

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter contains several theories that later will support the literature review of the literary works. These theories will help the writer analyzed the studied material

#### **2.1 Literary Theory**

. Literary theories are used to analyzed the intrinsic elements of literature works. For this study the writer used theories of intrinsic element which are character and characterization, setting, plot. The writer also used theory of mise en scene since this study is about movie analysis, the element used are design of set, placement, lighting and costume.

##### **2.1.1 Character and Characterization**

The plot is told through the characters in literary works. The characters tell the story through what they say, do, and act. Because this study is about Curtis, the character's theory is employed. Taking the dictionary character definition, the word means "a person, animal, or being within a story," whether that be a novel, play, movie, or other art form. There can be multiple characters within a story or even just one (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022).

Different types of characters can have various traits that draw in the audience and capture their attention. They can serve a specific purpose, like educating or entertaining the reader, or they can be there to help guide the main character on their journey. Characters are divided into two groups based on their consequences: major and minor characters. A major or main character

is a character who will dominate the entire plot and is frequently shown to evolve the primary story that he will never evolve. A minor character is introduced to explain and support the other characters, particularly the main character. He may have a substantial role in the plot, but he is still a minor character who serves to support the main or other characters (Stanton, 1965).

Individual characters in a literary work have a distinct personality, physical appearance, or characteristic that distinguishes them from other characters. Foster (1974) divides characters into two types: flat characters and round characters. A flat persona presents without much individualizing detail, and changes rarely, if at all. The character can be represented in a single phase or sentence. A round character has diverse motivational and temperamental characteristics. The character is good at startling the readers because the character cannot be predicted and is never static.

William Harmon and Holman (1986) classify character as static or dynamic. A static character changes very little or never during the course of the novel. It would imply that the action and obstacles that occur on him/her do not affect his/her ability to evolve his/her characteristics and thinking style. On the contrary, a dynamic character is one who is always changing. The character may transform into a good or bad character. Changes occur as a result of the character's actions and experiences, and the numerous features that are likely to change are the character's way of thinking, conduct, appearance, and personality.

According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971), characterization is the process through which an author creates a character. Readers can imagine the character through their conduct and thoughts, in addition to their physical look. According to Barnet, Berman, and Bruto (1960), characterization is described by what the characters say, what they do, the milieu in which they move, and what others say about them. Characterization is the process by which an author introduces or depicts a character.

Characterization is the process through which an artist communicates character to an audience. In writing, characterization is achieved through dialogue, actions, and descriptions. In visual mediums, characterization is still achieved through dialogue, actions, and descriptions, but it can also be achieved through costuming, hair and makeup, etc. The writer and/or director have made a series of decisions of how to present each character to the reader or audience. Everything they decide to include in this presentation is part of the characterization (Heckmann, 2021).

According to Heckmann (2021) there are two types of characterization, direct and indirect. Direct characterization explain how character appears, it explains their physical appearance and background. Meanwhile indirect characterization explain how character operates, their action, thought, and opinion.

Heckmann (2021) also mention how we can approach a character characterization by using acronym STEAL. STEAL stand for:

1. Speech: What a character says and how they say it; vernacular, accent, etc.
2. Thoughts: What a character thinks and believes.
3. Effects on Others: How a character interacts with and influences others.
4. Actions: Everything a character does.
5. Looks: How a character looks and appears; clothing, hair, etc.

By using this approach the writer can figure out how Curtis's character is characterized in the movie.

### **2.1.2 Plot**

The plot is an important component of literary or artistic works because it is the main element. When an author creates a story or a show, they will first create the plot. The plot is defined as a series of events that make up a larger narrative, each affecting or influencing the others (Glatch, 2021). It means that the plot is the storyline, along with the characters. A plot can also be defined as the sequence of events used to communicate with the audience or readers in order for them to understand the author's storyline line (Matt, 2021).

Certain elements in the plot are the sequence of events, such as the introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution (Lannom, 2019). The author's introduction refers to introducing the story's characters and setting. Meanwhile, rising action is the start of the main conflict, which

eventually leads to the cause-and-effect plot points (Lannom, 2019). The climax represents the pinnacle of the main conflict between the characters. Falling action occurs when the conflict deteriorates, resulting in the characters' retreat (Lannom, 2019). The plot's final structure is a resolution, which is the story's conclusion. These structures assist the audience in comprehending the author's storyline.

### **2.1.2 Setting**

According to Robert and Jacobs' *Fiction* (1987), setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literature live and move. Setting includes everything related to the environment, such as the time of day and amount of light, trees and animals, society, the sounds described, smells, and weather. A work's setting is the description of the objects and physical appearance of the location where the story takes place. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971), setting helps to establish credibility; it can help to explain both characters and situations.

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1986), setting refers to an event's location and the time and date when it occurs. Setting serves four purposes: it serves as the backdrop, the antagonist, the means of revealing characters, and the means of reinforcing the theme. As a result, the theory that will be used in this study is setting as a means of revealing character. The setting serves as a metaphor for the character. The setting is used to reinforce the theme as well as to symbolize the main characters. It denotes that the setting is thought to play an important role in the story and analysis.

### 2.1.3 Mise-en-scene

Analysing a film necessitates the use of a technique known as mise-en-scene. Mise-en-scene refers to everything visible to the camera, including people (Studiobinder, 2020). According to its etymology, mise-en-scene is a French term that means "setting up on stage." Mise-en-scene is one method of analysing a film or a play in cinematography. However, actors, location, set design, lighting, shot-blocking and camera placement, composition, depth of space, film stock, costumes, hair, and makeup are all part of the mise-en-scene (Studiobinder, 2018). These aspects of mise-en-scene assist viewers in watching a film that breaks down each scene and extracts its essential value in detail. These are elements of mise en scene that the writer will use in this study

#### A. Design of the Set

There are components in each part of the scene that are used to analyse in mise-en-scene. One of the components used to analyse the setting of place or everything that the audience sees in the movie is set design. Sometimes, the set design included the location, time, and story (Hustle, 2017). Set design refers to everything the audience sees in a specific scene, and the details within the set design help the build out of the worlds of the location and add more context to the story in the film. Set design can also serve as evidence for other aspects of the mise-en-scene.

## B. Lighting

Lighting is another component of mise-en-scene that plays an important role in the production of analysing film. Lighting is used to express the mood of a scene. Not only does it express mood, but it also creates atmosphere and a sense of meaning in a visual form. The primary functions of lighting in a film are to direct the audience's attention, reveal the characters' psychological sides, and define or support the film's genre. There are various lighting types in the film for each situation or genre, such as key lighting, fill lighting, backlighting, side lighting, practical lighting, hard lighting, soft lighting, high-key lighting, low-key lighting, natural lighting, motivated lighting, and bounce lighting (Studiobinder, 2018).

## C. Placement

Placement aside from set designs and lighting, location is an important aspect of mise-en-scene. Aspect helps the audience's mood changes and supports the character's actions. It means that each location in the film corresponds to the plot and action that the characters will later carry out. Furthermore, location can aid in creating or modifying the film's method (Studiobinder, 2018) To help with comprehension, a scene is provided in which the main character intends to be on his knees. The female character requested a sunset date near the beach. Surprisingly, the main character prepared the proposal well by covering the seat with red rose petals and candles shaped like hearts. The arts

scene demonstrates how location can help build the story's mood and make the audience feel the emotions expressed through the actions.

#### D. Costume

When composing *mise en scène*, the outfit, or wardrobe, is an additional crucial tool. What characters wear reveals a great deal about the world they inhabit, who they are within it, how they feel, and how they carry themselves. Keeping track of clothing can be a difficult chore from the start. In addition, clothing tie together every other aspect of the staging. The costume connects the figure in the constructed environment. Every film demonstrates that costumes are one of the most essential parts of *mise en scène*. Costume provides crucial information about each character to the audience (Studiobinder, 2018)

## **2.2 Critical Theory**

Critical theories are used to support the analysis of literature works. For this study the writer used theories personality and inflated responsibilities. In theory personality writer used the personality traits and personality development to understand the main characters behaviour.

### **2.2.1 Personality**

Every person behaves, reacts to emotions, perceives things, and views the world in a different way. Nobody is exactly like another. While one friend may enjoy going out to parties, the other may prefer to stay in and read their



favorite book. It's not a given that if one person likes to party, their friend will too. Here comes the personality function.

A person's personality is shaped by what they experience as children and, more importantly, as they mature. A person's personality is greatly influenced by the environment in which they are raised. Simply put, a person's personality is a compilation of all of their life's memories and experiences.

Personality influences our thoughts, our beliefs, our values, and our expectations. How we perceive others depends on our personalities. In common parlance, personality refers to an individual's unique qualities and characteristics. Personality is the manner in which we interact with others. Personality is a collection of characteristics that distinguish an individual from others. It is our individuality that distinguishes us from the rest of the crowd (Dr S. D. Bhoite & Shinde, 2019).

The following factors contribute to the formation of one's personality:

1. Heredity - Heredity refers to characteristics that are determined at birth. The physique, attractiveness, body type, complexion, and body weight of an individual are determined by his or her parents' genetic makeup.
2. Environment - The environment that a person is exposed to during his or her formative years has a significant impact on his or her personality. The diverse cultures in which we are raised

and our family histories play a significant role in building our personalities.

3. Situation - A person's personality is also affected by their present circumstances and circumstances. A person's behavior would be different when he has sufficient savings, and it would change automatically when he is bankrupt.

Personality is determined by a person's appearance, character, intelligence, attractiveness, efficiency, and style. Personality theory is distinct from the field of psychology, which is also concerned with human behaviours. Personality theories have been divided into four subjects: Psychoanalytic, socio-psychological, traits theory, and self theory (Dr S. D. Bhoite & Shinde, 2019). To analyse Curtis's personality, the writer will employ the theory of traits, as this theory aligns with the study's objective.

### **2.2.2 Personality Traits**

Theories are primarily interested in the measurement of traits, which can be defined as habitual patterns of behaviors, thought, and emotion. There are five broad characteristics that describe an individual's personality. These five dimensions are also known as the "Big Five" Factors, and the model is known as the Five Factor Model, or FFM for short. **Costa and McCrae** (1992) first proposed the Five Factor Model, which frequently describes the relationship between an individual's personality and various behaviors. Extraversion (also spelled extroversion), agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism are the five primary personality traits.

Among these characteristics, the writer will analyze his personality development using neuroticism.

Neuroticism is the trait tendency to experience negative affects, such as anger, anxiety, self-consciousness, irritability, emotional instability, and depression. Individuals with high levels of neuroticism respond poorly to environmental stress, interpret everyday situations as threatening, and can experience minor frustrations as hopelessly overwhelming. Neuroticism is one of the more established and empirically validated personality trait domains, with substantial research supporting its heritability, childhood antecedents, temporal stability across the life span, and universal presence (Widiger & Oltmanns, 2017).

In short the writer used the theory neuroticism because through out the movie, Curtis has shown evidence of these negative energy as explained above and it also explained how and why he make those decision. For example he decided to kill Mason at the school section after Wilford order the second massacre. (Snowpiercer 2013, 01:15:11)

### **2.2.3 Personality Development**

The writer can say that personality differentiates a human being from the other human being. Every person in this world exactly has their own personality which is going to work as a personal or individual identity for human. According to Hurlock (1976) personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychological system which determines his

behavior and thought. People are different from each other because of their personalities. Every person in the world has their own personality, which serves as their personal or individual identity. In other words, a person's personality may also define or describe who they are. The term "personality" is derived from the Latin word *persona*, which mean "mask". Among the Greek, Actors used a mask to hide their identity on stage. This dramatic technique was later adopted by the Romans to whom *persona* denoted "as one appears to others", not as one actually is.

The writer needs to know about several theories of personality development in order to explain how the main character changed over time. Hurlock (1976) said that a person has to *try* to change their personality. Most personality changes come from multiple changes in the way a person thinks or feels about themselves.

Hurlock's book entitled *Personality Development* (1976) also says that a personality change can be caused by a number of things. These are physical damage, the environment, important people, changes in social pressure, role changes, strong motivation, changes in how the person sees themselves, and psychotherapy. Changes in a normal person's personality usually have more than one cause. These things may or may not be connected.

It means that each person's personality change is caused by something different, and that some things have nothing to do with a person's personality change. For example, a significant person doesn't change everyone's

personality. Some people can change because of where they live or how they think.

#### **2.2.4 Inflated Responsibility**

Introduction of the concept of "inflated responsibility" into the so-called anatomy of obsessions gives rise to an elaborated analysis of obsessions, responsibility and guilt. According to Salkovskis (1985) the importance role of feeling responsibility and the addition of this element may help to clarify certain aspect of obsessional activity.

This act is a cognitive bias. Inflated responsibility also known as the hyper-responsibility. Hyper-responsibility is when you feel that you have more control over the world than you actually do (Avard & Garratt-Reed, 2021). The person might feel responsible for things that they can't realistically control, including how other people behave and feel, natural disasters, accidents, and more. When something goes wrong, they might blame themselves and feel guilty. That person might also take action to "fix" the problem or prevent it from happening again, even if it's totally out of their control.

According Sian Ferguson (2021), hyper-responsibility might take the form of obsessing about things that you can't control. These obsessions might relate to what others feel or think, other people's actions, the possibility of bad events occurring (including natural disasters, violent crimes, and more) Of course, most of us worry about these things from time to time. But with

People who have this psychological condition have difficulty to control these thoughts — in fact, it might feel impossible for most people with Inflated responsibilities.

### **2.3 Earlier Studies**

In order to answer the problem stated in the first chapter, plenty of accuracy and credible sources of studies are needed. The earlier studies in this thesis have similarities towards researchers in the understanding of important research elements to the objects of the research such as psychoanalysis. Also, various journals and articles will be written in the bibliography, these are some journals from previous researchers.

- A. The Social Class Representation in Snowpiercer the Movie by Ferdy Soegito Putra (2015)

This study is about semiotic meaning of social class existing on Snowpiercer the movie and analyse significance on it in correlation with the social class including reality level, representation, and ideology. This study could help the writer to understand the significance of social class that the writer believe it play crucial part in developing Curtis's characterization.

- B. An Analysis of Personality Changes of Alicia's Character in The Silent Patient Novel by Alex Michaelides (2022)

This study analysis the character development of the main characters Alicia. This study applies the theory by Murphy about character and characterization to find out the characterization of the main character, and personality changes theory by Hurlock to find what are the change produces by the main character after the incident of the murderer in the novel and the cause of it. This study will help the writer to analyse Curtis's character development.

C. A Study of Intrinsic Elements to Find the Hidden Theme and Aspects Transcending Through Time and Space in *Interstellar* by Gerry Hermawan Godjaya (2022)

In this study the writer analysing the intrinsic elements of the movie *interstellar* by using objective criticism approach. Because the writer will use the same approach this study will help the writer to understand how to use the objective criticism approach.