CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, the writer explains about the theory of the thesis. The theory will be used to elaborate the problem statement. The reader will understand about the theory of characterization, mise-en-scene, and psychoanalysis. Followed by the similar thesis to compare the originality of this thesis.

2.1 Characterization in Film

The characterization in the literature and film. There are some theories to prove that film can be used to be a material of the thesis.

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is a person in literature works who the writer describes to express moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. There are two types of characters the writer describes to the audience; a flat character (two-dimensional), it is built by a single idea or quality and presented with not much induavidualizing detail and described in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is a complex in emotion and motivatation, it presents with subtle particularity and describes as a real life person (capable of surprising).

Characterization in the literary work has two ways, showing and telling. In showing (dramatic method), the writer describes it through the act and dialogue in characters. Also, this way that it let the audience express the motive and hidden meaning behind every act of the characters. In telling, the writer describes it by tell

directly the act and the dialogue of the characters. However, in the movie, we only have one way to describe the characters by the act (or performance). The character performing and express the mimic and body language to tell what the character intention. Otherwise, in the literary work it only can be describe through the telling of the writer. (*Abrahams 2008, pg. 43*)

2.1.2 Mise-En-Scene

In addition to the above, the theory of characterization is commonly used in written literary works, in studying film the director needs to consider some other elements. Film is no different with the literature. However, there are elements we need to understand to get the meaning of literature in film. Mise En Scene is one of the form that explain what we use to see onscreen in a film. Elements thats appear on camera and their arrangement. According to Butler (2008), there are 6 elements in film we need to understand:

1. **Setting**

   Setting in literature usually explains about time and place in which the story takes place. On the other hand, it could explains about social statuses, weather, historical period, and details about immidiate surroundings. However, in movie, the director needs to be clear about the setting of the story, it should be constructed. Whereas, in the literature, the audience imagines the setting or place because it describes narratively. Setting in film is a highlight of the story, it brings up the nuance of the story line alive and the mood of the audience as well.

2. Costume and hair

Basically, costume and hair become one of the additional characterization in the film. As we know that in the literature, the writer does not describe how the character wears for everyday's life. The audiences have to image it by themselves. In the film, the director has to be genuin about the costume and hair because those things will help describe the character.

3. Make-Up

Make-up is one of the unnotice thing in the film, yet it is an art in film. Make-up tells more than behaviour and the costume, by looking at those kind of make-up the audience get an answer of the characters. Make-up creates an imaginative thought for the audience. For example, make-up for horror movie, the audience gets the description of how ghost or monster will be look like.

4. Acting

Figure behaviour that delivers a dialogue through body language, expression, and movement which can add meaning to a performance. However, in the literature works, the audiences understand the behaviour and expression of the characters through narrative way. While in the film, the audiences can see directly the expression and the movement through the performance of the actor/actress.

5. Symbol and motif

The simple thing yet taking an important part in film is a symbol or motif. Sometimes, a director sets a symbol or motif to carry a meaning of the story. It can be an object, in shapes, or even in a color that will appear in scene to spesificly inform the audience of assert the meaning. For example, the color red that the director puts extra on scene could tell the audience how the situation in that scene will be (emotional in anger, passionate, falling in love).

6. Cinematography

It is the element to put shot recorded by a camera and arranges it into one duration of film. Cinematography is camera's movement, camera angel, camera distance, offscreen space, framing, depth of field, and editing. As the audience, we wonder what possibilities could happen behind the camera or as we know it as offscreen space. Also, we might wonder how the camera moves when the character is trying to look to one spot and back to the first character again that what we call camera movement. However, the important part of the cinematography is the finalizing or the editing. In editing the editor could add the sound effect or could change the contrast tone color into similiar effect with the mood of the film. Also, the duration of the film is necessary.

These elements are very useful to build a character in the movie, especially for acting of the actor and other support elements like make-up and customes are necessary. It aims to simplify the audience to understand the character and the

highlight story of the film. However, the characterization in the literary works just can be done through the explanation of the writer, also the audience cannot see the behaviour and custome of the character by themselve. It is limited by the imaginary of the audiences / readers. Thats makes the movie look more interesting to so audiences because it can be seen and some custome or make-up in the movie is to inspire audiences.

2.2 Psychoanalysis and Death Instinct

Psychoanalysis is a therapy that aims to release emotions and memories which exist in unconscious mind to consciousness. It aims to accomplish personal things that matter, and dives into the complexities that lie beneath the simple-seeming surface. Furthermore, the founder of the psychoanalysis is Sigmund Freud. The curiosity of Freud about unconsciousness and the development of his most influential ideas *(Ackerman 2018).*
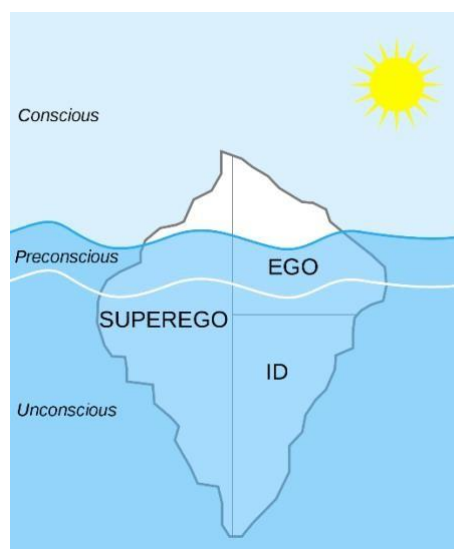

Figure 1 Topographical Model of the Mind

Figure 1 Topographical Model of the Mind Sigmund Freud describes the three levels of mind are conscious, preconscious, unconscious. The conscious mind is mental activity that human aware and know. The preconscious mind is toward the thing that human could want or try. The unconscious mind is things human could not be aware of it. In these three levels of mind comprise thoughts, perception, memories, stories knowledge, fears, desire, and motives. However, in the preconscious level of mind, there are psychic apparatus (human personality). These three-essential parts of human personality are Ego (reality), Superego (morality), Id (Instinct) *(Mcleod, 2008)*.

Ego is a reality of a mind toward the unrealistic Id. It is able to make a decision and works by a reason. It works according to the reality principle and satisfying the Id. Ego comprises social realities, norm, etiquette, and rule toward human behavior *(Mcleod, 2007)*. For example, the Ego allows individual to see a response that would be socially unacceptable, but it also allows individual to understand that there are other more appropriate means of venting our frustration *(Cherry, 2020)*.

Superego is a component personality that help individual to limit the Id and keep the Ego works morally. It comes from the moral and value from our parents (culture) or the idea of right and wrong in society (norm) that individual lives in *(Cherry, 2020)*. For example, sex and aggression which are controlled by the culture and norm in a one country.

The Id comprises two kinds of biological instincts (or drives) which are Eros and Thanatos. Eros (life instinct) helps the individual to survive. It directs life-sustaining activities such as respiration, eating, and desires *(Freud 1925)*. Eros aims to engage in actions that sustain people's life, such as looking after their health and safety, sexual drives, motivating people to create and nurture new life *(Cherry 2020)*. For examples, an individual that willing to motivating him or herself to seek food and water to survive life *(Pekker 2012)*. In other words, the life instinct can be found in a person's positive tendency to sustain their life.

The second biological instinct that comparing the Id is Thanatos or the death instinct. Thanatos is viewed as a set of destructive forces present in all human beings *(Freud 1920)*. It is related to negative emotions such as fear, hate, and anger which react to anti-social from bullying to murder *(Pekker 2012)*. Also, people who experience a traumatic event would often reenact that experience. For example, individuals that harms themselves or suicidal *(Cherry 2020)*. In other words, the dead instinct can be identified through the negative or suicidal actions that a person takes during certain situations.

These two instincts in the Id are capable of revealing a deeper reason for a person in deciding something in life. Guided by the concepts of the two instincts, we can understand the reason behind a person's decision to stay alive or not. In this thesis, this knowledge will be useful in explaining the reason behind Will Traynor's decision to commit suicide.

2.3 Recent Studies

Prior to this current research, there are three studies conducted by earlier researchers that the writer considers significant. The first study is *An Analysis of Characterization of Will Traynor and Louisa Clark and The Idea of Compassionate Love in Me Before You* by Yukiko Tirza from University Ma Chung. (*Suhendra 2019*). The thesis discussed about the compassionate love between both main character through their behaviour. It uses the theory of characterization by Reams and compassionate love theory by Fromm, Underwood, and Stenberg. The difference between this thesis with the research thesis is the main discussion of the characterization. In the Yukiko's thesis, the focus was on the character to express compassionate love. However, this thesis explains the characterization of novel and film. Also, it focuses on the act of Will Traynor who decided to commits a suicide.

Second, *The Existences of Will Traynor to Define His life In Me Before You Novel by Jojo Moyes* by Filda Hilmia from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel *(Hilmia 2018)*. The thesis discussed the controversial about Will Traynor decision of his life. Aiming to prove that Will's behavious toward his choice and responsibility and bravely commits suicide became his essence of his life. This thesis used a new criticism of the basic theory, further, Sartre's existentialism theory. While, this thesis discuses about the existence of the male character in Me Before you. Even though this thesis includes the characterization, but it does not contain further similar information about the characterization.

Third, *Analisis Penggunaan MISE-EN-SCENE Dalam Membangun Realisme Pada Film 'Siti'* by Dipa Utomo from Institut Seni Indonesia, Yogyakarta *(Utomo 2018).* The thesis was written by undergraduate of Film and Television Study Program in 2018. Discussing about *Mise-en-scene* in the film *Siti,* in this thesis, the writer used *Mise-en-scene* to prove the realism in the film *Siti.* Whereas, this thesis uses *Mise-en-scene* to prove the differences between literature and movie. This thesis will show the strength of *Mise-en-scene* that develops literature to be movie.

This current thesis is original because the writer does not find other thesis using same topic and discussion as this thesis. Also, the thesis above comes from other researches who develop the same literature (*Me Before You* Movie) with different theory and the research of same theory (*Mise-en-scene*) thta analyze different movie. This thesis is developing a new idea with the following theories.