CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Literature is the imaginative work or creative writing that describes the nature or human life. The author will write the result of this imagination in a form of literary works. According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:307), The creation of literature is a uniquely human activity, born of man's timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences. There are two kinds of literatures, those are fiction and non-fiction. One of the literary works that belongs to fiction is movie. In this study, movie was chosen as a data source.

Movie as a form of fiction can be very entertaining media. According to Hornby (2010), movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tell a story. The reason that movie become the most popular literature product is that it offers moral values, produced in many genres with many colorful animation and special effects and often include language and culture content. A movie needs character to transfer the story of the movie to audience.

Character is the figure who participant in the action or the people who play roles in a story and it expected to be natural or life like that shape the story. Kenney (1966), states that the character can be divided into three types based on function, those are: main character, second character and supporting character. Main character is a character who drives the plot and become the center of the story development. Characters can also be categorized as protagonist and antagonist.

Protagonist is usually the main character who is experiencing the conflict caused by the antagonist, or force in the story, (Wiehardt,2019).

According to Morner and Rausch (1998:33), characterization is a method by which an author creates the appearance and personality of imaginary persons and reveals their character. Characterization is the ability to bring the people imaginations to life for the reader, is judged one of the most important attributes of an author. Colorable characterization is important to develop a narrative since the events that move the story forward are often influenced by the natures of the person involved.

This study concern with the movie entitled *The First King: Birth of An Empire*. This movie tells about the founder of Rome. It started when a flash flood occurs and causes two shepherd brothers Romulus and Remus to be stranded and captured by Alba Longa to become their slaves. However, they can revolt and escape, as well as kidnap the priestess who carried the sacred fire. But Romulus gets injured at that time. The slaves are free and begin to travel to find a safe place to shelter led by Remus. The struggle does not stop there. Remus has to save and take care of his brother, against the selfishness of people in the group as well as fights with another tribe. And finally, the two brothers fight each other and one of them died. The story of the two brothers becomes the main focus of this film. This movie is chosen as a data source because by studying the main characters in this movie can help to get a better understanding about dimension of characterization and methods of character portrayal in the literary work.

This is interesting to analyze how the main characters interact from the beginning to the end and develop their characters with every move they make together.

1.2   Problems of the Study

 1. What dimensions of characterization are found in *The First King: Birth of An Empire* movie?

 2. What methods of character portrayal are found in *The First King: Birth of An Empire* movie*?*

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to answer problems of the study. The objectives of the study are as the following:

1. To find out dimensions of characterization are found in *The First King: Birth of An Empire* movie

2. To explain methods of character portrayal are found in *The First King: Birth of An Empire* movie.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this study focuses on analyzing dimension of characterization using the theory by Wellek and Warren (1949) and method of character portrayal using the theory by Kenney (1966).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give a contribution in several people:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study can contribute to the development of literary works analysis. It can contribute to improve the knowledge of the researcher's and other people who wants to do an analysis of main character in a work of literature from dimension of characterization and method of character portrayal aspects. This study can show the theory of characterization put into application to understand about characterization in a movie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study can be a reference for those who interested in analyzing characterization of the main character. This study could give contribution knowledge for the reader generally.
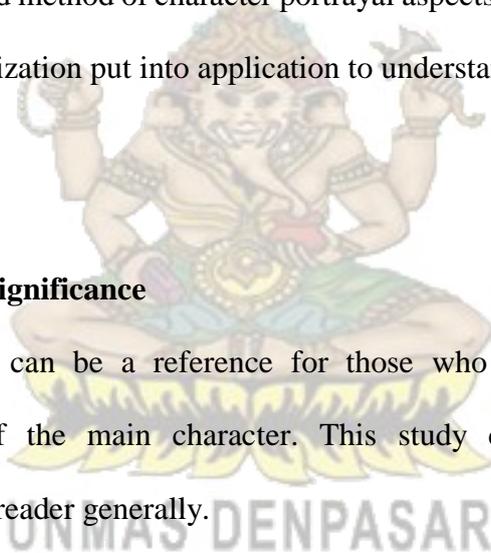
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

In this chapter, there are three subchapters. Those are Review of Related Literature, Concepts and Theories. In the first subchapter, it discusses two thesis and an article. It helps to give some difference between this study and the other studies in analyzing characterization. The second subchapter describes the concepts that related to the title of the study. The third subchapter were explain the theories that used in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study, reviews three previous related study. The first is a thesis written by Yasa (2019), the second is a thesis written by Dewi (2019) and an article written by Pramita et al (2017).

The first review is a thesis written by Yasa (2019) entitled *The Analysis of Main Character in the Movie Hannibal.* The data source of the study is a movie entitled *Hannibal directed by Ridley Scott (2001).* The objectives of the study were to find out the physiological, sociological and psychological aspect of the main character based on the theory by Egri (1960) about the three dimensions of character and also to describe the motivations that shape the main character's behavior based on theory by Maslow (1970) about the motivation and personality. The result of the study is presented by using informal method. The conclusion of the thesis is Hannibal lector as a main character. Psychologically, Hannibal lector is an old man, Hannibal looks generally well and healthy.

Sociologically, Hannibal is a highly educated person, who had undergone a tertiary education of medical doctor and psychiatry. Psychologically, Hannibal is someone who pays attention to details and can make conscious efforts to make things perfect. On the other hand, based on personality and motivation Hannibal Lector has several needs which motivate him to do certain actions and those needs are the security, love and belonging, self- esteem and self- actualization. In Maslow's theory, self-actualization is positive, the source of all creativity, however, in reality it can goes the wrong way. A self -actualized murderer enjoys the feel of being superior than his victims and smarter or even better than his victims or other people. These needs altogether have become such a powerful motivation for him to commit such horrible crime.

The difference between this study and Yasa's thesis is in Yasa's thesis the study concern with psychological aspects analysis which is using psychological theory proposed by Maslow (1970). Meanwhile this study focuses on analyzing the main character using the theory by Wellek and Warren (1949) and Kenney (1966). The similarity is both study's concern with the main character analysis.

The second review is a thesis written by Dewi (2019) entitled *An Analysis of the Main Characters in the Movie The Fault In Our Stars by John Green.* The data source of the study is a movie entitled *The Fault In Our Stars directed by Josh Boone (2014).* The objectives of the study were to find out the kind of personality of the main characters based on theory by Kenney (1966). And to describe the main characters based on the theory by Morner and Rausch (1998:33) about characterization. The result of the study is presented by using informal method.

The conclusion of the thesis is Hazel and Augustus as the main characters possesses some characteristics. Hazel personalities are pessimistic, introvert, brave, confident person, extrovert, smart and care. And Augustus personalities are caring person, optimistic, fear and romantic give up person. Both characters have complex or round character. The characterization of the main characters is direct description of physical appearance of Hazel is a beautiful person, direct description of physical appearance of Augustus is handsome. Presentation of the character in action of Hazel is a kind person, the representation of the character's inner self of Hazel is wants, emotion, feeling.

The difference between this study and Dewi's thesis is the theories are used in analyzing characterization. In Dewi's thesis the analysis used the theory proposed by Kenney (1966) and Morner and Rausch (1998 - 33). Meanwhile this study focuses on analyzing characterization using the theory by Wellek and Warren (1949) and Kenney (1966). The similarity is both study's concern with the main character analysis.

The third review is an article written by Pramita, Putra & Ediwan (2017) entitled *A Psychological Analysis of Main Character in Mastrosimone's Bang Bang You're Dead.* The data source of the study were taken from drama script entitled *Bang Bang You're Dead written by William Mastrosimon, (1999).* The objectives of the study were to find out the psychological aspects of the main character based on theory by Bernhardt (1953), which taken from the book Practical Psychology. And also to find out the methods of character portrayal using the theory from Kenney (1966), which taken from the book How To Analyze Fiction.

The result of the study is presented by using informal method. The conclusion of the article is there are three psychological aspects in Josh's character in the drama, they are: Attitude, Emotion and Human Motivation.

Based on the discussion of the psychological dimension, the writer used a mixing method to present the main character. There are also dramatic method and character on character method. The writer used those methods in order to develop the main character in the drama.

The difference between this study and Pramita's, et al article is in Pramita's et al article the study focuses on psychological aspects analysis which is using psychological theory proposed by Bernhardt (1953). Meanwhile this study focuses on analyzing characterization using the theory by Wellek and Warren (1949) and Kenney (1966). The similarity is both study's analyzing the methods of character portrayal using the theory proposed by Kenney (1966).

2.2 Concepts

There are some definitions that can be presented in relation to the focus on this study. The concepts were:

2.2.1 Main Character

According to Tarigan (1985:76), Main character is a character who has an important role that influence to the other characters, narrated by the author and involved to the theme of the story.

2.2.2 Movie

According to Hornby (2010), movie is series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tell a story. A movie can also be defined as recorded sequence of film or video image displayed on a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity as an art or entertainment usually including a soundtrack. It needs to be underlined that both movie and literary work have the same characters.

2.2.3 Characterization

According to Kenney (1966), characterization is a method which is used by the author to create the appearance and personality of imaginary person and reveals the character. Characterization is the ability to bring the people of his or her imagination to the life for the reader.

2.3 Theories

There are two theories applied in this study. The first theory is taken from the book entitled *Theory Of Literature* written by Wellek and Warren (1949). The second theory is taken from the book entitled *How To Analyze Fiction* written by Kenney (1966). These theories are used in this study in accomplishing the problems of the study.
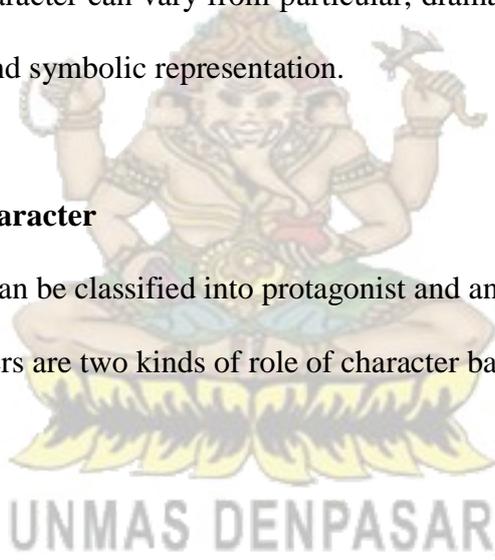
2.3.1 Character

Character is one of the most important elements of the story. The most significant way for presenting characters in a story is through actions. Kenney (1966), states that most of us tend to expect the people or characters in acting to be similar to the people in real life. Character often represents particular traits of human nature. They may represent only one or two traits, or they may represent very complex conflict, value and emotions in any representation in the art. The signification of character can vary from particular, drama of unique individual, to the most general and symbolic representation.

2.3.1.1 Role of Character

Character can be classified into protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist and antagonist characters are two kinds of role of character based on function.

1. Protagonist

Protagonist character is the character that casually shows the reader ideal values and norms. We often recognize him or her as a hero or adorable character. Moreover, the protagonist is described as the character, which is suitable with the reader's perception and hopes.

2. Antagonist

Antagonist character can be defined as the character causes the conflict in the story and usually more admirable than the hero. It also can be defined as the opposite of the protagonist directly or indirectly, psychological or physiological.

2.3.2 Dimension of Characterization

According to Wellek and Warren (1949), there are three dimensions of characterization, they are: physiological, sociological and psychological.

1. Physiological Dimension

Commonly, physiology is the study of human or specifically human appearance. Physiological dimension is simply concerned with the aspect of physical description such as sex, height/weight, skin, eyes, hair color and other physical appearance. Another element in the stricter of character is the physiological dimension which is observable though sex, age and physical appearance such shape of body; whether or not a person is handsome or beautiful.

2. Sociological Dimension

Sociology means social life of a person such as social background, class, occupation, education, religion and etc. The sociological aspect based on the social background such as social activity, nationality, and religion. It represents in the social interaction with other people in daily life. There are three types of sociological approach in literary work, as follows:

a). The sociology of the writer, profession and institutions of literature, the status

of the writer social ideology.

b). The sociology of the literary work, the issues of social contents the implication

and the social purpose of the works of the literary.

c). The sociology of the audiences, the problem of actual influence literature.

Meanwhile, Wellek and Warren (1949) explained about character, which can be divided into four characterizations namely as following:

a). Static character which means that the character does not change from the

beginning until the end of the story.

b). Dynamic character which means the character always change from the

beginning until the of the story.

c). Flat character which means the character are described from one side of attitude.

d). Round character which means the character are described from multiple side of

attitude.

3. Psychological Dimension

Psychological dimension means the psychological study of the writer, as the type and as individual, or the study of creative process, or the study of the psychology types and laws present within works literature. The psychological of the characters can be observed through their attitude, feeling, thought, mentality, dream, ego, temperament and emotion. Psychological is a science that studies actual events in the scientific way.

2.3.3. Method of Character Portrayal

According to Kenney (1966: 34-36) in Method of Character Portrayal. The method of presenting character is called characterization. Kenney classified the methods into five, namely the following:

1. Discursive Method

This method means the director tells about the character by mention her or his approval and disapproval of the character. The advantages of this method are simplicity and economy. The director will quickly finish the job of characterization and go on to other things. The disadvantages are that it is relatively mechanical and shrinks the audience imagination.

2. Dramatic Method

The author allows character to reveal themselves with their own words and actions. This method is more lifelike and allows the reader to actively participate in the story. The advantage of this method is that it is less economical because showing takes longer than telling, and it will increase the possibility of the misjudging of the audience on the characters.

3. Character on Character Method

This method talking about a character in the story talks about another character. The audience should know that the information in this way is unnecessary reliable A says about someone B will probably tells more about A than B.

4. Contextual Method

This method is a device of suggesting and describing the character by the verbal context that surrounds the character.

5. Mixing Method

This method means applying all the methods above according to effectiveness. Fiction rarely use one method only. Indeed, the contextual method will only be effective in combination with another method. Usually, in a story there are more than one method that used by the director in presenting the characters.