

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In general, literature is an art of creativity in words with a specific purpose to make the present and future of the readers better. By understanding literature, someone can create a literary work based on author's imagination, feelings, and thoughts. Pradopo (1994) mentioned that literary work is a picture of the world and human life, and the main criteria for literary works are truth or anything the author wants to portray. Fiction and non-fiction are the two main categories of literary work. Personal essay, history, biography, and autobiography are some examples of non-fiction literary. Meanwhile, fiction literary are including short story, novels, poetry, drama, movie, etc. Literary works serve as a place for self-expression, which is considered capable of entertaining or adding insight to the readers or listeners.

As the work of literature has function to entertain, film is chosen to be one of literary works that people are interested in nowadays. Most of people prefer to watch movies or tv series in their free time as the way to refresh their mind. By watching film, people can also broader their knowledge about something. It could be different perspective, foreign language or culture, or even get moral values that they can apply into their lives as human being. Apart from that, film can also be a learning source. Film is considered as literature because they can be interpreted and analyzed just like written works of literature. It is perfect combination of music, literature, drama and visual arts that can explain the plot of the story with a very clear vision compared to other literary works.

Films resemble novels or short stories in the sense that they tell stories. There are some literary elements contained in film that can be analyze, such as plot and structure, setting, characters and characterization, conflict, and theme. Talking about characters, this element is

one of very important as a supporter of the story because it gives an influence to represent the important thing that a film wants to deliver to the audience. According to Abrams (1981), based on the importance, the character can be divided into two categories. They are major character and minor character. A major character usually appears in the whole story, or also called main character. Meanwhile, minor characters are those who played as supporting role that support the development of the major character.

From both major and minor characters, a writer usually gives a description of the character's personality called characterization. This is what become the identity or characteristics of each character played. Characterization helps us to experience and respond to each and every person we meet. Authors will also reveal character traits, which are character's behaviours, motivation, personality types, and their relationships with others throughout the story. And from each type of character and characterization that often drawn from the real life, sometimes it is necessary to learn deeply by analysing in order to understand the characters, and how each character's personality and perspectives can help drive the plot forward.

Based on the phenomenon of limited public mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic, people choose to watch movies through online streaming platforms as their way to entertain themselves while at home. While watching, they must have met a lot of characters based on the type and how the characters are portrayed. As related to the phenomenon, this research takes into consideration by analysing the characterization of the main character as well determine the types of character in *The Adam Project* movie by Shawn Levy. This movie is about Adam Reed, a pilot who can travel through time and the protagonist of this movie. He travels from 2050 to 2022 to find his wife, who has vanished from the space-time continuum. In order to save the future, Reed, as his older self, asked his younger self from 2022 to join his mission.

From what has been explained, it can be seen that there are so many elements that can be analyzed from a film. Besides this film has a great plot, supporting characters that involved in this film has made the researcher curious to learn specifically about the various types of each character. In addition, it was really challenging to analyse two main characters in fact, they are one person in different version of age. The strong characterization that the main characters has is also one of the reasons why it is interesting to learn deeply about it.

1.2 Problems of the Study

There are two problems of the study that discussed in this research:

1. What types of characters are found in *The Adam Project* movie?
2. How is the characterization of the main character depicted in *The Adam Project* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

As related to the problem of the study, the objectives also consist of two purposes in this research:

1. To find out how many types of characters are found in *The Adam Project* movie.
2. To analyze how the characterization of the main character depicted in *The Adam Project* movie

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study emphasized its scope and limitation by focused on two main problems. The first problems focused on determining the types of characters played in the film entitled *The Adam Project* movie by utilized theories from Nurgiyantoro (2010) combined with Pope's (2005) theory about types of character. The second problems concerned on how the characterization of the main characters, Adam Reed, is portrayed throughout the story by utilizing the theory of characterization proposed by Wellek & Warren (1954).

1.5 Significance of the Study

By reading this thesis, it is hoped the finding of this study can be very useful to understand more about characters and characterization. There are two significances in this study, which are theoretical and practical significance. Both of them can be explained on the following details.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The result of this study aims to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, specifically about types of character and characterization. It will lead the readers to broaden their knowledge in getting know the types of character played and how is the characterization. In addition, this study is also intended to provide the theory can be useful for the readers to identifying about characters and characterization in every movie they watched.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

By reading this study, it is expected to give contribution by become a reference and additional knowledge especially for Mahasaraswati Denpasar students and those who interested to take similar study related to characters and characterization. It will make easier for students or the readers to analyse types of character as well characterization. Furthermore, the purpose of this study is to assist in the solution of societal issues connected to the subject matter of this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter consist of three parts which are, review of related literature, concepts, and theories. The researcher used two theses and three articles from other students as literature reviews which provides the similarities and differences between this study and previous studies with the different data source. The various terms used in this study was defined in concepts. Moreover, the theories used in conducting the analysis of this study explained further in theories.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first review is a thesis written by Nabila (2019) entitled “The Characterization of Young Adolescent Learner Portrayed by The Main Character in Hunt’s Fish in a Tree.” The purpose of this study focused on delivered her three findings which are getting know the method of characterization, the technique of characterization, and to learn about the unique characteristics that the author of “Fish in a Tree” used to portray the main character. The data were gathered from the novel "Fish in a Tree" using a descriptive qualitative approach. For the theory, she used the method of characterization by Kenney (1966) and Lajos’s (1964) three dimensions of character, also the theory of qualitative data analysis by Miles and Huberman (2014). The result of this study revealed with the exception of the discursive method, the author of Fish in a Tree used four of the five characterization techniques: the dramatic method, character on character, contextual method, and mixed method. By considering three dimensions of characters—physiological, sociological, and psychological—the author also employed technique in demonstrating the complexity of character disposition. For the special traits, it is demonstrated that the main characters possess creativity, curiosity, a love of learning, bravery, perseverance, and honesty, all of which distinguish them from other characters. Based on the result, the writer found the similarities and differences between both studies. The result

of Nabila's work has similarity with this study in terms of both studies uses the same theory by utilizing the theory from Lajos (1962) about characterization based on three dimensions, namely physiological, sociological, and psychological. The difference lies in the findings where this research does not only focus on the main character, but also focused on analyzing the types of characters in the film *The Adam Project* by using the theory from Nurgiyantoro (2010). While Nabila's study only focuses on the main character.

The second related study that the researcher reviewed is a thesis entitled "An Analysis the Characteristic of the Main Character in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*" which was written by Depita (2021). The researcher proposed to identify the characteristics of Alice Kingsleigh in the film *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and to find out the values could be taken and exemplified from the film. The researcher used qualitative research, specifically descriptive research with case studies, which resulted in comprehensive descriptions of the conditions and portraits of what actually takes place in the field. There are some theories used by the researcher in this research, such as theory by Nurgiyantoro (1994) about several types of figure, theory of determining characteristics from Minderop (2005), and support by Handayani (2006) theory's about film as value. As the result after analysing and interpreting the data, the writer found that the main character's traits showed that she mostly expresses the main character's struggles to learn and become a woman with a new sense of her own subjectivity as well as to survive this dangerous adventure. The value in this film is never allowing past mistakes to make us afraid of making the same mistakes again. It also encourages us to try anything to get what you achieve. Through this thesis, it is found the similarities and differences between this study and Depita's work. For the difference, the result on using theory the types of character used in this thesis was focused on the main character and the finding is different as a whole, while this research focused on types of all the characters that involved in

the *The Adam Project* movie. Thus, author used the same theory from Nurgiyantoro (1994) about the types of character combine with other theory that related to the purpose of this study.

The third review used an article written by Rahmah, et al. (2021) entitled “An Analysis of the Characterization of the characters in Short Movie Entitled “*IBU*”. This research was proposed to find out the characterization of the characters and the morals we can learn from them. The short film "*IBU*" served as the basis for the researcher's analysis of the characters's traits. The research object was analyzed and interpreted using qualitative descriptive methods in this study. In order to collect the data, the researchers used table analysis, which allows them to explain and describe the results on the basis of two tables: the character characteristics table and the differentiation of characterization table. The theory that used in doing this research is the theory proposed by Nurgiyantoro (2010) which stated that Based on how characterization differs, there are four types of characters: main character and peripheral character, protagonist and antagonist, flat character and round character, static character and developing character. And also used the theory of moral value by Ariyanti (2016). According to the findings of the researcher, the characterization of the characters was that the mother is a protagonist and Gerry is an antagonist. Additionally, one of the values is to never mistreat your parents or you will regret it. From the study conducted by Rahmah et al, the researcher found the differences and the similarities between both of studies. The differences between the article and this study is the data source that used, where Rahmah, et al are used a short film entitled “*IBU*” while this study used full movie entitled *The Adam Project*. However, this study used similar theory which from Nurgiyantoro (2010) about types of character as well the same method to analyse and interpret the data.

The next article that related to the study is an article conducted by Padmawati, et al. (2021) entitled “Exploring Characterization of Main Characters: Elizabeth and Darcy in *Pride and Prejudice*.” This research was designed to know how the characterization of two main

characters of *Pride and Prejudice* named Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy are portrayed. To analyse and interpret the data, the researcher applied qualitative method. In order to find out the characterization of Elizabeth and Darcy, this study used some theories. First theory proposed by Wellek & Warren (1954) which consist of three aspects to analyse characterization namely, physiological aspect, sociological aspect, and psychological aspects. The second theory is from Kenney (1966) about methods of characterization. This study found that by providing a complete and vivid description of the main characters, three dimensions of characterization such as psychological, sociological, and physiological aspects of characterization can be used to convey the story's values and message. The result of Padmawati's work has similarity with this study in terms of both studies used the same theory from Wellek & Warren (1954) which consist of physiological aspect, sociological aspect, and psychological aspects. However, the data source of Padmawati's study and this study are different because Padmawati's work used *Pride and Prejudice* novel while this study used a film entitled *The Adam Project*.

The last article to be reviewed is an article entitled "Flouting Maxim in BBC Series *Sherlock: A Study in Pink*" which was written by Burhan (2018). This research was structured to identify the flouting maxims as well the context of situation behind the flouting maxims produced by the character in *Sherlock: A Study in Pink* based on Grice (1975) theory about cooperative principle and flouting, also context of situation theory by Halliday and Hassan (1985). The data for this study were obtained from BBC series entitled "Sherlock: A Study in Pink" with using descriptive-qualitative methods and techniques to analysed the data. The findings of this study revealed that the maxim of relation was flouted the most, while the maxims of quantity and quality were flouted the least. Several statements have flouted more than one maxim. Another point concerns the circumstances that led to the violation of the data's maxim. According to the analysis, the characters violated the maxim in a number of contexts

and situations. The participant is able to easily deduce the meaning of the inapplicable maxim by understanding the situation. From the results of the review above, the researchers found similarities and differences between the two studies. The differences between this study and Burhan's work lies on the focus findings of the research where Burhan tried to identify the flouting maxim and its context of situation behind, while this study focused on characterization and types of character. Nevertheless, both studies utilized the same context of situation theory by Halliday and Hassan (1985) to analyse the context of situation that occur based on the conversation in the film.

2.2 Concepts

In this research, the researcher utilized some concepts related with the problem in order to be understandable about the context and to see what were explained deeply. The concepts are characterization, character, and movie.

2.2.1 Character

Character is one of important element in fictional works. Abrams (1999, p.46) defines character as a person who has certain "intellectual", "emotional qualities", and "moral". This element created by an author to help them convey the important thing in the film to the audience and influence them to do positive things in daily life. A character obviously related to us and every character that appears in the story have different characteristics. There are many classifications about types of characters according to some experts: they are flat characters and round characters, major and minor characters, antagonist and protagonist characters, etc.

2.2.2 Characterization

Characterization is the process by which an author depicts a character's or played character's personality. According to DiYanni (2001, p. 56), characterization is how writers show and reveal their characters. Character is distinct from characterization. A character in a

film is created by the author's characterization, which includes the character's characteristics. The authors typically employ two approaches when describing the characters. The first is the direct method, which involves telling, and the second is the indirect method.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Hornby (1995), a movie is a story or event that is recorded by a camera and shown as a series of moving pictures in a movie theater or on television. The majority of authors make movies based on real events because movies typically depict ideas about all aspects of human life. Movies take command of more of our senses to create special atmospheres, and feelings or to bring out emotions. It is one of literature products that can be entertaining media because most of the people nowadays prefer to watch movies to spend their free time. There are 8 elements contains in a movie namely: plot, structure, characterization, scenes, visuals, dialogue, conflict, and resolution.

2.3 Theories

A theory is considerably important when doing scientific research because theory usually improves the sense of research, since the seemingly unrelated results of single studies assume new meaning and significance when put into an appropriate theoretical perspective. There are two theories that utilized use as the main focus of this study. First is theory about characterization, which deal with several classification to find out characterization of character in film. The second theory is about types of character which consist of some combination theories from several experts.

2.3.1 Theory of Character

A character fills a strategic position to deliver and convey meanings, messages, moral value or something that is purposely targeted to the readers. Characters are made to distinguish one entity from another (humans, animals, spirits, robots, furniture, and other objects) by the

mental, emotional, and social characteristics of the characters. A theory was required in order to analyze a character because the researcher needs to know the character's types. There are two theories used as reference for analyzing the character in this study, first is theory from Nurgiyantoro (2010) and support by a theory from Pope (2005) about types of character. There are several classifications about types of character as follow:

1. Major Character & Minor Character

According to Pope (2005), Character can be categorized into two groups, which are main character and supporting character. A character who stands out to tell the story is called a major character. In most of the story, it is either the subject or the object at all times. The major character is called a protagonist who have conflict with antagonist and is generally sympathize. Meanwhile, it is highly unlikely that minor characters will serve as viewpoint characters. Pope mentioned that the minor characters appearances in the literary work will be brief and infrequent, but that does not prevent them from shining whenever they do. Minor characters are essentially stereotypes with two dimensions or flat characters. All of the other characters in the story who are of less significance make up the minor characters.

2. Protagonist Character & Antagonist Character

The protagonist is a character with a positive character and positive values. The protagonist character—also known as the hero—is the one to whom the characters can demonstrate sympathy and empathy. It leads us to believe that the issue they faced is also one we face. On the other hand, the antagonist is a character who carrying a negative value and often contradicts with the protagonist. This character can cause conflict that become the main problems in a story. They created tension between protagonists and antagonists, both in the film and in the drama scenario. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010)

3. Simple Character & Round Character

Nurgiyantoro (2010) states, simple character also called as character with a flat personality which possesses a single personal quality or set of character traits that are representative of their characteristic. It lacks the characteristics and behavior that might surprise the reader. Simple character's nature and behavior are flat, uninteresting, and only reveal a character. Round characters are more like real people than simple characters. It is a complicated character who possesses additional aspects of their personality. In addition to having a variety of possible attitudes and actions, they frequently surprise. It indicates that the character has multiple personalities or cannot always predict them.

4. Static Character & Dynamic Character

A character that doesn't change or even grow is referred to as a static character. This indicates that there is no character development throughout the narrative. The dynamic character, on the other hand, is the antithesis of the static character, in which a character experiences significant internal change throughout a story. A dynamic character's growth does not occur as a result of a change in the character's circumstances; rather, it occurs gradually and unnoticeably. A dynamic character is one that grows or changes over time; either positively or negatively. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010).

2.3.2 Theory of Characterization

In order to develop a character in a story, an author usually using a method to present a character physically or seen from attitudes and how they behave named characterization. To find out characterization of character in a movie, Wellek & Warren (1954) classified three dimensions which are the technique to find out the characterization as follow:

1. Physiology Dimension

The description of the character's physiological aspects, such as appearance and general health, is the physiological dimension. The character's feelings or sense of safety in the environment may be affected by appearance. Gender, age, body type, skin color, and any other possible appearance can reveal the character's physiological state. Analysis based on psychological background is one of the physiological aspects (Wellek & Warren, 1954).

2. Sociology Dimension

Sociology is connected to the social environment, such as economic status, work, occupation, and family relationships and their relations. This is because the majority of literary works originate in society and the environment. The study of literary works as social documents and as hypotheses of social reality reveals the connection between literature and society. Social factors, such as social behavior, religion, nationality, and so on, can be connected to sociology. The description of the role's surroundings is connected to the sociological dimension. The character's social life can be used to effectively analyze sociological factors like home, work, education, and social status. (Wellek & Warren, 1954).

3. Psychological Dimension

The term "psychological" refers to the author's psychological research as an entity and a form, as well as the study of the creative process, the study of the forms and laws of psychology that are present in works of literature, and, finally, the impact that literature has on the audience. The characters' attitudes, feelings, thoughts, mentalities, dreams, egos, temperaments, and emotions reveal aspects of their psychology (Wellek & Warren, 1954).

2.3.3 Theory the Context of Situation

The study of context has become one of the academic fields that are always in demand to be studied in depth in order to provides meaning and clarity to the intended message. Context of situation refers to the environment, time and place, etc. where the conversation takes place as well as the relationships between the participants. According to Halliday and Hassan (1992), there are three elements of the context of situation namely:

1. Field

Field is also called as social action. It describes what is taking place, the nature of the social action, and the activities that the participants are participating in, with language serving as an essential component.

2. Tenor

Tenor conveys the role structure. It refers to the individuals participating and their characteristics; their roles and statuses. This is the variety of role relationships among the participants, including both long-term and short-term ones, both in terms of the speech roles they play in the dialogue and the whole group of socially significant relationships they are a part of.

3. Mode

Mode is the symbolic organization, and it refers to the role that language is playing and the things that participants expect it to do for them in the situation: the text's status, symbolic organization, and function in the context, including channel. The following data is an example of a situation context analysis:

Example of data:

Mike : *It's an old friend of mine, John Watson.*

Sherlock : *Afghanistan or Iraq?*

John : *Sorry?*

Sherlock : *Which was it — Afghanistan or Iraq?*

John : *Afghanistan. Sorry, how did you know...?*

Analysis:

The field of this data is a conversation about the beginning of the introduction of John Watson and Sherlock. The tenor of this conversation took place simultaneously between three people, which are colleague Mike Stamford and two prominent characters in the story, John Watson and Sherlock Holmes. The mode of the conversation was a face-to-face which occur in one of St. Bartholomew's Hospital's laboratories. This conversation is one of the series' standouts because it is the first time the two main characters, John Watson, who will be referred to in the series as the partner of the private consultant detective Sherlock Holmes, meet and converse.



(Burhan R, 2018: p.769)