a deep impression and can bring a story to life.

2.1.4 Theories of Conflict

In literature, conflict is defined as tension or contradiction in a fictional story, namely the conflict between two forces, within the character, between two characters, and soon. According to Taylor (2009), conflict is the process in which someone's behavior interferes with others. Conflict in literary works plays an important role because, with conflict, the storyline in literary works will feel alive. In literary works, conflict also becomes the life that determines the life and death of a literary work. In literary works, an interesting conflict will have a better appreciation too.

Conflict in literary works has two types, internal conflict, and external conflict. Internal conflict or a conflict within a figure based on Nurgiantoro

(1994), it is a conflict that the main character/s struggles with themselves, such as decisions they have to make, a weakness they have to overcome, or fears they have to face. In this conflict, the main character must be able to solve problems by themselves without the help of other characters in a story. On the other hand, external conflict deals with the real world, a conflict in which a character faces a problem with forces from outside themselves such as other characters, acts of nature, or even society. This character will face and solve conflicts through their interactions with their surroundings. The external conflict has a problem solving that is very dependent on what conflict is being faced by the main character. According to Jones (1968), the external conflict has two different types namely, the physical conflict caused by a clash between characters and the natural environment. Social conflict is a conflict caused by social contact between humans, or problems that arise as a result of human relationships.

2.1.5 *Mise-en-Scene* in Film

The term *mise-en-scene* comes from French which means to put one subject in the scene. It was first popularized by French critics in the theater world in the 1950s. The *mise-en-scene* is an expression used to describe all visual aspects that exist when producing films or theater performances. In other words, the mystery scene is everything visible in a frame. In film production, *mise-en-scene* has four main aspects, such as:

1. Setting is an important part of the film. One of the setting functions is to provide information about the location and time in the film. Part of the setting, namely property, can give narrative meaning to the film, for example, weapons, chairs, windows, lights, and anything that does not move. Both are equally important as supporting stories.
2. Make-up and costumes are used by film actors to strengthen characteristics. Besides reflecting character, the choice of make-up and costumes can be a symbol of an era, country, culture, or a character's social status.
3. Lighting is an important component in the world of photography and film. Any intensity of light that enters can affect the mood and visuals of the scene. For example, in a horror film, the light is slightly dim to create an eerie atmosphere.
4. Actors must control their skill, actions, and their movements because these two things directly convey the main message in the film.

Based on some of the four aspects of the *mise-en-scene* above, the elements to be analyzed in the results and discussion of this research chapter are settings, costumes, and lighting because they can support the analysis related to characterization in this film.

2.2 Earlier Studies

In this part, the writer of the thesis will elaborate on the recent studies that are used as references in writing this thesis. The researcher referred to a study on the internet entitled *Conflict Undergone By The Main Character in*

Mark Twain's The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn (Ashom, 2016). M. Hatim Al Ashom here used conflict theory and Sigmund Freud's psychological personality approach to analyze the types of conflicts experienced by the main character named Huck in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. In addition, the writer also analyzed the way Huck resolved the conflicts that occurred in the story. The results of the analysis were two. The first, about the conflict, showed that the main character faced two conflicts, internal and external conflict. The internal conflict occurred between the main character and himself when he was lived with Douglas and Miss Watson. The external conflict was caused by the conflict between the main character with his father and with the community when he has met the King and Duke. The second, the main character overcame his internal conflict by running away from Douglas's house and the external conflict, resolved with the main character was ran away from his father's house who kidnap him and the village and started his adventure as a fugitive.

The second is a study conducted by a student named Nur Hidayah from Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang entitled "*Internal Conflicts Faced by the Main Characters of My Sister's Keeper by Jodi Picoult*" (Hidayah, 2018). The movie itself spoke about three main characters named Jesse, Kate, and Anna. The research formulates two problems, namely what internal conflicts are faced by the main characters and how do the main characters resolve the conflict. The result showed that there were three internal conflicts faced by the main characters based on the concept of Lewin's

approach, namely, avoidance-avoidance conflicts, avoidance-approach conflicts, and multi approach-avoidance conflicts. And to resolve the conflict, the character named Anna used the turtle style, Sara used the shark style, the mouse deer style was used by Kate and Anna, the fox style by Kate and Sara, and finally, the owl style was used by Anna and Sara.

Since those two studies above analyze the conflict that occurred in literature work, it makes the writer get more insight to do the analysis. Studying the internal and external conflict, Ashom (2016) gives the writer insight into how the writer analyzes the conflicts that appeared in the story and how the writer can analyze the resolve of it. While Hidayah (2018) more focused on the internal conflict that occurred in the main characters. These two studies can help the writer to understand the various styles of internal conflict by Lewin's approach in the characters of the film better as well. The above studies are different from this research, the difference lies in the object and the focus of the research, which is the films understudied by Ashom (2016) research examined a novel, and the research conducted by Hidayah (2018) examined *My Sister's Keeper*, while in this research, the researcher examines about a film called *The Gemini Man* 2019. In addition, this research focuses on personality identified from characterization.