

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will cover several topics. The following topics are literary theory, intrinsic elements of the movie, character and characterization, theory of conflicts, and also theory of the movie. These topics will help the writer to gather the data and analyze them.

2.1 Literary Theory

Literary theory is the body of ideas and methods we use in the practical reading of literature. By literary theory, we refer not to the meaning of a work of literature but to the theories that reveal what literature can mean (Brewton, t.thn.). Literature is something that cannot be separable from our lives. Literature is one way we can express ourselves through the work of literature such as poetry, prose, and drama. Literature also becomes our principle to analyze or even criticize the work of the literature itself.

2.1.1.1 Intrinsic Elements of the Movie

According to (Oxford Dictionaries), a movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with the sound that tells a story, shown at the movie theater. In the movie, we can see the intrinsic elements that the movie itself must have so then it can become a whole story that is interesting to watch. Intrinsic elements are important parts that must have in the movie. Intrinsic elements of the movie include character, plot, and setting.

2.1.1.2 Character and Characterization

A character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work (Danahy, 2015). The main character takes an important role because the main character gives the greatest impact on the plot or is the character most affected by what happened in the

story. Through the main character, we can follow his or her story and what kind of conflicts he or she experiences that give a big impact on the whole of the story. So, the story in the movie becomes interesting to watch. There are two kinds of main character conflict experiences: **Internal** (The character overcoming grief) and **external** (characters in conflict with another or a character surviving a natural disaster). These two kinds of main character conflict experiences will lead to the main character's development.

Character development is how complex a character is presented; how much the author is willing to share with us. Often, this depends on how close a character is to the story's main events; readers may know very little about a character if they do not have a lot to do with the story's events (Grell, 2021). We can see the character development of the main character by watching his or her change behavior from before he or she experienced the conflict, and after she or he experienced the conflict. There are several types of characters that we can find in the story:

The first is the protagonist. According to Glatch, (2022), the protagonist of a story is story is the main character who drives the plot forward. As the leading character of a story, play, movie, or other piece of drama or literature, protagonists are essential components of fiction, as it's their conflicts and journeys that make the story possible. Based on this statement, we know that the protagonist is the main character or the hero in the story. This character usually appears in the story from start to end. This character also is the one who fights with the situations and antagonist characters. This character has a role to make the story have a happy ending.

The second is the **antagonist**. Besides the protagonist's character, there is also the antagonist in the story. This antagonist character has the role of threatening the main protagonist character to stop doing good. This type of character is not always the person or

group. It can be a difficult situation or an accidental event that works against the main and positive character. This type of character is the life of a plot along with the main character and keeps readers interested by posing questions and making them curious about what will happen next. We can also say that an antagonist, i.e., a negative person or a situation is essential for the rise of a hero. Thus, this type of character is very important while we are writing fiction.

The third is a static or flat character. A flat character is a character that does not have a strong characteristic. Nevertheless, this character is important in the story. Even though this character is not eye-catching, still the character is important because his or her character can help the main character solve the main character's conflict. This character usually appears short, but it can be memorable when the writer gives this character a special style and manner.

The fourth is a changing or dynamic character. A dynamic character is the opposite of a flat character. This character plays a role that develops and changes during the events in the story. This character might change positively or negatively depending on the story. If the character changes from bad to good, this character can support the main protagonist character. Otherwise, if this character changes from good to bad, this character can help the main antagonist character. This type of character often rises from a normal non-important person to an important one and makes a significant effect on the story

The fifth is a confidante character. A protagonist character's virtues often get highlighted with the help of a confidante character. This type of character is whom the main character can trust, and it ultimately helps develop his heroic characteristics. A story often must have this character to support the development of the main character. This character does not need to be a person. but this character can be an animal or action like a “pat” or any other object. This confidante character gives action to support the main character.

The sixth is a round character. This character contributes the most to making the story interesting and keeps the reader confused about the person's actual nature. His type of character acts subtly and changes in the face of conflict. This character develops itself and rather becomes complex as the story progresses as he or she doesn't stick to the limited qualities. Another characteristic of the person with this type of character is that he or she seems more realistic by becoming inconsistent in his or her role throughout the story. It is even expected by the readers as they see realistic characters like those around in the real world more connected with normal human-like characteristics (A Classification of Character Types in Literature, t.thn.).

Characterization is the description of a character's physical traits (how a character looks), point of view, personality, private thoughts, and actions (Blume, 2021). There are two kinds of characterization. First, is direct or explicit, this direct characterization is clearly informative, and often uses the narrator or the character themselves. Second, is indirect or implicit. This type of characterization uses behavior, speech, and appearance. It can also use the opinion of other characters (Characterization, t.thn.).

2.1.1.3 Theory of Conflicts

Conflict is a literary device characterized by a struggle between two opposing forces. Conflict tends to raise the tension that happened in the story to make the story interesting to follow. It is often used to reveal deeper meaning in a narrative while highlighting characters' motivations, values, and weaknesses. According to (Brown, 2021) there are several types of literary conflicts:

The first is a character vs self. This means the internal conflict experienced by the main character. This conflict contains a struggle that the main characters face with internal conflict.

How the main character chooses a way to face the conflict with the moral or right choice, or it might also encompass mental health struggles.

The second is character vs character. This conflict includes the main character with another character that might be not compatible with the characteristic of the main character that can cause the conflict. This is the common conflict that can be depicted as a straightforward fistfight or as intricate and nuanced as the ongoing struggle.

The third is character vs nature. In a natural conflict, a character is set in opposition to nature. This can mean the weather, the wilderness, or a natural disaster. For example, in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, the main character, Santiago, finally manages to reel in a fish after months and months of bad luck. This conflict involves the struggle with human emotions, while nature charges forth undeterred.

The fourth is character vs. supernatural. Pitting characters against phenomena like ghosts, gods, or monsters raises the stakes of a conflict by creating an unequal playing field. Supernatural conflict also covers characters, like Harry Potter or Odysseus, who have a fate or destiny and struggle to accept the sacrifices that come along with it.

The fifth is character vs. technology. In this case, a character conflicts with some kind of technology. Think of the tale of John Henry, the African American folk hero. In American folklore, Henry was a former slave who worked as a steel driver on the rail line. To prove his superiority over new technology, he raced a steam-powered rock drilling machine and won. However, he suffered a heart attack after winning the race.

The sixth is character vs. Society. A character vs. society conflict is an external conflict that occurs in literature when the protagonist is placed in opposition with society, the government, or a cultural tradition or societal norm of some kind. Characters may be

motivated to take action against their society by a need to survive, a moral sense of right and wrong, or a desire for happiness, freedom, justice, or love.

2.1.1.4 Theory of Movie

The movie began in March 1895 when the Lumière brothers in France completed their film camera (Balazs, 1970). A movie means a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, t.thn.). The movie tends to be most connoisseurs of the art of motion picture feel that the greatest films are the artistic and personal expressions of strong directors (Britannica, t.thn.). The cinema exists, however, for many social functions, and its "art" has served many types of film that do not set out to be artistic. To make a movie interesting to watch, four big elements need to be noticed, those are cinematography, editing, sound, and mise-en-scène.

2.1.1.5 Mise-en-scène

Mise-en-Scène is a French term meaning “placing on stage” (Matt, t.thn.). Mise-en-Scène elements include cinematography, sets, props, lighting, costumes, actor blocking, and shot composition. Sets are the time and places where the movie's scenes are going to shoot. In the setting area, there are set designs and set decorations. Set design is exactly what it sounds like, the design and construction of the setting for any given scene in a film or series.

Cinematography is the art of photography and visual storytelling in a motion picture or television show. Cinematography comprises all on-screen visual elements, including lighting, framing, composition, camera motion, camera angles, film selection, lens choices, depth of field, zoom, focus, color, exposure, and filtration (Lynch, 2021). Cinematography needs to be set and support the overall look and mood of a movie's visual narrative. In

cinematography, there is a director of photography that is in charge of the camera and the lighting.

The setting is an important part of the visual element. It includes all the viewers see from the time and place apart from the costume (Lathrop & Sutton, 2013). Sets also involve the decor of the set. The decorating of the set includes furniture, props, and the set itself. The production designer is the person in charge of the building and dressing of the set (Moura, 2011). We can see the difference in time and place through the set. Sets are important to make the whole story connected with the plot.

“Film editing is the art and craft of cutting and assembling finished film. This work is done by a film editor who helps complete the director's vision of the movie” (Abreu, 2022). When a movie is done with the scenes shot, it must be edited by a film or movie editor. The task of the movie editor is to cut the unnecessary scenes and assemble them with another scene to make it look good to watch. The editor also needs to make a movie look good with interesting fonts for the title for example, or the editor also can add the subtitle for the film to explain the dialogue that is not unclear.

Sound is important in the production of a movie. We can hear upbeat or mellow music when the scene of the character is in a happy or sad scene. Without the sound, maybe the movie itself is less attractive to watch. Besides that, the sound also involves the dialogue of the characters (Reich, t.thn.). In the sound, there is music, dialogue, sound effects, ambient or background noise, and a soundtrack. The music emphasizes the scene. When the scene is silent, the music is played throughout the whole movie. At the beginning and when the credits are rolling, it sets the atmosphere for the movie.

Dialogue is defined as a conversation between two or more people in a movie. There must not be only between the characters. The character also can have a dialogue with themselves,

we can call it a monologue. Besides that, the movie also has a voice-over narration. Voice-over narration is when a character is explaining what has transpired in a movie (Reich, t.thn.).

Sound effects are defined as the imitative of sounds called for in the script of a dramatic production (such as a radio show) and that enhance the production's illusion of reality (Merriam-Webster). Sound effects are most often added to the movie post-production. Many times, when filming a scene with multiple actions going on at the same time, such as dialogue, sword fighting, and other background action, sound effects are added post-production to make the effect louder.

Ambient noises are background noises that are in a room, a house, outside or any given location. In the movie, we can hear the sound of a door opening, the sound of the wind, rain, thunder, distant traffic, etc. There might be a scene where the character stands alone in a room and not doing anything. The room noises that we hear are ambient noises. The condition of a house that is new, still in renovation, or an old house can be different.

A soundtrack is a selection of recorded songs that accompany a film. Also known as an original soundtrack (OST), this musical selection can include original songs or pre-existing songs that played during the film or were specifically recorded for the film. A soundtrack is also known as an original soundtrack abbreviated as OST (Elfman, 2020). At the beginning or the end of the movie, sometimes we hear popular music from the popular song that was originally made for the movie. For example, like *Let It Go* sung by Idina Menzel for the *Frozen* movie. This song is launched only for the movie and we never heard it before the *Frozen* movie itself launched. Sound is also related to the editing that the writer already described above.

2.2 Earlier Studies

In these earlier studies, the writer will explain two studies discussing that already use this Instant Family movie with different analytical methods. First, is *POLITENESS STRATEGIES ON INSTANT FAMILY MOVIE BY SEAN ANDRES* by Azhari Hestiyandha (2021). She wrote her analysis to know the p. She wrote her analysis to know the politeness strategies used by the main characters, Pete and Ellie as the parents, also Lizzy, Juan, and Lita as the children in the family. Because they all come from different backgrounds. Here in her dissertation research, she used a research approach using Brown and Levinson's theory (Hestiyandha, 2021).

The second is *Portrait of American Preadolescence's Personality in Instant Family Film based on Alfred Adler's Perspective* by Ifi Erwhintiana and Nur Hasaniyah. Her study aims to describe the portrait of American preadolescence personality in Instant Family Film and explained it with causal factors based on Alfred Adler's perspective. This study is using a qualitative perspective with the literature psychology approach (Erwhintiana & Hasaniyah, 2019).

From those two earlier studies, it can be seen that this thesis discusses something quite different from them. Both of them used the movie, i.e., *Instant Family*, from different viewpoints. The first one highlighted the politeness strategies, whereas the second discussed American preadolescence personality as depicted in the movie. Thus, the writer of this thesis discusses Lizzy's characterization, conflicts, as well as her way to deal with those conflicts. Simply speaking, this thesis is not a repetition of what has been done by other scholars, and thus an original one.