CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some topics related to the topic study. They are, the discussion of movie, Stereotypes, Description of Brave movie, and some previous studies. Literary sources adapt novels, short stories, and poetry to other genres or media such as films and plays. According to Bluestone in Gualda (2010) One-third of the films produced at RKO studios, Paramount and universal are adaptations of novels". Therefore, cinema, movie, or film has the same interpretation as other literary works such as novel, drama, and poetry. Starting from here, the written texts that adapts to new media so that the general public as the audience feels the experience to enjoy in this visual media.

A. Movie

In this case, the cinema or movie has a great media culture and a greats influence on the audiences of the film. Gualda (2010) states that at a time when the cinema is the largest of media culture and that literature has an audience so small, and based on (Bernardet, 1985: 34), The cinema should not be seen only as a climatic phenomenon, not even as an artistic phenomenon, but as the possibility of acquiring the balance, freedom, the probability of becomes human. Statistics show that the research for the source text significantly increases with adaptations of novels (in the recent case of The Da Vinci Code, The Lord of the Rings, and Harry Potter).

Based on the above quotation from movies that can be seen if a new way to achieve balance, or in this case to convey literature significantly by adapting it to a well-visualized final touch, which is also called a film.

The film is one of the audiovisual mass media. It is a series of moving images with sound and color. This film brings something to take home, in which it is projected in someone's mind. Movies are piece of media which is probably to produce, decent products or reflect on the things of society, desires, prejudices, and stereotypes (Cambell, Martin, and Fabos, 2005: 8).

A film is presented as a motion image, cinema, and any fictional movie. In other words, the movie is a moving image with modern technology. It is the most culturally significant and significant medium in the 20th century at the daybreak of the 20th. Now, new technology has helped expanding the buildout of film (Manguel, 2004: 2).

A movie comes with recorded moving images that tell a story from a written text, called a movie script. The connection among literature and film is real close. The movie is considered as the final touch of a drama or play, so the director can use film to capture what is written in the text as part of acts and then portray it in a whole package that is called a movie. The elements of the film are alike with ones found in drama or play. It includes setting, plot, characterization, theme, and some other features. Firstly, like in any literary works, two approaches can be used to "dissect"

one; they are by analyzing its inherent and external elements. Following what has been stated by Wellek and Warren (1948:139), "The natural and realistic starting point for works in literary scholarship is the explanation and analysis of the works of literature themselves. Only the works themselves justify all our attentiveness in the existence of an author, in his social environment and the entire process of literature". It is then agreeable to analyze a literary work from the action of making one.

In other words, the critic is mainly concerned with the form, the language, the style, the symbols, images, the characters, contrasts, structure, and development of the plot used in a literary work. That is why intrinsic elements can be much help for the readers to understand more about what is inside of artistic works. Extrinsic components make the critic given more importance to the context of a text. It is always around the history, social conditions, background, and biography of the author. Similarly, a critic of literature using this approach sees what the outside factors in developing a literary work are.

A movie donates visual communication played using moving features and sound. A movie is an art of storytelling medium containing social, historical, or cultural context. Denasi (2004) stated that believes that movies dialog, music, scenery, and action in a visual narrative way that makes them powerful in terms of esthetic.

1. **Elements of Movie**

   To analyze and write or talk about movies, we need to start with a clear understanding of film components that are functioning to tell the story such elements of the movie itself. According to penny Flores (2015) stated 5 parts which make a great film, the film is a big part of our lives, a lot of talent and creativity goes on to make a great movie. Therefore, here is the elements of great films.

   a. Good Characters

      Characters are the most crucial part of storytelling. They are the life of a film. When you are watching a movie, you need to like some of the characters in the cinema. You have to feel like you can relate to those characters. The central characters in the film are very crucial. If people do not like the central character, then the movie will not do well.

   b. Simple Plot

      A simple plot is enough to win audiences' hearts. The audience does not like a complicated plot story in the film, because a complicated plot can make or break your cinema. You have to not overcrowds the movie with too many characters.

   c. *Theme*

      A theme could also exist to send a message or emphasize a lesson to the audience. You should arrange the topic in the story. No audience should leave the room with a bad impression of your film.

d. *Attention to details*

Details of the movie are very crucial. It starts from the point where the text is composed. The casting, shots so on, must be considered clearly. The audience will appreciate these details.

e. *Good Ending*

The ending of the story could be a crucial for the success of a movie. Films are often ruined by its crummy ending. The movie end should be showed nicely; it must finish the story well. don't drag the movie ending too long. it'll lose the tune of the film. These are the critical elements needed for creating an honest film. Film making is an art; you wish the proper knowledge and skill to form an honest film (Penny FLores, 2015).

A good movie, according to Rabiger (2008), is the one that can effectively lead us to experience new conditions and to expand in our hearts and minds. He also contended that movies usually project us into a though of the participant's predicament. Thus, due to the chief audiences desire to experience the world of others. A movie consists of several elements, they are story, theme, plot, and setting.

The story is a part of the components in the movie itself. Moreover, a story is an account of something that happened. A story might be a fantasy, fact, or tradition. Rabiger (2008) said that the narration is how events progress, raise questions, and offer clues.

The second is the theme stated by Peck and Coyle (1989), "the theme is the large idea or concept it is dealing with." By the topic, we can imagine that it must be conveyed in the form of expression as the implication of the whole story, but it cannot tell us the separable of history. By comprehending the theme, we can guest the core of the contents. Making interesting themes will make people curious to watch the whole story.

The third is the plot, based on Laurance's (1959), it is a sequence of incidents or events of which stories are composed. It is a plan often with a narrative structure or storyline, which includes conflict, rising action, and climax and followed by falling action and resolution. It is the rendering and ordering of the events and sections of the story. The plot is often depicted as a zigzag line to represent the rise and fall of action. Therefore, the design consists of what has happened in the story, such as the conflicts that have occurred.

The fourth is setting as stated to Bordwell (1997) said that filmmakers could control the setting in many ways as selecting an already existing locale in which to stage the action. The locations may vary in shooting a movie. According to Abrams (1991), the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the context of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes. On the other hand, the

setting is very crucial in the movie. It can be concerned with the place in which the character lives and the time in which they live. The procedure is the physical details of the location, the time, and the social context that influence the actions of characters. Setting also often evokes a mood or atmosphere, foreshadowing event to come.

The fifth is the character, based on Henders' theory, player refers to the people authors created to inhabit their stories. The player should be believable and consistent. Being reliable is not that all characters be like people we have to know. However, they reasonable in the context of the story. Peek and Coyle in Literature Term and Criticsm (1989) said that the people in play/drama/movie are point to as characters. The characters are the people who are involved in what happens in a story. The main characters usually can be labeled the protagonist or hero; he or she is often in conflict with the antagonist or villain.

2. **Analysis of Movie Content**

The movie content is very crucial to analyze the movie itself. According to Jung and Friends (2004), analysis of movie content, as opposed to generic video content, implies 'story-oriented' video (for example, movies or TV series and animations, etc.). These story-oriented videos comprise rich sets of events, characters, and intricate- often non-linear-plots, open to human

interpretation, and follow aspects of movie theory, grammar, and structure. It makes the analysis and extraction of their content a non-trivial task. This section explores attempts to study the content in such story-oriented videos in the computing community.

3. Genre of Movie

The name of "genre" is very common, a vague way to identify a movie because there are no fixed boundaries. Movie genres are applyed for promotion, criticism, and consumption. Many of these different movie genres already have a built-in audience and fan base along with media outlets like magazines and websites that support their existence. The harder a movie is to categorize into a genre, the harder it is to get made together with they are often less successful than their counterparts. The movie genre has identified that the results for the film in each genre were differentiated to see if communication behaviors are portrayed differently across genres. The fact that movies are built often using different target audiences suggests that they would do so in different ways. Also, whether the emphasis of the film is on people taking action and saving the day or people forming and maintaining relationships should have an impact on the nonverbal communication portrayed between characters (Burn, 2009).

As Keith (2007) stated that a movie genre may be a picture category supported similarities in either the narrative elements or

the emotional response to the movie (namely, serious, comic, etc.). Most theories of movie genre are taken from genre criticism. the first genres include fiction and documentary, from which subgenres have been emerged, like fiction and drama. Each style of genre has its own rules and conventions. They are an action, an adventure, a comedy, a drama, a crime, a horror, a fantasy, a romance, a thriller, an animation, a family, and a war.

Action movie involves movie with fights and stunts. Action movie usually includes, high energy, the big-budget physical stunts, chases, possibly with rescues, battle, duel, escape destructive cries, etc. Action movies generate large profits for the screen land and remain on the leading edge of lighting tricks technology. The action is typically continuous and includes physical stunts, chases, fights, battles, and races.

The next is an adventure film, Movies Keeday (n.d) stated adventure movies usually exciting stories, with a new experience or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action movie genre. This genre involves movies with excitement, danger, and risk in general in scripted in a functional story. Adventure movie of this genre almost utilizes exotic locations and settings while playing on historical myths.

Comedy movies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter by

exaggerating the case, the language, action, relationship, and characters. The key to the current movie's concern is humor in any form. in line with Rasheed and shah (n.d), comedy movies belonging to the present category have a gray-scale mean near the middle of the grey-scale exist, with an oversized variance.

Drama is combined from the other genre. It is a serious story, plot-driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, setting, life situations, and stories involving intense character development and interaction. Dramas focus on the plot and the script, focusing on the concern with the situation and storyline (Elsaesser, 1995). It allows viewers to feel sympathy and provides a therapeutic effect through the protagonist overcoming powerful forces that make them victims (Lipkin and Williams, 1998).

Crime movies are expanding around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bank robbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operated outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life. The crime movie can contain a bit of mystery stemming from plot, character, or both.

A horror movie is created to frighten and to invoke our hidden worst fears during a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the identical time in a very cathartic experience. This movie is predicated on ghosts, spirits, necromancy to scare you. Fantasy movie is about supernatural,

magic, and far from mystical reality. Fantasy movies are often supported tales from methodology and folktale, or adapted from fantasy stories in other media.

Romance is love stories; this movie is a well-known movie genre where audiences can gauge and apply lifelong study. As stated by (Jayaraman, Hassin, Khalid, 2014), to expose their relationships. Romantic dramas often end with the two protagonists in love separateed because they clearly cannot overcome the obstacle, realizing they are incompatible, or clearly as the result of fate.

The animation movie genre is expanding its reach to clay animation and computer-generated animation. This genre of the movie has animation and sometimes-animated characters as well. Initially in this genre only consisted of the film done in 2D animations.

The family movie is a genre, that contains an appropriate content for younger viewers. The family movie aims to appeal not only to children but to a wide range of ages, meantime the storyline may appeal to a younger audience. There were parts of the movie that was heard towards adults-such as witty jokes and humor.

War movies are acknowledged of the horror genre and the heartbreak of the war. Letting the actual combat fighting on the land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for

the action of the movie. The storyline of the movie based on war fictional and sometimes the real wars happened in the past.

B.   Stereotypes

Stereotypes are applied many times in the movies. Many Hollywood movied, a "love-interest" hooks up with the protagonist in the end. The setting on many Westerns is a small town, with the dusty roads, where tumbleweeds are rolling. Bombastic music usually accompanies the heroic actions of a brave character, and the scary music reveals an upcoming frightening scene in a thriller. Stereotypes in plots, settings, and music are applied to leave the viewer on familiar ground and the box offices happy. The same goes for characters in movies as, for example, accountants in a film often wear glasses and a suit and lead on overall boring life. Studies of the use of stereotypes in films have been growing to a vast collection over the past one hundred years, but they usually use other fields of scholarship to define stereotypes. In literature, there is no unanimous definition of the words "stereotype." as stated of schweinitz, Katz, and Braly, "the terms commonly associated with making judgments and stereotypes have often ascribed the status of the inappropriate decision. We get to know a person that we are thus inclined to compartmentalize someone and input them with attributes and behaviors belonging to the specific compartment, based on race, class, profession, or gender.

In other words, Feminist criticism deals with the social and cultural aspect of literary works, especially for a duty that reveals the role, position, and influence of women. As Tyson (1998:83) states, "Broadly defined, feminist criticism examines how literature (and other cultural production) reinforces or undermines the economic, political, social, and psychological oppression of women." Feminist literary criticism identifies the female character presented as an object seen from a male perspective and how she is treated in the story between her being abused or oppressed.

As to Blum stated (2004) the stereotypes are wrong or misleading generalization about a group took in a way that provide them mostly though not entirely let off to counterevidence. Beside that, the stereotypes powerfully form the stereotype's perception of stereotype groups. It finds stereotype characteristics when they are not provided, failing to see the contrary of feature, and as they are generally homogenizing the groups. People also took stereotypes about men's and women's physical traits (muscular, soft, hairy), social roles (provides, does housework), occupations (engineer, librarian), and sexuality (has a high sex drive, sexually attracted to men. (Lippa, 2005). A stereotype associates a specific characteristic with the stereotypes group, for example; Blacks with being athletic but may do so with a form of cognitive investment in that association that does not rise to the level of a belief in the general that Blacks are athletic. Because of that, gender stereotypes are not just about personality.

Gender stereotypes are generalizations about the roles of each gender. Gender roles are generally either positive or negative; they are inaccurate generalizations of the male and female attributes. Since each person has individual desires, thoughts, and feelings, regardless of their gender, these stereotypes are extraordinary simplistic and do not at all describe the attributes of every person of each gender (Brewere, 2015).

1. Types of Stereotypes

Stereotypes are functioned to maintain the dominance created by the dominant party out of fear of losing domination. From this, stereotypes are divided into some types.

a. Negative Stereotype

A stereotype about an individual or group that displays them in a bad light and is usually entirely unrepresentative of the actual situation. (Julius Benedict Ignacio, 2015)

➢ If I wear Goth clothing, I am a part of a rock band, depressed or do drugs.

➢ All teenagers are rebels.

➢ Children do not enjoy healthy food.

➢ Guys are messy and unclean.

➢ Girls are only concerned about physical appearance.

➢ Men who spend too much time on the computer or read are geeks.

b. Positive Stereotype

Stereotypes, which claims to depict the admirable, favorable, or advantageous factors and traits of the members of a specific group or cultural class. (Julius Benedict Ignacio, 2015)

➢ All Asians are geniuses.

➢ All Indians are deeply spiritual.

➢ All Latinos dance well.

➢ All Whites are successful.

➢ Asians have high IQs. They are smarter than most people in Math and Science. These people are more likely to succeed in school.

➢ All Canadians are exceptionally polite.

➢ French is Romantic.

c. Gender Stereotype

It is all started from a stereotype word, which is a widely accepted judgment regarding a person or group. It is a function to categorize a group of people with an attempt to understand that type. Society then put people into classifications of certain types, assuming that people who have specific distinguishing attributes or differences as the member of the group. Besides, Gender stereotypes can explain as beliefs about characteristics associated with, and the activities appropriate to, men or women (Brannon, 2016). Probably Gender stereotypes can also define as the characteristics of genders that draw

differences between typical "masculine" and "feminine" in society (Krahn, 2015).

Gender stereotypes are simplistic generalizations about gender attributes which also concerns in generalizing gender differences and roles of people or groups. The function is to categorize men and girls into two categories; the masculine and also the feminine. If the judgment is fair enough between masculine and female stereotypes, why do most feminists within the world fight for it are to be transformed? it's thanks to the unfairness from those stereotypes, which automatically limit women's movements in doing such a big amount of things. they're narrow by those stereotypical responsibilities that appear unfair compared to male's stereotypes. as an example, a girl is predicted to be masculine, indecisive, and sensitive, and so on. People would though of them within the oddest way until it becomes a burden and hurtfully generate in gender discrimination. A masculine girl who loathes and not getting wont to acting in feminine ways would often be described as a lesbian, while a reality, she is straight in sexual orientation. per Lippa (2005:110), Gender Stereotypes and beliefs even have an important role in many social psychological theories of gender. However, social-psychological analyses tend to focus more on how stereotypes cause self-fulfilling prophecies. Gender stereotypes revolve around personal traits, physical appearance, occupations, and domestic behaviors. These types of

stereotypes limit women professionally involve in occupation-specific. It also likes saying, married women should raise the kid rather than visiting work and have another single life.

Judith Butler is one of the Feminists who came up with gender Performativity. She claims that gender is an illusion and comes in fluid substance. No one was born with gender entailed with she/he then it brings her to the decision that a person can change her gender by performing the acts or roles which are opposite to their sexes. It is like telling gender is not something you are. It is because of something you do.

Through her book (1990:33): If there is something right in Beauvoir's claim that one is not born, but rather *becomes* a woman, it follows that woman itself is a term in process, a *becoming,* a constructing that cannot rightfully be said to originate or to end.

From the statement, she claims that the gender of a female person is an illusion. There is no gendered person from the very beginning. She believes repeatedly done of behaviors that create the gender. The pieces of evidence of masculine done by Merida in the selected movie, Brave, are available to be revealed using her theory. Merida gets her birthday gift from her dad. The king gives her an arrow as a first gift, instead of a doll. It makes her loving her gift and grown up with it. But Queen Elinor does not like it since Merida is a girl and a Princess, in the next of to be a Queen.

Those kinds of stereotypes can prove harmful as they'll withstand individual expression and creativity, in addition as prevent personal and professional growth. The stereotypes that be found so easily in Brave movies. the most female character could be a force by which feminine stereotypes prevail within the film. The one who did the compulsion on her mother; she wants Merida to follow the social roles as Princess; to behave sort of a real woman or to marry a Prince at a awfully young age to form a stronger bond with another Kingdom. It revolves in personal traits, occupations, physical appearance, and domestic behaviors because the four varieties of gender stereotypes. per Planned Parenthood, there are four basic sorts of gender stereotypes:

1) *Personality traits*- for example, women are often expected to be accommodating and emotional, while man is actually to be awaited and to be self-confident and aggressive.

2) *Domestic behaviors*- for example, some people expect that women will take care of the children, cook, and clean the home, while men take care of finances, work on the car, and do the home repairs.

3) *Occupations*- some people are quick to assume that teachers and nurses are women and that pilots, doctors, and engineers are men.

4) *Physical appearance*- for example, women are expected to be thin and graceful, is the men intended while to be tall and muscular. Men and women are waits to dress and groom in ways that are

stereotypical to their gender (men wearing pants and short hairstyles, women wearing dresses and make-up).

Feminism is an approach to rhetorical criticism has its roots within the works of Karlyn Kohrs Campbell. Campbell was the primary to argue that feminist, or specific the rhetoric of the women's' liberation movement, comprise a definite rhetorical category. In her essay, The Rhetoric of Females' Liberation: An Oxymoron Campbell argues that the rhetoric of females' liberation could be a distinctive genre because it evinces unique rhetorical qualities that are a fusion of substantive and stylistic features. She states that for females to even request equal treatment and equality with males, which are feminist goals, thanks to our system, these moderate demands. Threaten the institutions of marriage and therefore the family and norms governing child-rearing and male –female roles.

Gender stereotypes have some elements, many theories explain it but supported the idea of Brannon (2016), Gender Stereotype has four different aspects: physical characteristics, occupations, traits, and behavior. First, physical characteristics visit one appearance physically. The occupation is related to one job. Third, a private trait is a few people distinguishable features personality-wise, and past behavior is one action toward something.

d. Racial Stereotypes

Stereotypes exist of various races, cultures, or ethnic groups. Although the terms race, culture, and ethnic groups have different meanings (Julius Benedict Ignacio, 2015), we shall take them to mean roughly the identical thing at the instant. consistent with Saul McLeod (2015), Researchers have found that stereotypes exist of various races, cultures, and ethnic groups. Although the terms race, culture, and ethnic groups have different meanings, we shall take them to mean rough, the identical thing at the instant. the foremost famous of racial stereotyping was published by Katz and Braly in 1993 after they reported the results of a questionnaire completed by students at university within the USA. They found that students held evident, negative stereotypes; few students expressed any difficulty in responding to the questionnaire. Most students at the time would are white the American's then pictures of other ethnic groups included Jews as shrewd and mercenary, Japanese as terrific and sly, Negroes as lazy and happy-go-lucky, and Americans as industrious and intelligent (Katz and Braly, 1993). Not surprisingly, racial stereotypes always seem to favor the race of the holder and belittle other races. it's probably faithful say that each group has racial stereotypes in other groups (Saul McLeod, 2015).

Some activities are related only to one gender, such as repairing cars associated just to a man, besides that sewing associated

just a woman. These gender-related behaviors thus become part of a system that is accepted as masculine and feminine, not because of any innately born reason for these differences but because they are associated with women and men (Brannon 168). Brannon also stated that gender roles are determining by behavior, but gender stereotypes are beliefs and attitudes about masculinity and femininity. Gender stereotype itself consists of believable psychological traits and characteristics as well as the activities appropriate to women or men.

Gender role is, unlike sex, mutable means that they can change. Gender is not as simple as choosing a role to play but also influenced by parents, experiences, peers, culture, and society. Miles and Basedonrman said in western culture, stereotypically, men are active, rational, and competent, must be independent, and adventurous. Then women are fewer capable, passive, irrational, dependent, and the last unadventurous. In this older context, measures of femininity or masculinity should be former to diagnose what was understood as problems of identification, for example, feminine-males or masculine-females (Burke and Stats 100).

C. Previous Studies

The first study has been conducted by Diane Elizabeth Nuhamara "Brave and Tangled By Walt Disney Pictures: An Analysis of The Characterization of New Princesses as Woman Warrior". This research focus on analyzing *the Brave* and *Tangled* movie. The research problem is

about the values contained in *Brave* and *Tangled* represent the shifted princess characterization of the damsel in distress into woman warriors. Here, the writer would like to evaluate the transition of the princess characterization by comparing the former *damsel in distress* character presented in the first Disney Princesses movies such as Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, Beauty, and The Beast, Rapunzel, The Little Mermaid, etc., with an emancipated characteristic of the woman warriors. The writer only focuses on the cast of a woman-warrior, and they are bravery, leadership, and responsibility. The findings show that there are some shifted values implied in both texts that are delivered through the brave, leading, and responsible characterization of Merida and Rapunzel.

Another previous study was conducted by Yogi Zanualdy Ramadhan "Gender Stereotypes in Moana (2016): A film analysis of the main character". This study was using a qualitative method because it aims to investigate the portrayal of the Moana in *Moana* (2016). This study used descriptive qualitative, and this study aims to analyze how the main character is portrayed in the film and investigate the gender stereotypes attached to her. This study investigated the portrayal of Moana by using characterization in film theory and analysis of the gender stereotypes attached through gender stereotypes theory.

The third study was conducted by Lianne Blankestjin, "From Snow White to Pitch Black: Gender and Racial Stereotyping of the Disney Princess." This study focuses on gender and race in the Disney Princess

Line. This research will contribute to the existing research in this field as it focuses solely on the portrayal of the princesses in the Disney Princess Line, and as Disney produces new films. The writer wants to take a closer look at the visibility of stereotypes in the Disney princess films and examine how the stereotyped image of the princess has changed over time and whether or not ethnicity has it is influence on the portrayal.

Overall, the current and previous studies have quite similar. They discussed the gender in Disney movies by using a qualitative approach. Here also have a different thing about the theory, focuses on the research and technique. Based on those previous studies above, the researcher realizes if many writers researched the same topic and same theory but, the analysis is a different object. This study used Brave movie as the object of the research. The writer focused on looking for gender stereotypes that have been presenting in the movie animation and kinds of gender stereotypes phenomena found in the movie. The researcher chose *Brave* movie because this movie contains gender stereotypes. On the other hand, this movie is an interesting movie because the character of this movie itself very brave, responsible, and fun to learn English by watching this movie because the words are so easy to understand.