

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter, present the theories needed to support this research. Researchers divide the theory into several points. They are:

A. Social Status

Social status is a person's place in general in his community that relates to other people, relationships with other people in his social environment, prestige and rights and obligations (Soerjono Soekanto 2007).

Mahmud (2013) state that the problem of poverty is considered as part of an important problem that has a major influence on individual and social life. Poverty is a life problem that has long been faced by humans. Various social rulers and systems are unable to provide a way out of these of rampant crimes and conflicts between humans in the middle of our lives.

The culture of poverty theme premises that the persistence of poverty is the product of a culture, in which poor people have their own distinctive patterns of attitudes, behaviour and priorities of values which are transmitted between generations through socialisation. This leads to successive generations experiencing poverty and disadvantage. As a result, fiscal measures are not viewed as the answer to lifting the poor out of poverty, the solution is to interrupt the cycle of transmitting negative values by changing attitudes, lifestyles, behavioural drivers and parenting styles of materially poor parents (Welshman, 2007).

According to Sudaryanto and Rusastra (2006) states that the criteria of poverty are:

1. most of them are living in rural areas
2. their family size are bigger than the average
3. their main source of income is agricultural sector
4. lack of resources
5. low quality of human resource
6. low income
7. most of income is used for basic needs
8. tend to have food insecurity.

B. Survive

Resmi Setia states that the survival strategy is a series of actions that are chosen by standards by individuals and households that are middle to lower socio-economically. Through a strategy carried out by a person, one can increase income through the use of other sources or reduce spending through reducing the quantity and quality of goods or services. In addition, the survival strategy applies a double income pattern which is part of the economic strategy.

Susilawati (2003) states that to increase the standard of living, by adding types of work and changing livelihood patterns. The double income pattern, which is carried out by women, aims to meet the economic needs of the family. So with this pattern, women can survive with their families in meeting primary and secondary needs. Women's survival strategies are not

only in the economic sector, but are oriented to the social and cultural sectors. In the social sector, women carry out gotong royong activities with men such as making bricks, building houses, women ojek, participating in welfare institutions such as social gathering and others. In the cultural sector, women behave and act the same as men in meeting economic needs, there is an illustration of how women survive in the needs of their families.

Everyone has their own level of hard life. Some people feel troubled and miserable in just one day, while others can be troubled and miserable for months or even years. Even over time, the feeling of being stuck in this situation can increase when nothing can be done or nothing has changed at all.

James Wesley (2009) states that survival isn't about stuff. It is about skills. If you have time and just a bit of money, then you can get some very well rounded training in skills that are quite applicable to post the end of the world as we know it living. This explains that skills can change the fate of life, like in The Greatest Showman movie, Barnum has skills in the circus field and he can become famous for his skills.

C. Plot and Setting

1. Plot

The term setting refers to the point in time and space which the events of the plots occur. Everything that happens somewhere at some times. In the word setting is an elements of fiction which reveals to us where and when an events take place. Often the setting in the work of

fictions is little more than reflection of a truth that things have to happen somewhere. Setting in a place involved the actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, even the details of a room's interior (Kenney, 1966).

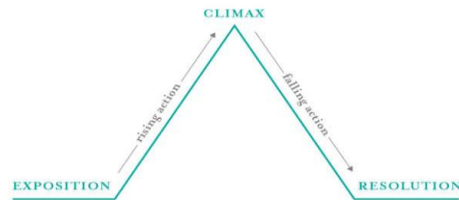
2. Setting

This theory is needed in order to analyze the plot that exists in the story. The development of the plot in the study will be based on the pattern of development stated in this theory. Robert and Jacobs' *Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* stated, A plot is a plan or groundwork for a story, based in conflicting human motivations, with actions resulting from believable and realistic human response (Robert, 1987).

It means that a conflict is the basic part that needs to be created in order to establish a set of events in forming the story. A conflict will determine the next action or situation. It will be the determinant factor to create a major structure of the story.

Thus the plot of a story is the establishment of a conflict and the consequences, variations, and developments that stem from it. Based on the statement, plot is important in making the arrangement of the story. Plot is the idea that determines how the story will flow. Plot will relate one action to another in order to make a good organization of the story. In well-plotted story, nothing is irrelevant; everything is related. In the story, time is important not simply because one thing happens after another, but because one thing happens because of another.

There will be the following aspects that form the backbone, skeleton, or pattern of development.



Picture 1 the Structures of Plot

a. Exposition

Exposition is the laying out, the putting forth, of the material in the story: the main characters, their backgrounds, their characteristics, goals, limitations, and potentials. It presents everything that is going to be important in the story.

b. Complication

The complication marks the onset of the major conflict in the story. The participants are the protagonist and the antagonist, together with whatever the ideas or values they represent, such as good and evil, individualism and collectivization, childhood and age, love and hate, intelligence and stupidity, knowledge and ignorance, freedom and slavery, desire and resistance, and the like.

c. Crisis

The crisis is the turning point, the separation between what has gone before and what will come after. In practice, the crisis is usually a decision or action undertaken in an effort to resolve the conflict. It is

important to stress, however, that the crisis, though a result of operating forces and decisions, may not produce the intended results.

d. Climax

The climax is the high point in the action, in which the conflict and the consequent tension are brought out to the fullest extent. Another way to think of climax is to define it as that point in a story in which all the rest action becomes inevitable.

e. Resolution or denouement

The resolution (a releasing or untying) or denouement (untying) is the set of action bringing the story to its conclusion. The major actions are completed and the final action, the walking, underscores the note of finality.

D. The Greatest Showman

The Greatest Showman, an American drama musical film that tell us about how the greatest show and such a phenomenon by P.T. Barnum (Hugh Jackman) in nineteenth century. This drama musical is began with youngest Barnum who tries to survive his life in New York after his dad pass away. Then Barnum marries with Charity Hallet (Michelle Williams) from borjuis, his love when he is a teenager. Barnum is motivated a successful man and not be underestimate by society. Barnum starts his business up and down until Barnum becomes one of successful entrepreneur in New York after his circus is phenomenon and success by showing unique people.

The Greatest Showman is released in Desember 2017, directed by Michael Gracey, written by Jenny Bicks and Bill Condon. The story is inspired by story of P. T. Barnum's creation of the Barnum & Bailey Circus and the lives of its star attractions. The genre of The Greatest Showman is drama musical.

The Greatest Showman have so much moral values that we can get. For example, every single person have an equal right and status no matter the race, physic, etc. As a human we can not forget good people around us to get satisfy in order to be loved by people, because every single person have haters.

E. Previous Study

Diska conducted research on the analysis of the personality of Hiro Hamada's life in the film Big Hero 6 which in the film differs from good and evil characters. In this study, researchers discussed the life of a character's life that can build the character of students.

Ali conducted research on the analysis of the change in the Joker's character from protagonists to antagonists in Joker movie. This research discusses the Joker movie which shows the origin and personality of the Joker. In addition, it tells about the Joker character who was originally a protagonist and then turned into an antagonist.

In this research, the researcher focuses on 1 character, that is Barnum and focuses on ways to survive of Barnum in his life.