

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The term of literature comes from the Latin language '*littera*' that means a written or printed words. Marcus and Sollors (2009) stated that literary not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form. Literature can be separated into two parts that are fiction and non-fiction. According to Wellek and Warren (1956), literature is a beautiful writing because it contains aesthetic values. Pradopo (1994) added that literary work is a picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that is putted on the literary work is 'truth', or everything. Through that process, the reader of the literary work would be able to capture the characteristic that related to the world around him.

Meanwhile, Safrudi (2014) claimed that literature is the making of literary work which expressed through the writing style or expressions such as drama, short story, novel, and many others. In other words, audiences can enjoy the drama if the actor shows good performance with the best expressions. Bonn (2010), literature can be defined as any written or spoken material, but the term most often refers to creative works. Literature includes poetry, drama, fiction, and many types of non-fiction writing, like an oral, dramatic, and broadcast compositions, not necessarily preserved in an the format, such as films and TVs program. According to Hudson (1958), literary is the expression of life through the language itself that can

be considered essential because it contains information about real life, people, ideas, and so on.

From the explanations above, it can be assumed that literature is an imaginative work that expressed the meaning of human's life and his society existing the reality. It recognizes that the film is considered one of the well-known literary works, and it contains some elements. In this study, it analyzes about the plot and character to deliver the moral value as seen in Osborne & Stevenson's "Kung Fu Panda 1" movie.

As a literary work, movie is not only to watch for fun and develop the imaginations but for learn about the value of life. One of the animated movies that are directed by Mark Osborne and John Stevenson, the movie is "Kung Fu Panda 1" would be analyzed. Kung Fu Panda 1 is a family movie that written by Ethan Reiff, and first published in 2008. The story is about a lazy and overweight panda, Po, who is the biggest fan of Kung Fu and spent his time to working at his father's noodle shop. When Po's hometown threatened by the villainous snow leopard, Tai Lung, Po is chosen to fulfill an ancient prophecy and protect the Valley. His dream became true when he joined the world of Kung Fu and studied alongside his idols, the legendary Furious Five – Tigress, Crane, Mantis, Viper, and Monkey – under the leadership of their master, Master Shifu, Po began on an epic high-kicking adventure as he set out to thwart Tai Lung's evil plan.

From the illustration above, this topic is interesting because in conducting this study of plot and character to find out the moral value of the story. Regarding the relationship between plot and character in a story, the plot is a major determinant

of the story's events, and the character simply moves along the fixed path that specified by the plot. The plot does not work if there are no people to make the decisions and perform the acts that combine to make the story. There can be no events without characters to perform or at least experience them.

Furthermore, the relationship between character and moral value, moral value is the foundation of character, because it governs the way people think and behave (Davis, 2016). In addition, without the moral value of the story has no real effect on the audience.

The audiences will have a misinterpretation experience in understanding the contents if they do not have an understanding of the intrinsic elements in a literary work. Meanwhile, in the learning activities, students are not only to identify the characteristics or intrinsic elements of a literary work but it is also directed to how students are able to analyze the intrinsic elements that are contained. This means that learning literature in general and specifically expects students to understand the theory besides practice and how to applicate it. Students' lack of interest in literature is one of the factors that contribute to their low ability to analyze the intrinsic elements of a literary work.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study above, can be formulated the following problems on the following question:

1. How are the plot and main character revealed in "Kung Fu Panda 1" movie?

2. What is the significance of the plot and main character in delivering the moral value of “Kung Fu Panda 1” movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, this study aims to reveal the connection between the plot and the description of the main character of the story to get a brief explanation about those elements, which are used to deliver the moral value of the story, and to explain the significance of the plot and main character in delivering the values of the story.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to plot and character analysis to deliver the moral value seen in Osborne and Stevenson's "Kung Fu Panda 1" film. There are two kinds of theories to analyze the plot, character, and moral value in the “Kung Fu Panda 1” movie, namely DiYanni's theory (2000) and Linda and Eyre's theory (1993).

1.5 Significance of the Study

Hopefully, the results of this study are expected to give some contributions for teaching English as a foreign language. The significances are separated into two, namely theoretical significance and practical significance as defined in the following section:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In this analysis, the plot and character have been discussed in order to deliver the moral value seen in Osborne and Stevenson's "Kung Fu Panda 1" movie. The significance is to increase the understanding of literary in terms of literary works, to describe the plot, character through the movie, and the moral value that found in the "Kung Fu Panda 1" movie. Furthermore, give a different perspective and more evolved than the study did.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Besides the theoretical significance mentioned above, there are also the practical significance as follows:

- a) To be a guidance or reference in analyzing the literary work, especially for understanding the plot, character, and moral value in the movie.
- b) To improve the interest of readers in understanding the movie.
- c) To increase knowledge about plot, character, and moral value in the movie.
- d) To give a new contribution, especially to the literary studies on movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Literature

First, the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Character Educational Values in “Zootopia” Movie Script” by Mukarromah (2019). The aims of his study are to recognize the types of character education values found in the “Zootopia” movie script, and to recognize the character education values are reflected in the “Zootopia” movie script. The data were taken from Zootopia (2016). The theory proposed by Kemendiknas. The finding showed ten-character educations that found in “Zootopia” movie, namely respect, responsibility, justice, tolerance, wisdom, helps each other, altruism, cooperation, courage, and honesty. The dominant educational values in the “Zootopia” movie are helping each other.

Second, the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Moral Values in “Up” Movie” by Windriani (2020). The aim of his study is to identify the types of moral values in the “Up” movie, and to determine the types of moral values that occur in the “Up” movie. The data were taken from “Up” movie (2009). The theory proposed by Thomas and Lickona. The finding showed there are seven types of moral values.

Third, the article entitled “Moral Values of Main Character In “Bumblebee” Movie Directed by Travis Knight” by Rosalinah et al. (2021). The aim of his study is to convey the moral values that can be taken from the movie to the viewers of the

movie. The data were taken from “Bumblebee” Movie (2018). The theory proposed by Mulyasa (2009). The finding showed there are eight types of moral values that found in the “Bumblebee” movie, namely patriotism, work hard, friendly, or communicative, creative, care to social, curious, independent, and appreciate achievement.

Fourth, the article entitled “Analysis Conflict Management Used by Main Character in Suffragette Movie” by Anjani et al (2022). The aim of the study is to identify the types of conflict faced by the main character and to analyze how the main character solves the conflict in the Suffragette. The data were taken from “Suffragette” movie (2015). The theory proposed by Kenney (1966), and Thomas & Kilmann (1970). The finding showed as the external conflict and its category in two aspects, namely man against man and man against society.

The last review is Susanto (2019) in his article entitled “An Analysis on Intrinsic Elements of Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie”. The aims of his study are to analyze kinds of the intrinsic elements are found on Kung Fu Panda 3 movie, and to find out the moral value on Kung Fu Panda 3 movie. The data were taken from Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie (2016). The theory proposed by Nurgiyantoro (2007) and Bodgan & Biklen (2007). The finding showed there are various of intrinsic element used in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie such as the character and characterization, theme, point of view, plot, setting, and moral value.

Based on the review of the literature above, the similarities between the previous study and the current study are the method used. Meanwhile, the differences are the data sources, the theory, and the study object which refers to the

correlation between one type of intrinsic element to another, whereas the previous studies use the same objects to analyze. So, there is no significant update to this category.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts are an abstract idea or an explanation of the term that refers to the title that are designed to give the ideas that related to the statement of study. This study would be related to the following basic concepts, which are as follows:

2.2.1 Plot

A plot is a sequence of stories in a movie. According to Stanton (2007), a plot is a series of events in a story, each event relates to the cause and the effect, one event caused by another. The structure of events that appears from the conflict is called a storyline. Like many terms used in literary discussions, the plot is interpreted with several meanings. Occasionally, it refers to events in a story. Robert and Jacobs (1987) added that the plot is the establishment of a conflict and the consequences, variations, and developments that stem from it. Meanwhile, the plot is also defined by Klarer (1998) as the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a narrative text which leads to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a plot is a narrative that created to the audience in form of a series of events chronologically, interrelated and appropriate with experienced by the characters of the story.

2.2.2 Character

Character is an individual who is bounded in an event, whether in a story of movie or another. According to Gill (1995) states that main character is a figure who hold an important role and high intensity in every conflict that builds a story and it usually be complex and well-developed. A well-developed character is an individual cast that has been thoroughly characterized with many traits shown in the story. The better of audience knows the character as same as the better of character development. Through the characterization makes the character complex. The characters are the people presented in a narrative or dramatic work, who are interpreted by the viewer as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say -the dialogue- and what they do -the action (Abrams, 1981).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a character is a person who is defined by an event and is complex and well-developed through characterization. It interprets as having moral and human's nature that expressed in dialogue and action. The character also help the reader understand an event in a whole.

2.2.3 Movie

Movies are an audio-visual form of communication that used to convey the information to a group of people about certain thing or a phenomenon. According to Hornby (2006) states that movie is a sequence of moving picture recorded with

a sound that tells a story, shown at movie or cinema. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008) states that film comes in form of a narrative which consists of the plot. Movies are produced by recording image with cameras, or by creating images using the animation or special effect techniques. According to Boggs and Petric (2000) states that in producing a motion picture needed the tremendous expense to make it, because movie is an industry and art to employ the compositional elements of the visual art. The moral value that found in the movie can be anything depending on the aim of the movie. Basically, movies are separated into two categories, namely feature movies and non-story movies. In another point of view separated into fiction and non-fiction.

Based on the explanation above, can be concluded that a movie at least must have the character's role as plot driver to convey the message that contains on it. If the character development is well developed and complex so the more audiences would be recognized the characters in the story.

2.3 Theories

The existence of theory is very important in study because theory is a device to provide direction, to validate or reject a phenomenon. The theoretical framework is basically helps to decipher the way the things are and the basis of specific actions. The theories that are used to analyze is the plot, character, and moral value.

2.3.1 Theory of Plot

Plot is one of important elements that contained narrative literary works. According to DiYanni (2000) defines that plot as the sequence of events that makes up a story. This means the plot is the structure of a story. Plot can also refer to a series of events in a story that are only linked by cause and effect. That one event was caused by another. Many literary works refer to the plot structure known as Freytag's Pyramid, which was introduced by Gustav Freytag. Freytag's Pyramid is separated into five sections: conflict, climax, exposition, falling action, and denouement.

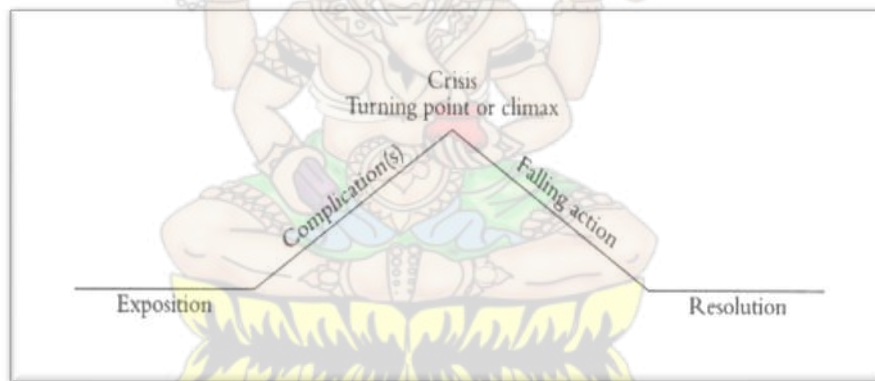


Figure 2. 1 Plot Structure by DiYanni (2000)

According to DiYanni (2000), a typical short story plot consists of exposition, complication, crisis/climax, falling action, and resolution, but this classification is similar to Freytag's proposed.

a. Climax

While there are various aspects needed in the development a plot, one of them is the climax. Climax plays the crucial role in the resolution of main conflict. In literature, climax is a moment of great tension. In climax, a character usually

takes a difficult decision, thus making it the most intense aspect in this point (DiYanni, 2000).

b. Conflict

Conflict is a struggle between two things which the protagonist (main character) has a conflict with the antagonist (main character's enemy). Many conflict uses when they organize their plots with employing a struggling between two or more the opposite power that forces the main character to resolve in the end of the story. The conflict may be one of the following types:

1) Character vs. Character

A character vs. character conflict is an external conflict that means the characters face opposition from a force outside of themselves. This type of conflict puts the character in a situation that put their motivations and beliefs are tested. Meanwhile, persuasion and conversion can be used to resolve the conflict.

2) Character vs. Nature

A character vs. nature conflict occurs when a character is confronted with opposition from a natural force. Observing how a character reacts to this thing can reveal their fears, core values, and motivations that can refer to a disaster or weather which results in a rich, character-driven story.

3) Character vs. Supernatural

A character vs. supernatural conflict occurs when a character faces opposition from a supernatural force like religion, deities, magic, fate, and even otherworldly beings.

4) Character vs. Society

A character vs. society conflict is an external conflict that occurs when one or more characters rebel against their society's, government's, or even a cultural tradition's expected behaviors. Characters may be motivated to act against their society by a need for survival, the right or wrong of the moral sense, a desire for happiness, love, justice, or even for freedom.

5) Character vs. Self

A character vs. self is a type of internal conflict that occurs within a character's mind. It is usually about the main character's inner conflict with a dilemma, self-doubt, or their own nature. Although it can be layered as several external conflicts above, at its core, character vs. self-conflict is a conflict between a character and their own action and thoughts.

c. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story that introduces the characters, time, and the problem. Exposition is “the background of information”, it means the

exposition represents the setting, major character, and the basic conflict when the story begins (DiYanni, 2000).

d. Resolution or Denouement

Resolution also known as denouement provides closure to the story. According to DiYanni (2000) clarified that the definition of resolution is when “the conflicts are resolved, the question has been answered, and the lives are straightened out”.

2.3.2 Theory of Character

According to DiYanni (2000), character is the imagery people that create or for the simple way that means a person in the story; make the people in the story based on their fantasy. There are 2 (two) types of character, they are:

a. Major Character

The major character is an important figure which the center of the story action or this character also called as a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist (DiYanni, 2000).

b. Minor Character

The minor character is a supporter for the major character. Besides the major character has an important role, he or she also takes control of the story. In the simple way, minor character is only seen in some scenes and the role is

not important as the major character (DiYanni, 2000). The most important to remember are that minor characters should make a story better. That is why the minors are present. They can confirm or challenge assumptions about a protagonist, or they can add depth to a scene that makes it unforgettable. On the other hand, including too much information about a minor character can drown out the story. There are three major points in a minor character that should fulfil at least one role, namely: advance the plot, reveal information or provide more insight into major characters, and set the tone of a scene (Perry, 2017).

2.3.3 Theory of Moral value

Moral value concerns something good and bad for human to change in one's life, and it should be effectively applied in our life. Linda and Eyre (1993) stated that moral value means a result of valuing the process of human values in their life. There are 2 (two) kinds of moral values, namely:

a. Values of Being

Values of Being are a value within human beings which are involved in their behavior and how to treat others. There are several types of value of being, namely:

- 1) **Honesty**, defined as the consistency of what is delivered or said in relation to what is done. Honesty implies that there is nothing to hide and that the facts are compatible. According to Linda and Eyre

(1993) states that honesty is the inner strength and confidence engendered by existing truthfulness, trustworthiness, and integrity.

- 2) **Courage**, defined as the ability to face a problem and make decisions in the interest of kindness. According to Linda and Eyre (1993), courage is the willingness to try something difficult that is good rather than following the crowd, the courage to say no and have an impact on others.
- 3) **Peaceofability**, the ability to face a problem calmly and patiently. According to Linda and Eyre (1993) states that peace of ability is the tendency to try to accommodate rather than argue. They also use the terms calmness, peacefulness, and serenity to describe peace of mind.
- 4) **Self-Confidence and Potential**. Self-Confidence demonstrates that you are confident in your abilities and talents. According to Linda and Eyre (1993) states that self-confidence is “an individuality, awareness, and development of gifts and uniqueness.” They explain that self-confidence is the same as making decisions and giving ourselves superiority through our actions.
- 5) **Self-Control and Moderation**. According to Linda and Eyre (1993), self-control is defined as the ability to control and balancing all of one’s activities also actions. This includes self-control toward something as well as physical, financial, and mental. On the other

hand, moderation is kindness that chosen by someone to create and balancing something in their life.

- 6) **Fidelity and Chastity.** Fidelity is a characteristic that is demonstrated by one's that continued the love and commitment, and support of themselves. While chastity to protect themselves from sexual desire prior to getting married or from engaging in illegal sexual behavior (Linda & Eyre, 1993).

b. Values of Giving

Values of Giving are a value that provided by a person to someone else. This value includes something which is not visible but valuable. There are several types of value of giving, namely:

- 1) **Loyalty and Dependability.** Loyalty is the humility with which something is implemented and managed to carry out. Meanwhile, dependability refers to the consistency of one's actions or performance (Linda & Eyre, 1993). One of a person's inner surface is dependability. Others usually consider it based on a person's consistent actions, attitudes, and behaviors. It can be seen in their support, service, and contributions to family, friends, institutions, societies, and industries, among other things.
- 2) **Respect,** defined as paying attention to another's beliefs. Because of someone's abilities, qualities, and achievements, respect develops

into a deep feeling for something or someone. According to Linda and Eyre (1993), there are several types of respect in life: politeness and respect for family, neighbor, property, someone older than us, environment, nature, others' rights and religion, self-appreciation, and avoiding self-distraction.

3) **Love**, individuals will experience love as a truly meaningful feeling.

It's difficult to describe; it's poured out in the type of respect and action. According to Linda and Eyre (1993) states that love is the most fundamental expression of longing and feeling, whereas affection is one of the human instincts. It can be defined as feelings of connection to another person.

4) **Unselfishness and Sensitivity**. Unselfishness is one of the most important values that someone can have. It's when someone is more concerned about others than about themselves. Sensitivity is described as the ability to become more extra-focused rather than self-centered (Linda and Eyre, 1993). Sensitivity involves attempting to understand people's feelings, and empathy for a person's problem leads to beginning to help that person right away. This sensation arises from a sense of togetherness, which leads to increased caring and tolerance for others.

5) **Kindness and Friendliness**. Kindness is a human strength that affects happiness, whereas friendliness is a factor that affects good manners (Linda and Eyre, 1993). The attitude of friendliness is one

that prefers to realize rather than confront. It's also related to a warm greeting as well as a smile.

- 6) **Justice and Mercy.** Linda and Eyre (1993) stated that justice is define as the observance of honesty, regulation, perform, and collaborate. Meanwhile, mercy is an act of kindness or pity that provides relief to those who are unfortunate. People in an organization are most concerned about justice.

Moral value is the important in general because it can guide people to act in distinguished right from wrong and a source of motivation.

