CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer is going to explain the result of reviewing some theories that are relevant to the problem. This chapter consists of the definition of the characters, the characterization, the physical appearance, the personality, the social status, the social relationship, the movie, and the previous study.

A. Character

Character is a person who populates a literary work, and the author uses characterization to show the character to the reader and viewer. The rule of the character in developing plot can be deferred to be the main character and the support character or the major and the minor character. Character is not always about someone but it can be a thing or authors themselves. A story can be interesting when it depends on the play of the characters, because the characters are the key to the way of story life.

Characters can be divided into several types. According to Sayuti (2000: 74) there are two types of character, the main character and the supporting character. The main character is a character who takes the important part in the story, the main character plays an important role in every event that is told. Then the supporting character is a character that appears once, characters who support or help the main character.

According to Kenney (1966:20) there are two types of character, flat and round characters. Flat characters are static characters who do not change from the beginning to the end of play. Round (complex) characters are

dynamic and they grow and develop with the play. Analyzing about character is difficult than analyzing a plot. Every writer can have different ways in depecting their characters. For example: round characters. The writer present their characters and their development is called characterization. Having character means having courage and being willing to do the right thing at the right time. Character is not just moral kindness and determination. People who have a character always do their best in everything and never give up. They will continue to support what they think is right without a fight.

B. Characterization

Discussing about the character, of course it will not be separated from the character characterization. Character and characterization are two different things, but they are related. Character is person or object in the story, while characterization is the way to describe the character. Jones (1968:84) states characterization is the depicting of the clear images of a person. Minderop (2005: 2) states that characterization is a method of depicting characters contained in a work of fiction. By this definition characterization means, the real description of the characters participating in the story though their actions.

Subandi said (in Wijianto, 2012 : 12), characterization is a pattern of depicting a person who can be viewed from a physical, psychological and sociological perspective. In physical terms, describes the physical characteristics of the character, for example, age, facial expression, hair,

lips, nose, head shape, skin color and so on. In the psychology aspect, describing character through their thoughts and feelings. In terms of sociology, it is described through the social environment. Therefore, in characters' characterization, aspects that need to be considered such as physical characteristics, personality, social status, and social relationships.

There are two famous ways to show characterization, analytical way and dramatical way. According to Jones (1968:84), There are two methods of characterization, the dramatic and the analytic. The dramatic method is the way to show the characterization from what the characters do and say, their environment and from what other characters think of them. While, In the analytic, is the way to show the characters characterization from the motives of the characters, their appearances and their thoughts.

In order to interest the viewers, characters need to seem real. Keraf (2001:164) states that, The narrative characteristics can be obtained by counting the actions and words of the characters (supporting figures). A character has to follow a role of character that has been written or made by writers. A character in the story should demonstrate total accordance with what has been specified in a story in order to make the role of the resulting line with what is expected of a writer, and also a reader or spectator can look like the real scene.

Good characterization makes a reader viewer a strong sense of character's personality. Then, a character is a person who populates a literary work, and the author uses characterization to show the character to

the reader and watcher. The rule of the character in developing plot can be deferred to be the main character and the support character or the major and the minor character.

A. Physical Appearance

Human physical appearance is everything related to human outward appearance that is easily observed and seen by other humans. Physical appearance, consciously or not, can cause certain responses from other people. The role of physical appearance is to provide a brief description or description of the person about their physical such as how old they are, how they look like, about sex (are the main character man or woman, do the main characters have pale skin, handsome, beautiful, long, short, black, brown or white hair).

Hurlock (1978) defines physical appearance as the way a person perceives his body. According to Cash (2002, in Grogan 2000) physical appearance is the result of reciprocity between the environment cognitive, affective physical processes, and individual behavior. The body image consists of the individual's relationship with his own body which includes perceptions of thoughts, feelings, actions related to physical appearance which are conceptualized consisting of four, namely perception, cognition, affection, and behavior.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that physical appearance is the feelings, experiences, attitudes, and evaluations that a person has regarding his body which includes body shape, body size,

positive and negative physical appearance. Irianita (2007) states that people who have a positive physical appearance will feel satisfied and confident with their body condition, while people who have a negative physical appearance will feel dissatisfied and ashamed of their physical condition, causing depression, low self-esteem, and even feeling themselves. worthless.

The physical condition can give a certain image. The physical characteristics that can be used as categories of physical appearance according to Jersild are as follows:

1. Physical Characteristics
   a. Overall appearance
   b. size and weight
   c. body shape and structure
   d. facial shape.
2. Appearance and Neatness.
   a. Their dress
   b. Their neatness
   c. Their make up, hair style and hair cut
   d. Their health and endurance.

B. Personality

Personality is often interpreted as a characteristic that stands out in an individual, such as ; have a character person or discipline, romantic or no, and careless (is not care with the condition around them). Based on

Gordon Allport personality as an organization (various psychological and physical aspects) is both a structure and a process. So, personality is something that can change. Allport explicitly said, personality regularly grows and undergoes changes.

Sigmund Freud proposes a psychoanalytic theory of personality. This theory states that the core of human motivation and personality are the unconscious needs or drives from within humans, such as sex and biological needs. According to Freud, the human personality consists of three elements which are related, namely Id, Superego, and Ego.

The id is a biological aspect of human beings that exists from birth, which leads to physiological needs such as hungry, thirsty, and sexual desire. The superego is a psychological aspect of humans that describes human nature to obey social norms, ethics and social values. Superego causes people to pay attention to what is good and bad for a society and their behavior.

Hippocrates, revealed that there are 4 types of personality that every human being may have, there are sanguine, plegmatic, choleric, and melancholy. The first type of human personality is sanguinis. People with Sanguinis personality are optimistic and passionate individuals. They are sociable and friendly with others, like to speak in public, like to be noticed, creative, and tend to dominate in groups.

The second type of human personality is plegmatic. People with Plegmatic personalities are said to love peace and are neutral in every

situation. They will always try to avoid conflict with anyone. In addition, people with this personality also enjoy helping others. A Plegmatist can also be a good listener, have a sense of humor, are easy to get along with, have lots of friends, and do not like complicated things.

The third type of human personality is choleric. Choleric is known as a smart personality type and always puts forward logic. People with the Koleris personality are also said to be stubborn, irritable, and strong-willed towards what they want. They also do not like small talk and prefer to do things on their own. They are said to be only comfortable with people who have the same interests.

The fourth type of human personality is Melancholy. People with Melancholy personalities are introverted. They are generally easy to worry, thinkers and do not really like crowds. They also sometimes underestimate themselves. However, people with this personality have some interesting advantages. A person with a melancholy personality type have a perfectionist character, cares about his surroundings, is very detailed, and thinks analytically.

Alex Sobur (2009 : 301) mentions personality as a composition of the elements of mind and soul that determine the different behavior or actions of each individual human. Based on the above understanding, personality can be defined as "assumptions about the quality of human behavior unique or distinctive that determine differences in behavior or the

actions of each individual human being in conformity and interact with the environment ".

Every human personality must have its own structure. The personality structure itself is an element or component that makes a person psychologically. as for the personality structure according to Eysenck is as follows :

1. Specific Response : action or response that occurs in a particular situation or event.

2. Habitual response : repetitive responses occur when individuals face similar conditions or situations.

3. Traits : the collection of habitual responses, appear more consistently. For example, the person at the party is always seen hanging out with people, so it can be hypothesized that he has socialist traits.

4. Type : Organization within individuals, which is more general.

In character building, of course some factors influence. According to Syamsu Yusuf & Juntika Nurihsan (2007 : 11) the factors that cause changes in a person's personality include the following :

1. Physical factors, such as: brain disorders, malnutrition, consuming illegal drugs, drinks loud, and organic disturbances (illness or accident).

2. Socio-cultural environmental factors, such as: political crisis, economy, and the security that causes personal problems

(stress, depression) and social problems (unemployment, thuggery, and crime).

3. Self-factors, such as: emotional stress (frustration).

Ernst Ktretschmer divides personality into 4 major groups with a focus on physical structure, character or behavior. The human personality types are as follows:

1. Pignoid Type : people with fat bodies, have a character of humor, happy, optimistic.

2. Athletic Type : realistic, always wants to be powerful, extroverted.

3. Astenis Type : has a thin body, quiet person, unfriendly, and sensitive.

4. Hypoplastic type : people whose development is not normal, under development, have an inferiority feeling.

C. Social Status

Social status is the social value of a person in society, more specifically, social status is the respect given to people, groups and organizations in society. According to Narwoko and Susanto (2007 : 56) Social status is the place or position of a person in a social group, concerning other groups in a larger group. It is related to educational background and their life. Do they have low, middle or high education, Are they from middle, upper or modern classes. Status is closely related to social stratification. Therefore, if a person lives in a society with equal

conditions and the same taste, where everyone has a relatively equal position, then social status becomes less important to be pursued.

Social status is basically a collection of rights and obligations, duties and privileges that a person has. For example, a doctor has a relatively high social status in the lower classes because he has to treat sick people. Doctors in primitive areas are sometimes even regarded as gods of savior and so are respected and appreciated. The duties, rights and obligations of a doctor in primitive areas make him highly respected.

There are several types of social status :

1. Ascribed status is based on factors that are not common. For example, status is determined based on age, sex, kinship race, family, and so on. In almost every society, especially the patriarchal system of society, older men are respected but in the matriarchal system of society women are more respected.

2. Achieved status is a type of social status that is intentionally achieved or attempted by someone. This type of social status is open and is not based on birth, heredity, or gender, but is very dependent on the ability, capacity and efforts of individuals to achieve that status.

3. Assigned status is the social status that someone gets because of a mandate or gift from another person. The mandate was carried out well, so that it was considered meritorious by the community or at least by the mandate.

4. Symbol status is the status that a person gets because of the symbols he has or wears. This type of social status is usually demonstrated in everyday life. The way they dress, the house, and the places they visit can also be a status symbol for a person.

5. Active status is the status that someone has at a certain time. This type of social status shows that there is another status that is not active at the same time so that it has a dominant attitude in controlling policies.

6. Latent status is the opposite of active status, so that latent status can also be called passive or silent status because other statuses are active because they experience turmoil in management or lose certain political concentrations.

D. Social Relationship

Every human being is a social creature who cannot live without other people. Of course, good social relations between individuals must be done. The word social means a relationship based on their awareness of one another, when they do each other, acknowledge and know each other. From the above understanding, social interaction influences reciprocal relationships between one individual with another individual, for example in terms of economic life, politics, and law.

Meanwhile, H. Bonner stated: Social interaction is a relationship between two or more individuals when an individual's behavior affects,

changes, or corrects the behavior of other individuals, or vice versa. Thus, from the above definitions, researchers concluded that social interaction is a relationship between one individual with other individuals, which one individual can influence another individual or vice versa, where there is a relationship that is reciprocal, and the relationship can take place between individuals, individuals with groups, or between groups.

The actors in social interaction must also be more than two, and have specific goals, such as influencing other individuals, and these interactions as well there is a relationship with the structure and function of the group, because an individual in his life can not be separated from the group. Besides, everyone has a function in the group.

Charles P. Lommis revealed the characteristics of social interaction, namely:

1. More than one person, two or more

2. There is a communication between the actors by using symbols

3. There is a time dimension that includes the past, present and future, which determines the nature of that action ongoing.

4. The existence of certain goals.

There are three kinds of social interactions (Taufik Rahman, 2000: 21-22).

1. Interaction between individuals and individuals

Individual interactions give influence, stimulation, or stimulus to other individuals. Meanwhile, individuals who are affected will react, respond or respond. Interactions between individuals and individuals can take the form of shaking hands, reprimanding each other, chatting or possibly fighting.

2. Interaction between individuals and groups

The interaction between individuals and groups can be seen from an orator giving a speech in front of a crowd. This form of interaction shows that the interests of an individual face the interests of the group.

3. Interaction between groups and groups

The form of interaction between groups and groups shows that the interests of individuals in the group are one unit, related to the interests of individuals in other groups. This interaction shows that each individual action is part of the interest of the group.

E. Movie

Movie is a still image which when displayed on the screen creates the illusion of a moving image. A movie is made by taking pictures with a moving image camera: by shooting images using traditional animation techniques: using CGI and computer animation of several techniques and

visual effects. Movies were originally recorded via plastic film displayed on a film projector onto a large screen..

Movies have become an audio-visual communication medium that is familiar to all people of all ages and social backgrounds. Movies have an impact on every viewer, be it an impact positive or negative impact. Through the message contained in it, films are able to influence and even change the character of the viewers . There are several kinds of movie or films as follow:

1. Action - These types of movies that involve physical strength. Shows the fight between good characters and bad characters. For example: Inception.

2. Comedy - A comedy can be based on innocent humor, facial expression or downright crude joke, example Shaun of the Dead.

3. Advantages - The Advantages movie is similar to action films but has less action scenes and mainly features adventure scenes, such as Into the Wild.

4. Crime and gangster films - These films feature scenes tracing the lives of real and fictional criminals, gangs or monsters, such as Double Indemnity.

5. Dramatic Films – Dramatic films tell true stories or real life situations. Putting characters in conflict with themselves, other people, society, and even natural phenomena. Drama themes

such as child abuse, alcoholism, drug addiction, morals, religion, intolerance, etc. Example of The Negotiation.

6. Epic/Historical Films - An Epic films usually take historical stories, feature scenes of war, and adventure. Epic films often focus on heroic characters. Example of the Kingdom of Heaven.

7. Biographical Films - A biographical film is a film that shows the life of a character drawn from a true story in his life. Usually the people whose stories are appointed to be made into biographical films are people who have great influence, are widely known by the public and are inspirational. Example : The Green Book.

8. Horror - Horror films are films that create fear in the audience. These films often feature ghosts as characters in the film. For example Hereditary.

9. Musical Dance Films – This is an entertaining film, there are full of songs and dances in it. For example: Take Into the Woods.

10. War Films - Often depicting warfare, the audience's attention is drawn to the heroic, restless acts of soldiers and families waiting at home. For example: Beast of No Nation.

11. Western - This film shows American culture and its film industry. This film tells about their culture and their daily life. Example: The Longest Ride.

12. Animation - This film uses computer graphics and special effects. Example: Lego movies.

13. Thriller - Thriller film is different from horror film, thriller film presents more suspense scenes than scary scenes. Example: Gone Girl.

F. Previous Study

Regarding the analysis of Characterization of the main characters, there are some studies that this research employs as the references. Wulansari (2016*) "Characterization Analysis of the Main Character of Secret Garden (A Comparative Study of Characterization in the Movie and Novel"* In this research the writer use descriptive qualitative research with comparative study to analyze the characterization of the main character Mary Lennox in novel and movie. From the comparative analysis of the characterization of the main character in novel and movie it is found that, in the novel, the method that is used to reveal and develop Mary Lennox's character is direct characterization. Beside the difference of the method of characterization used, it is also found that there are some differences of the representation of Mary Lennox's character between the novel and the movie. One of the differences is the Mary Lennox appearance, in the novel his body appearance is thin and was angry people but in the

movie her voice so softly, in the novel her characterization was angry girl but in the movie she was friendly girl, and she was shy in the novel but in the movie she was brave girl.

The second, Asminda (2018) *"The Analysis of Maleficent's Characterization as the Main Character in Maleficent Movie by Robert Thromberg"* The writer used objective theory and meaning of characterization in doing this research. Qualitative and descriptive method were used to expose and analyze data. The writer had found that there are some Maleficent's characterization as the main character in the Maleficent movie, they are : good girl, grumphy, trouble maker, guardian angels, and also a good witch. The writer also had found that there are some conflicts as seen in the Maleficent movie : Internal conflicts, Maleficent loves Stefan but Stefan betrayed to Maleficent and make Maleficent can not control her emossion. Eternal Conflicts : Conflicts Maleficent with Stefan, and conflicts Maleficents with King Henry.

The third, Nurlatifasari (2018) *"Characterization Analysis of Main Character in Frozen Movie and its Subtitling Strategy"* The method of collecting data in this research is documentation and also the researcher uses the strategy method in this research. The writer found five main characters in this movie, Anna, Elsa, Prince Hans, Kristoff, and Olaf. Four of them are protagonists, and one of them is an antagonist. Anna is a lonely and brave girl. Elsa is a strong and introverted girl. Kristoff is a caring and kind man. Olaf is a funny, naive, and kind creature. There are three translation

strategies used in the data in this study, namely transfer (36%), deletion (28%%), add (12%), paraphrase (8%), decimation (8%), dislocation (4%). , and imitation (4%). The similarity between this study and the previous study are, using the qualitative by using library research, and also the focus of the research is analyzing the characterization of the main characters.

The dissimilarity between this study and previous study are, in the first previous study the writer used comparative study to analyze the characterization of the main character in the novel and movie, but in this study the writer only focused on the main characters characterization in the movie. The second previous study, the writer analyze the characterization of Maleficent as the main character in personality aspect and conflict seen in the Maleficent movie, while in this study the writer analyze the characterization of two main characters Stephen Hawking and Jane Wilde Hawking in four aspect : physical appearance, personality, social status, and social relationship. The third previous study, the writer analyzed the characterization of the main characters and the subtitling strategy in the movie, meanwhile in this study the writer only analyzed the main characters' characterization.