CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THE LITERATURE

Literature is identical to language, since literature uses language to pass information, opinion or ideas, through the expression of feeling and thoughts stated in literary work. This part consists of some theories concerning of humanity value in Kingdom of Heaven which come from several trustworthy sources. In this chapter, the writer will try to give some theories that related with intrinsic elements, humanity value, and the main character in terms of humanity value

A. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic element covers the element of the literary works, those are theme , character, setting of time and place, plot, poin of view.

1. Theme

According to Arp and Johnson, theme is an idea to control insight the story. In order to know the theme of the story, the viewers or readers have to determine what its central purpose is. It is usually taken as generally idea.[1] Theme does not always make viewers or reader laugh, cry or horrified but also theme explain about the person, character or even human being that focuses on the description of a characterization.

Theme is the subject of a talk, a piece of writing or a person's thoughts a topic.[2] So, the main idea, the problem, message, or something

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[1] http://library.binus.ac.id/eColls/eThesisdoc/Bab2/2012-1-00275-IG%20Bab2001.pdf, accessed on 28 Mei 2016

[2] Hornby,a.s. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaryof Curent English* (New York: Oxford University press, 1995), p.1237

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that represent everything from the movie is a subject of theme. Webster's New Dictionary and Thesaurus state that "Theme is something that is repeated often in a drama or film and is associated with a certain character, idea, emotion, etc."[3] So, we can not choose the theme just from our point of view or something what we like but we must think about something that is generally interesting for all of people. A good movie often stresses or directs the entire story to the theme so that another people can understand the theme well from watching that movie.

2. **Character**

Arp and Johnson mention that in order to describe a character he found out that character is more difficult than describing plot because it is more complex, ambiguous and variation. Character is the role play in a story. This element is highly important segment in the movie or story, because the character is depict of a person that the writer and director made to convey the story line to the audience.[4] Character plays a pivotal role in a drama, novel, short story and all kinds of narratives. In drama, character reflects the personality of the protagonist and other related characters.

Gwynn stated that every story hinges on the actions undertaken by its main character, or protagonist,a term drawn from crying an ancient Greek tragedy (literally "first debater") that is more useful in discussions

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[3] http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/26630/4/Chapter%20II.pdf, accessed on 22 April 2016

[4] http://library.binus.ac.id/eColls/eThesisdoc/Bab2/2012-1-00275-IG%20Bab2001.pdf, accessed on 28 Mei 2016

of fiction than such misleading term as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict.[5] Types of character are also able to identify the characters role in a movie. In a movie, there are always the main character and the supporting character that are used to play the story. As the story goes, those characters will face several problems or events that change or make the character change. In addition, these developments of the character need to be identify in this analysis in order to understand the difference of the main character of the movie.

There are six types of characters that can be used to analyzed the character in the movie, those are first, protagonist is the lead character of the central story and the main reason of the movie goes and develops. Second, antagonist is a character who operates in opposition of the lead character; it can be either human, animal, or force of nature. Third, Round/Complex character is a major character in a work of fiction that encounters conflict and is changed by it. This character tends to be more fully described flat, or static, characters. Fourth, Flat/Simple character is a minor character in a work of fiction who does undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. Fifth, Dynamic Character, this character that experience changes throughout the plot of a story. Although, this character may changes suddenly, it is expected based on the story's events. Last is a Static Character, this character does not

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[5] ibid, accessed on 28 Mei 2016

experience basic character changes during the course of the story, and this character is opposite with Dynamic character.[6]

3. Setting

Setting is a set surroundings the place at which something happens.[7] There are several types of setting, that are setting of place, time and social setting. The importance of setting of place is to describe the place that has been taken during the procces of the movie/play. Setting of time describes period of the time that have been used in the story. Whereas, in set of situation, describes about what does the situation happen most of the story. So, setting is always explain about the place the story happened or created. In choosing the setting, the directors have to make some consideration because it also supports the success of the story. The reader can enjoy to follow the role of story if the movie has a good setting. If the director makes a mistake in choosing the setting, it can reduce the interest of people to watch the movie.

Setting is not only a function as the physic background to make the logical story, but also has the psychical function so that can give the certain meaning that can build the emotion or the psychological aspect of the readers. Setting can build the soul and emotion of the people who watch it. So, setting has a importan role in every movie.

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[6] Ibid, accessed on 28 Mei 206

[7] Hornby,a.s. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaryof Curent English* (New York: Oxford University press, 1995), p. 1078

4. Plot

Diyanni stated that plot is the order of events that are arranged to make a whole story. This is how the author arranged the whole story. So, it can be understood that plot is arranged to made the viewers understand the whole movie.[8] It means that plot is important role in movie. The people can understand the story of the movie

Webster's New Dictionary and Thesaurus state that "Plot is the story or scheme of connected events running through a play." David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson in their book Film Art: An Introduction state that "The term plot is used to describe everything visibly and audibly present in the film before us.[9] Plot of the story requires meeting only centered on a character, and plottenuous story requires the main character and is accompanied on the other figures in the story.

In the meeting flow figures besides the main characters are raised and grown, but the flow of auxiliary characters eventually merge with the main character because it's just to support the development of the story so that the cohesion / centering the story is maintained. Playwrights use dialog to develop their plots. They reveal information about their characters such as their background and personality.

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[8]http://library.binus.ac.id/eColls/eThesisdoc/Bab2/2012-1-00275-IG%20Bab2001.pdf, accessed on 28 Mei 2016
[9] http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/26630/4/Chapter%20II.pdf, accessed on 22 April 2016

According to Kimtafsirah, the following lines provide the definition of the five parts of the plot those are:

a. Exposition

b. Rising action

c. Climax

d. Falling Action

e. Resolution[10]

5. **Point of view**

Point of view is the perspective from which the reader will view the events in a story. Each potential point of view has significant advantages and corresponding limitations. An outside point of view provides greater flexibility and suggests a greater sense of objectivity. An inside point of view provides more intimate, often more involving, narration.[11] Point of view is another element of the narrative, through which a writer tells the story. Authors use first-person point of view or third-person point of view. First-person point of view indicates that the main character is telling the story, whereas the third-person point of view directs that the narrator is telling the story. These points of view play an important role in the distinct structure of the story or a play.[12]

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[10] http://publikasi.stkipsiliwangi.ac.id/wp.../2/.../09220111-rifa-a.docx, accessed on 22 April 20016
[11] http://library.binus.ac.id/eColls/eThesisdoc/Bab2/2012-1-00275-IG%20Bab2001.pdf, accessed on 28 Mei 2016
[12] http://www.buzzle.com/articles/elements-of-literature.html, accessed on 22 April 2016

B. Humanity Value

Human beings need different things to live in this world. However, nothing in this world is available free of cost. Everything has a price and one has to pay the right price to get ones need satisfied. However, the things based on our needs and the needs depends on the basis of our value system. Every person does not follow the same path as his path would depend on the inherent values of the person. These inherent values are acquired by the man by virtue of his nature and also by his nurture. The effect of the family, society, nation and individual makes every person unique as he develops a unique set of values. These values decide the priority and lifestyle of the person.

According to Schwartz, there are ten basic humanity value. Each of the ten basic values can be characterized by describing its central motivational goal:

1. **Self-Direction.** Independent thought and action; choosing, creating, exploring. Self-direction derives from organismic needs for control and mastery and interactional requirements of autonomy and independence

2. **Stimulation.** Excitement, novelty, and challenge in life. Stimulation values derive from the organismic need for variety and stimulation in order to maintain an optimal, positive, rather than threatening, level of activation

3. **Hedonism.** Pleasure and sensuous gratification for oneself. Hedonism values derive from organismic needs and the pleasure associated with satisfying them.

4. **Achievement.** Personal success through demonstrating competence according to social standards. Competent performance that generates resources is necessary for individuals to survive and for groups and institutions to reach their objectives. As defined here, achievement values emphasize demonstrating competence in terms of prevailing cultural standards, thereby obtaining social approval. (ambitious, successful, capable, influential) [intelligent, self-respect, social recognition]

5. **Power.** Social status and prestige, control or dominance over people and resources. The functioning of social institutions apparently requires some degree of status differentiation

6. **Security.** Safety, harmony, and stability of society, of relationships, and of self.

7. **Conformity.** Restraint of actions, inclinations, and impulses likely to upset or harm others and violate social expectations or norms. Conformity values derive from the requirement that individuals inhibit inclinations that might disrupt and undermine smooth interaction and group functioning.

8. **Tradition.** Respect, commitment, and acceptance of the customs and ideas that traditional culture or religion provide the self.

9. **Benevolence.** Preserving and enhancing the welfare of those with whom one is in frequent personal contact (the 'in-group')

10. **Universalism.** Understanding, appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the welfare of all people and for nature.[13] Universalism values derive from survival needs of individuals and groups. But people do not recognize these needs until they encounter others beyond the extended primary group and until they become aware of the scarcity of natural resources.[14]

The ten basic values are intended to include all the core values recognized in cultures around the world. These ten values cover the distinct content categories found in earlier value theories, in value questionnaires from different cultures, and in religious and philosophical discussions of values. It is possible to classify virtually all the items found in lists of specific values from different cultures, into one of these ten motivationally distinct basic values.

C. **The Main Character in Terms of Humanity Value**

The researcher presents the main character in terms of humanity value, which is the aspect of psychological approach; self actualization, the fully functioning person,and personality development.

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[13] Shalom H. Schwartz, (1992). Universals in the content and structure of values: Theory and empirical tests in 20 countries. In M. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology (Vol. 25)* (pp. 1-65). New York: Academic Press.
[14] Shalom H. Schwartz, (2012). An Overview of the Schwartz Theory of Basic Values. *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture, 2*(1). http://dx.doi.org/10.9707/2307-0919.1116, accessed on 25 July 2016

1. Self Actualization

Rogers rejected the deterministic nature of both psycho analysis and behaviorism and maintained that we behave as we do because of the way we perceive our situation. "As no one else can know how we perceive, we are the best experts on ourselves." He states that "*The organism has one basic tendency and striving - to actualize, maintain, and enhance the experiencing organism*". [15] Every people has one basic motive, that is the tendency to self-actualize to fulfill one's potential and achieve the highest level of 'human-beingness' we can. Like a flower that will grow to its full potential if the conditions are right, but which is constrained by its environment, so people will flourish and reach their potential if their environment is good enough. self-actualization occurs when a person's "ideal self" (i.e. who they would like to be) is congruent with their actual behavior (self-image).

2. The Fully Functioning Person

In many ways, the fully functioning person as an ideal and one that people do not ultimately achieve. It is wrong to think of this as an end or completion of life's journey; rather it is a process of always becoming and changing.

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[15] Carl Rogers. *Client-centered therapy: Its current practice, implications and theory* (London: Constable, 1951), p. 487

Carl Rogers identified five characteristics of the fully functioning person:

a. **Open to experience**: both positive and negative emotions accepted. Negative feelings are not denied, but worked through (rather than resorting to ego defence mechanisms).

b. **Existential living**: in touch with different experiences as they occur in life, avoiding prejudging and preconceptions. Being able to live and fully appreciate the present, not always looking back to the past or forward to the future (i.e. living for the moment).

c. **Trust feelings**: feeling, instincts and gut-reactions are paid attention to and trusted. People's own decisions are the right ones and we should trust ourselves to make the right choices.

d. **Creativity**: creative thinking and risk taking are features of a person's life. A person does not play safe all the time. This involves the ability to adjust and change and seek new experiences.

e. **Fulfilled life**: person is happy and satisfied with life, and always looking for new challenges and experiences.[16]

Fully functioning people are well adjusted, well balanced and interesting to know. Often such people are high achievers in society. Critics claim that the fully functioning person is a product of Western culture. In other cultures, such as Eastern cultures, the achievement of the group is valued more highly than the achievement of any one person.

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[16] http://www.simplypsychology.org/carl-rogers.html, accessed on 24 April 2016

3. Personality Development

Central to Rogers' personality theory is the notion of self or self-concept. This is defined as "the organized, consistent set of perceptions and beliefs about oneself". The self is the humanistic term for who we really are as a person. The self is our inner personality, and can be likened to the soul, or Freud's psyche. The self is influenced by the experiences a person has in their life, and out interpretations of those experiences. Two primary sources that influence our self-concept are childhood experiences and evaluation by others.[17]

The humanistic approach states that the self is composed of concepts unique to ourselves. The self-concept includes three components:

a. **Self worth (or self-esteem):** what we think about ourselves. The feelings of self-worth developed in early childhood and were formed from the interaction of the child with the mother and father. Self-worth may be seen from very high to very low. The person who has high self-worth, that is, has confidence and positive feelings about him or herself, faces challenges in life, accepts failure and unhappiness at times, and is open with people. And the person with low self-worth may avoid challenges in life, not accept that life can be painful and unhappy at times, and will be defensive and guarded with other people.

b. **Self-image:** How we see ourselves, which is important to good psychological health. Self-image includes the influence of our body

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[17] http://www.simplypsychology.org/carl-rogers.html, accessed on 24 April 2016

image on inner personality. At a simple level, we might perceive ourselves as a good or bad person, beautiful or ugly. Self-image has an effect on how a person thinks, feels and behaves in the world.

c. **Ideal self**: This is the person who we would like to be. It consists of our goals and ambitions in life, and is dynamic forever changing. The ideal self in childhood is not the ideal self in our teens or late twenties etc.

Rogers believed that we need to be regarded positively by others; we need to feel valued, respected, treated with affection and loved. Positive regard is to do with how other people evaluate and judge us in social interaction. Rogers made a distinction between unconditional positive regard and conditional positive regard.[18]

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[18] http://www.simplypsychology.org/carl-rogers.html, accessed on 24 April 2016