CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a written work in fiction or non-fiction as a form of human expression. It presents and interprets the human purpose of nature and life, desires and weakness, as well as the sharing of expressions, comprehension, and eventually experiences. However, Klarer (2004:1) restricted that not every written is classified as a literary work. Only the written which contains the beauty, originality, and artistic value in its content and expression, that could be categorized as a written literary work. Thus, literature describes human expression or environment that have meaning of value.

Furthermore, Welleck and Warren (1993:3) stated "literature is as a full creation form, emotion, and expression which designate imaginative ideas through language as media". Forms of literature embodied in novel, short story, drama, poetry, and film or movie. Based on these forms, someone could consume a literary work in audio, video, printed, and digital text formats. A literary masterpiece that has all these elements and made even more exceptional, is movie. Thus, movie is inextricably tied in with literature. Thinking about movie provides innovative ways of thinking about literature.

Movie is a story that is recorded using the camera as a set of moving pictures displayed in the cinema. Rabiger (2009:3) stated movie is a video-shaped media that begins or generates in a real idea, the elements of entertainment and meaning.

Movie can bring expression of feeling including experience, idea, motivation, confidence in the concrete description by using language. Movie has important part to express feelings and imaginations of someone.

Generally, a movie has four story structures. They are plot, character, setting, and theme. Plot is events in a story that tell how character achieves their goals and overcome problems. The plot involves characters in conflict situation. Characters are people or animal in the story maybe major or minor. Authors develop characters by the way they look, do, say to others and themselves. Setting is a location, also weather, time, time period. Theme is center of the story. It is underlying meaning of story and usually deals with character's emotion and values. (Blair, n.d: 5-38).

A movie describes characters who considered as one of the psychological aspects in the story. Pope (2005:86) stated characters give the important roles to make the story in a movie more alive. Characters give the story a purpose, a reason for the audience to care what happens in the movie. Especially, the main characters have an important role in movies and have big influence to represent the important thing that a movie wants to deliver to the audience.

Characterization is the method to analyze the main character's development and personality which deals with the process of creating an image of person in fictions complete with the person's trait, motivations and features (Aquino, 1976:112). It broadly refers to the description and development of character. There are two different approaches to characterization, including direct and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is used when the author tells the audience what the personality of the character is and it is usually used in novel. Indirect

characterization used when the author shows things that reveal the personality of the character. It usually is used in movie. In this case, there are five types of indirect characterization, like speech, thoughts, effects, actions, and looks (Burroway, 1992:107-108; 128-140).

Characterization of characters exists in all movies. It was also in Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie. The movie, which theme was adventure, drama, and family, has two main characters, Jess Aarons and Leslie Burke, the 11-years-old neighbors. Although having the most different characteristics, but they made a relationship. The fantasy movie told the story of the two main characters. Jess and Leslie soon become close friends. With this new friendship, the two children created an imaginary kingdom in the woods near their homes, accessible only by a rope swing over a creek, named the kingdom Terabithia. They declared themselves King and Queen, and they spend every day after school there. In Terabithia, they were able to face their real-world fears and problem in life. The central crisis occurred when Jess accompanies Miss Edmunds to the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C., and Leslie goes to Terabithia alone. The rope broke as Leslie is swinging over the rain-swollen creek. At the moment, Leslie fell into the creek and drowns, possibly due to head injury. Jesse then could overcome his grief with the strength and courage that Leslie had given him. (Wardani, 2011:6).

Based on the previous reasons the writer will observe Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie. So, the writer constructs the title, "*The Characterization of the Main Characters in Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) Movie*".

1.2 Problem of the Study

In this study, the writer proposes two problems relative to the background above. The problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of characterization found in Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie?

2. How are the characterizations of the main characters in Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problems' statements, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify types of characterization found in Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) Movie.

2. To analyze the characterization of the main characters in Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) Movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study aimed only to analysis an intrinsic element of the fictional story, such as the characterization of the main character in Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie based on SEAL approach of Burroway (1992:107-108; 128-140). Burroway's SEAL approach presents the main character's characterization according to speech, effects, actions, and looks. It was supported by Bennet and Royle (2004:64) which characterized the main characters by using inside and outside approach. Inside approach includes minds, soul and self, whereas outside approach included appearances or looks, action. Characterization means the process

of conveying information about characters in narrative or dramatic works. This may include direct and indirect method. In this study, the writer used indirect type to characterize the main characters because the object of the study is the movie by which the author shows audience the characters' personality. It refers to the presentation of main characters in the Csupó's movie by means of speech, effects, actions, and looks.

In fact, Burroway established five types of characterization based on speech, effects, action, thoughts, and looks. But, for the purpose of this study, the writer did not use the characterization type of thought to characterize the main characters. The writer restricts himself in characterization based on speech, effects, actions, and looks (SEAL) of main characters in the movie. It is driven by the fact that in our real-life-world, someone has no access to what other people think, except when they tell about it. Some modern writers also try to avoid the thoughts method of characterization because this type constrains the narrator to represent what can be observed from the outside, but never entering the characters' minds.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The reason someone makes a research is to get the benefit from it. By so doing, the writer expected some benefits are produced from this study, those are:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study was expected to contribute to the development of the larger body of knowledge, particularly literary studies on Gábor Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia. Literary studies would be enriched by this study through the theory used by the

writer, namely the characterization theory of Burroway, which includes speech, effects, actions, and looks of main character in a movie. The human characteristics of the main character or other character are easily found if these types of characterization are applied in the related studies.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

This study had its practical significances. There were three significances in this section, such as for students of English Program in Mahasaraswati University, other researcher, and the writers himself. Those are shown in the followings.

1. The study was dedicated to the development of literary study in Mahasaraswati University, especially students in English Study Program and to give deeper understanding about the content of the movie, especially from the characterization of the main character.

2. To give additional information for other researcher who wants to conduct further research on the related field.

3. The study was expected to broaden the writer's own comprehension about intrinsic element of a fictional story especially in Csupó's Bridge to Terabithia movie. This study especially also aimed to fulfill one of requirements for acquiring Strata-1 Degree at English Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter aimed at giving a brief discussion on what was related to the focuses of this study. The writer gave a clear explanation about the related study, the concepts, and the theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this part of section some previous works, like thesis and articles or journals done related to the characterization of the main characters' analysis in a movie which inspired the writer was summarized sequences as follows.

The first thesis belonged to Cindy Putri, titled "*The Characterization of the Main Character in Gone Girl Film*" from English Literature Department Faculty of Languages and Art State University of Medan, 2017 is the first inspiring previous study. The study was aimed to find out the characterizations and the most dominant characteristic of Amy Elliot Dunne in the film by using Burroways' approach of characterization of the main character, such as speech, thought, action, and look (STAL). The study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. The data of the study were taken from all utterances of Amy's dialogue and monolog which were transcribed into 39 selected sentences. The findings of the study were: (1) the kinds of Amy characterizations: intelligent (17.94%), perfectionist (12.82%), insecure (28.20%), liar (33.33%) and vengeful (7.69%); (2) the most dominant characteristic of Amy was liar (33.33%). (Putri, 2017).

The second one was "*Characterization Analysis of Main Character in Frozen Movie and Its Subtitling Strategy*" by Rida Nurlatifasari from Department of Language Studies Postgraduate School University Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2018. This study aimed to understand the characterization of main character in "Frozen" movie so that it can be useful for parents in guiding or accompanying their children to watch the movie. In this documentation method of research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative research which yields the data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior, to describe it in findings. There were five main characters in "Frozen". They were Anna, Elsa, Prince Hans, Kristoff and Olaf. Four of them are protagonist character. One of them was antagonist character. Anna was a lonely and brave girl. Elsa was a strong and introvert girl. Kristof is a care and kind person. Olaf was cute, naive, and also kind creature. There are seven translation strategies used in the data of this research. They were transfer (36%), deletion (28%), addition (12%), paraphrase (8%), decimation (8%), dislocation (4%), and imitation (4%). (Nurlatifasari, 2018).

Three articles of previous studies were reviewed next. The first article was "*Characterization Analysis of the Main Character in Hichki Movie"* by Tira Nur Fitria, in Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature, Vol. 10 No. 1 (2021), Institute Technology Business AAS Indonesia, Surakarta, Central Java, 2021. (Fitria, 2021). The characterization of this study was related to the attitudes, desires, interests, emotions, and moral principles of the main characters. Meanwhile, the objective of research was to analyze the characterization of the main characters in "Hichki" movies. The analysis approach of this study was descriptive qualitative research,

and the data are from dialogues between characters in the movie that are linked to character characterization. The results showed that Naina Mathur was the main character or central figure in the "Hichki" movie. She was Tourette's syndrome sufferer. The characterizations were educated woman, always keep the spirit and never give up, have confidence, stands to belief and stick to the principles, protective, optimistic, creative, responsible, and being a good teacher. This movie showed the character of Naina as a teacher who was rarely found in educational circles. Like teachers who were challenged to guide their students to develop according to their respective talents. Naina was a central character where her character became the essence as well as the beginning until the ending of the story.

An article, entitled, "*A Study on Characterization of the Main Character in "The Fault in Our Stars*" by Annisa Patmarinanta from Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh in Research in English and Education (READ), 1(1), 26-33, August 2016, was another article of inspiring research (Patmarinanta, 2016). This research focused on finding the personalities of Hazel and August as the main characters of the novel by applying the theory of character and characterization of Djasi (2000). The design of this study was a descriptive qualitative study which aims to see Hazel's and August's personalities as the main character of "The Fault in Our Stars" and to find the theme of the novel as well by examining the main character dialog and quotes. The researcher concluded some characteristics that represent Hazel's and August's character traits were: depressed, books lover, fighter, stubborn, chivalrous, kind, and loyal. Besides, the theme of this novel was fighting for life.

The third article was "*Analysis of Characterization of the Main Characters of 'First They Killed My Father' Movie by Angelina Jolie*" written by Trisnian Ifianti and Anita Kurnia Rahman from IKIP Budi Utomo Malang in Journey (Journal of English Language and Pedagogy), Vol. 3, No. 1 (2020). This study was intended to clarify the presence of the main characters, their personality, the social position of the main characters, and their social relationship with the main characters. The method used in this study was qualitative research, and the findings of the investigations were all phrases and dialogs between characteristics related to the characterization of the film. The results of this research showed that the main characters: Loung Ung and Pa, Loung Ung's Father, named Mr. Ung have made a great contribution to the plot. Characterization concerned the main characters' physical appearance, personality and social status. Loung Ung's physical appearance are little girl, slender build, average hair, caramel skin. Pa or Mr. Ung physical appearances are average build, male, moon shape eyes, and caramel skin. Both of the main character had brave personalities, love and care, and love the whole family. For the social status they were moderate family and live in apartment in the city. Pa or Mr. Ung was well educated person because he is an officer. Pa or Mr. Ung had a good social relationship with people around him, but Loung Ung didn't have a good social relationship with people around her. She is passive.

2.2 The Concepts

The concepts and the theories of literature and the methods concern to the characterizations of main characters in Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie. There

are some definitions that could be presented relating to the focus of this study the concepts are:

2.2.1 Characterization

Characterization is the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience. It is a way in which the author revealed his character in a work of fiction or in another word characterization is a method of character's portrayal. Burroway (1992:127) stated that characterization is the revealing of a character in a fictional story based on a real model by creating them with imagination of the author through dramatic presentation. It is in the line with Bennet and Royle (2004:65) who stated that characterization is a way in which the author revealed his character in a work of fiction or in another word characterization method of character portrayal.

2.2.2 Character

Character is a person or animal in a literary work, such as novel, play, or movie. According to Burroway (1992:90), character is someone who is needed in a literary work to build and develop a plot of story through conflict as the core of character. For her, human character is in the foreground of all fiction who is disguised by the author for the purpose of literary necessity. They are made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and thoughts on in the head. Meanwhile, Bennett and Royle (2004:60) stated that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation.

2.2.3 Main Character

The main character is person or thing that has a big role in the development of the story or play. The main character appears in a most of a story or play, either as subject or as object. The main character is a character that is emphasized to tell the story. None of the main character causes the absent of the story. The main character is called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Protagonist is the main character with who generally sympathize.

2.2.4 Movie

Movie is motion picture or a series of still images which when shown on a screen, creates the illusion image. It is a story or event that recorded using the camera as a set of moving pictures displayed in the cinema. Recognition of movie as a work of art takes place through the achievements in the history of art and strengthened by the birth of the movie artists from various countries. (Villarejo, 2007:12). All movies can be said to have one target that is to draw attention to the problems that exist in it. In the order hand, the movie can be grouped into two, namely the category of feature movies and non-stories.

2.2.5 Bridge to Terabithia (2007) Movie

Bridge to Terabithia (2007) movie is fantasy drama movie. The movie, which theme is adventure, drama, and family, has two main character named Jess Aarons and Leslie Burke. The movie is adapted from the novel with the same title written by Katherine Paterson, and directed by Gábor Csupó, an animator, and screenplay by David L. Paterson and Jeff Stockwell.

Here is the synopsis of the movie. Jesse Aarons trained all summer to become the fastest runner in school, so he's very upset when newcomer Leslie Burke outruns him and everyone else. Despite this and other differences, including that she is rich, but he is poor, and she is a city girl, vice versa he is a country boy, the two become fast friends. Together, they create Terabithia, a land of monsters, trolls, ogres, and giants and rule as king and queen.

2.3 Theories

Theories provides a systematic and structured way thinking about research problem or question. Those can guide the writer to collect, to select, and to interpret the data of study. Based on the study problems, the writer adopted some theories about characterization, the character and the main character. The existing theories became a foundation for the writer to explore findings in this study.

2.3.1 Characterization

Characters are the product of characterization that it has been made in a particular way by the author of a fiction's work. The author created or formed character through kind of conversation they have, the thing they do, their appearances, and so on. Those are the particular way of the author choosing to characterize character. Therefore, the process of creating and developing character in a particular way in the fiction work is called characterization. It means that character is creation of the author in the art and unique way of characterization to bring a story or play to live for the reader or audience with a sense of that character's

personality. In this case, the relationship between characterization and character are characterization is a method while the character is a product of the method.

It is very helpful to analyze the character development in a fictional story or play. There are two different approaches to characterization, such as direct characterization and indirect characterization.

2.3.1.1 Direct Characterization

Direct characterization is the portrayal of character by which the author explicitly and literary tells the reader what he or she wants us to know about the character. This was done via the narrator, another character or by the character of him or herself. Generally, direct characterization was done during the introduction to a character. Direct characterization usually was used in novel. It consisted of the narrator telling the reader about the characters.

Burroway (1992:127) stated that in direct characterization, the character was presented by the narrator who described his or her physical, mental and behavioral characteristic. Character descriptions were similar to environmental description. Besides, according to Jones (1968:84) direct characterization was reveal through analytic ways, like character's appearance, social status, and personality.

2.3.1.2 Indirect Characterization

In indirect characterization, the author shows the reader or audience things about the character to help the reader or audience to understanding the character's characteristics. It is usually used in movie. Characterization in movie is different in

novel because movie is a visual story telling that the characterization of a character in movie more complicated and details than in a novel.

In her book titled, "Writing Fiction: A Guide to Narratives Craft," Burroway (1992:107-108; 128-140) established five different types of indirect characterization in literary work: (1) speech, (2) thoughts, (3) effects, (4) actions, and (5) looks, which is abbreviated by STEAL. The framework of these types of characterization are shown in the table as follow:

Table 1 The Method of Indirect Characterization	
Speech	1. What does the character say? 2. How does the character speak?
Thoughts	1. What is revealed through the character thought and feeling?
Effects on others	1. What are the effects of character on other character? 2. How do other characters feel and behave in reaction to the character?
Actions	1. What does the character do? 2. How does the character behave?
Looks	1. What does the character look like? 2. How does the character dress?

Source: Burroway, 1992:107-108; 128-140.

Based on the table above, indirect characterization according to Burroway revealed through five types, such as speech, effects on other, thoughts, actions, and looks. The explanation of each type was presented as follow.

Speech related to the main character's say and the way of main character speaks. In speech, the main character used the means of communication to communicate meaning, emotions, intentions, and so on. When it involves an interaction with other character, we can call this dialog. When the character engaged in dialog, it could be effective in revealing explicitly about the character.

Thoughts revealed through the main characters private thoughts and feelings. Knowing the character think, could also help to define their characteristics. But in

life-word, it was difficult to access to what other people think, except they told us about it. This is the reason why some modern writer avoided this method of characterization because the author only observed characters from outside and never enter into character's mind. For the same reason, the writer did not include this type of characterization (Compare to 1.4).

Effects related to the effects of character on other the characters and the other characters feel or behave in reaction to the character. It means that the character caused the effects on others and the others reacted to the character through interaction. This type is effective to characterize because it replicated how we judged character in our life.

Actions show the main characters do and behave in a movie. This is the most important indirect characterization because action said many things about character since the character was almost doing something as part of plot in a movie. Every action was an opportunity to characterize the character.

Looks talk about the character's look like and dress. Those included the character's face and body, and also their way of dressing or presenting in front of others. All of these provided important cues about character's background, social status, occupation, mental, and intention. (Burroway, 1992:107-108; 128-140).

The main theory above was supported by Bennet and Royle (2004:64) which characterized the main characters by using inside and outside approach. Inside approach includes minds, soul and self, whereas outside approach included appearances or looks, action. Besides, Jones (1968:84) who argued that indirect characterization could be revealed through a dramatic way for what their do and

say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. Furthermore, Minderop (2005:22) stated that indirect characterization was demonstrated through the character behavior, thought, action, appearance, how the character interacts with others, and how the character reacts. It was supported by

2.3.2 Character

All fictional stories, movie as well, has a character or characters. Character is everything in fictional story. Not that character replace plot and setting or theme and meaning, but character intimately relates to all those. The authors use characters in the fictional stories especially as a driving force for the plot or the sequence of events. Character would make the story more alive and has a function as a medium to introduce the reader or viewer to various characteristic of human beings. When most authors refer to characters, they are actually referring to their traits that reveal through word and action, physical and mental behavior. It is characterization. Each character had their characterization.

Character can be defined as someone in a literary work that has identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and thoughts on in the head. According to Burroway (1992:90), character is someone who is needed in a literary work to build and develop a plot of story through conflict as the core of character. For her, human character is in the foreground of all fiction who is disguised by the author for the purpose of literary necessity. They are made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and thoughts on in the head.

Bennett and Royle (2004:60) stated that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration

and condemnation. A character always uses the tools of communication to interact with other characters. His/her dialogue between characters forms a medium between their actions and thoughts. How they communicate with other characters can establish how they feel and described such as where they come from and their relationship with other characters to whose they are speaking.

2.3.3 Types of Character

Burroway (1992:98, 109-101) distinguished between flat and round character. A flat character is someone who has only one distinctive characteristic, exists only to exhibit that characteristic, and is incapable of varying from that characteristic. Flat character exists only in their functions and has a few angle and contour. On the contrary, a round character is many faceted and capable of change. A round character who is called as a central character should contain conflict and contradiction overall the story, they should be, as we are and hope we are, capable of change.

Related to the two differences of characters, minor characters are often flat characters simply because they are not as important to the story as the main characters. Meanwhile, the main characters are known as round character or complex and lifelike character that is emphasized to tell the story who always appeared in most of the story, either as subject or as object.