

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This part consists of some of the theories that can support this research. The researcher has divided the theory into several points. It consists of theory personality, effort, relation between personality and effort, movie, synopsis of the man who knew infinity. Here, the review of the previous study.

A. Personality

Personality, according to (Fatchul, 2011), is the organization of biological, psychological, and sociological variables that support individuals' behavior. (John, 2004) Character refers to the feelings, thoughts, and behaviors that define how a person interacts with the world. Personality is defined as a set of innate and extrinsic characteristics that influence an individual's behavior (John, 1990). To summarize, personality is a person's thought, feeling, style, or character as it relates to their attitude, conduct, emotion, or habit in society.

According to Sigmund Freud, The three parts of personality, Id, Ego, and Superego, are described as a structure. Components, functions, qualities, operating principles, dynamism, and mechanism are all present in each of them (Koeswara, 1991).

In 1923, Sigmund Freud introduced his book *The Id and The Ego* on the structure of the human personality; id, ego, and superego. The structure of the human personality contains thoughts, feelings, social adjustments, and behavioral influences on expectations, responses, values, and attitudes. As the Id, Ego, and Superego have different functions. Based on the personality structure:

1. Id

Id is the oldest state physically. Id lies in the unconscious mind are genuine sexual instincts and aggressiveness when repressed or controlled. Id is obtained from childhood as the basic for the formation of a person's life. According to (Yustinus, 2006), has written in his book that “Id works with *pleasure principle* that always tries to get away from something that makes it uncomfortable. The id ignores and demands to fulfil as soon as possible; as the infant who has native desire to suckle at mother as his pleasure and he will cry if his pleasure is not immediately fulfilled. The id does not recognize the morality.” actually, the Id represents as human biological needs.

Id also can be regarded as the inner world before people have the experience of the outside world. (Sigmund Freud, 1949) also added. “it contains everything that is inherited, that is present at birth, that is laid down in the constitution-above all, therefore, the instincts, which originate from the somatic organization and which find a first physical expression.”

2. Ego

The ego connects the world in the level of human consciousness. (Yustinus, 2006), added in his book, the ego distinguishes between fantasy and reality with the *principle of reality* (reality principles). Ego cannot operate on the pleasure principle because the real world does not operate on that principle. Ego runs the defense mechanism to reduce the anxiety and fear that may be appearing.

According to Sigmund Freud (1949), the ego has the task to mediating between the external world and the id. It must seek a compromise between the striving for immediate gratification of the id and the realities of the external world. The tools with which it accomplishes this task of arbitration are attention, perception, the control of motor activity and repression.

Relation to the id, the ego works to satisfy the needs, relieve anxiety or desire and solve the conflict that does not fit each other. The ego also controls the task by deciding whether satisfaction is allowed, postponed or repressed. The ego is continually changing depends on the situation.

3. Superego

Superego is the manifestation of values and norms prevailing in society. The superego is formed in four to six years of age. Superego evolves from prohibition and rule from the outside. the superego is fundamental of moral conscience which contains the applicable rules and has an explanation about right and wrong to help the ego holds the desire of id (Yustinus, 1991). Superego has two sides are conscience about warning of punishment and the ideal ego contains praise and positive examples. Conscience is the result of the child's experience when parents give the punishment to them in doing inappropriate behaviour and telling the child about prohibited behaviour. The ideal ego evolves from the experience when children do proper behaviour then his parents give the reward and tell their child another proper behaviour. It could be said that a child receives the moral norms from parents.

The superego is governed by moral and idealistic principles that oppose the pleasure principle and the real ego principle. The superego is self-controlled and requires human perfection in thought, action and word.

According to (Sigmund Freud, 1949) stated in his book about superego, superego is the long period of childhood, during which the growing human being lives in dependence on his parents, leaves behind it as a precipitate the formation in his ego of a special agency in which this parental influence is prolonged. An action by the ego is as it should be if it satisfied simultaneously the demands of the id, of the superego and of reality-that is to say, if it is able to reconcile their demands with one another

B. Effort

According to Laban's (1988) philosophy, effort is defined as the desire, attention, and decision to achieve bodily goals through perceptible effort manifested in movement. The objective function of the movement, as well as the subjective movement sensation, must be considered when understanding and observing effort in bodily activity; both objective function and subjective movement sensation are significant in expressive situations.

Laban used the word effort in human effort because effort is defined as the exertion of power, whether physical or mental, and implies that humane effort encourages the exercise of any force or acuity. According to Laban (1988), "effort is mirrored in the activity of the body in all its many shades of which the human being is capable." Imaginatively aware bodily behaviors, on the other hand, encourage and deepen inner life.

According to Paul G Stoltz (1997), he classifies the people who face the difficulty in three categories. Quitters are grouped to be individuals having low AQ. They lack fighting, motivation, ambition, and passion. They tend to be easily surrendered, desperate, pessimistic and lacking in quality. They don't like challenges and dare not to try because they imagine something that's hard to achieve.

Campers are grouped to be individuals having moderate AQ. They are motivated, dare to try, love challenges but are thoughtful and not yet maximal. In the middle of the climbing process or struggle when they find a difficulty, they easily decide to stop struggling to the top of the climb but instead enjoy the good times of resting like campers.

Climbers are categorized to individuals having high AQs. They are hopeful, highly motivated, creative, and resilient. For them, there is no word on giving up achieving their goals. Climbers have a great chance to be successful because they are confident, positive-minded, and optimistic so that they keep on struggling and making inroads to get to the top of the climb.

Paul G. Stoltz (1997) stated The Adversity Quotient (AQ) is an attitude that internalizes beliefs. AQ is also a measure of a person's ability to achieve future life goals and how one responds to difficulties.

According to Sapuri (2009) Adversity Quotient (AQ) can be called Adversity Intelligence, or intelligence that turns difficulties, challenges, and obstacles into great opportunities. The Difficulty Index is a new knowledge to understand and improve individual success. The Difficulty Index is a measure of the degree of reaction of an

individual to difficulties and is a practical tool for improving an individual's response to difficulties.

From some of the above opinions it can be concluded that the Adversity Quotient (AQ) is the intelligence that individuals have in the face of difficulties and obstacles and overcome those difficulties and obstacles in order to achieve future-oriented life goals. The Adversity Quotient is also used to measure an individual's resilience in responding to difficulties.

According to Paul G. Stoltz (1997), There are four dimensions of Adversity Quotient (AQ) called "CO2RE" (Control, Origin, Ownership, Reach, and Endurance) that form the basis in determining individual AQ levels, namely:

1. Dimension Control

Control refers to the degree to which a person can overcome the impending difficulties. Problem-solving ability means the ability to find solutions to the problems at hand and find creative ways in the process of solving the problems faced.

2. Dimension Origin and Ownership

Dimension origin asks who or what is causing the problem. This dimension is associated with guilt. It refers to the degree to which one blames oneself when one realizes that it is one's own fault, or the degree to which one's difficulties or failures are caused by others or circumstances.

Dimension Ownership questions whether individuals are willing to accept the consequences of difficult situations. Acknowledging the consequences of difficult situations reflects an attitude of responsibility for such

failures or mistakes. The greater the sadness of taking responsibility for the failures and difficulties you face, the greater the effort to overcome those obstacles.

3. Dimension reach

Dimension reach explains the extent to which this difficulty pervades a person's life, showing how the problem affects other activities, even if it is not related to the problem at hand.

4. Dimension endurance

The endurance dimension is intended that the higher the endurance, the better the individual's ability to face the various challenges that the individual faces. Perseverance here is the desire to change and move forward. In other words, take the initiative and be willing to take risks from changes that may affect him.

Paul G. Stoltz (2004) explained that there are factors that can affect the intelligence of Adversity Quotient, namely:

1. Talent

Talent is an individual state that through special training can acquire special skills, knowledge and abilities. Talent is a combination of skills, competencies, experience, and knowledge of what an individual knows and can do.

2. Desire

Desire depicts motivation, enthusiasm, passion, encouragement, ambition, and passion. A person cannot be great in any field if the person does not have the desire to be great.

3. Intelligence

Intelligence according to the meaning of language is the understanding, speed, and perfection of something. According to Gardner (Abdul & Mudzakir, 2001) there are seven forms of intelligence: Linguistic, kinesthetic, spatial, mathematical logic, musical, interpersonal, and intrapersonal. Person has all forms of intelligence to some extent. Some of which are more dominant. Dominant intelligence influences careers, and hobbies.

4. Healthy

Emotional and physical health also affects personal success. When a person is sick, the disease distracts him from the process of success. Healthy emotions and physique are very helpful in achieving success.

5. Personality characteristics

Personality characteristics are someone who is of good character, spirit, toughness and intelligence is an important character in achieving success and peaceful coexistence.

6. Genetics

Although genetic inheritance will not determine a person's fate, but this factor also affects the success of the individual. The results showed that genetic factors are one of the factors that underlie individual behavior.

7. Education

Education is one of the most important factors in acquiring and maintaining one's self-confidence. Education can shape intelligence, form healthy habits, and develop the resulting character, skills, desires, performance.

8. Belief

Belief is essential to a person's survival. According to Benson, prayer affects epinephrine and stress-inducing corticosteroid hormones, and then it will lower blood pressure and make heart rate and breathing more relaxed. This is a common trait of some successful people because it is an important factor in expectations, actions, morality, contributions are the way they treat others.

9. Performance

Performance is a part that is easily seen by others, so it is often evaluated. One of the successes of a person in overcoming problems and achieving life goals can be measured by performance.

All of the above factors are things that are needed to survive in difficult situations to achieve success. Stoltz explains the tree of success, namely:

1. Roots are Genetic, education and belief. These three elements play a very important role in supporting resilience in the face of severe trials and challenges. The stronger the roots, allowing the tree to grow taller.
2. Trunks are intelligence, healthy, and personality characteristics, so that a person becomes strong with the support of these three elements.

3. Branches are talent and desire. Both of them are very supportive of expanding the range, so that one can achieve bigger and more glorious things when given the ability to go ahead.
4. Leaf is performance. Leaves that are easy to see are a measure of success. The denser the leaves on a tree, the stronger a person's perception of the tree. A person will have a strong and healthy personality. According to Willhard Marriot (Sapury, 2009) stated A good tree does not grow easily, the stronger the wind, the stronger the tree. Like a human, the higher his degree, the more problems he faces.

C. Relation between Personality and Effort

Personality includes all conscious and subconscious thoughts, feelings, and actions. Personality guides people to adapt to their social and physical environment. The personality, as conveyed by Sigmund Freud, is described as a structure consisting of three aspects or systems: the id, the ego, and the superego. Each of them has its own features, properties, components, principle of work, dynamics and mechanisms.

Id is an aspect of human biology that has existed since birth. Examples of the Id element are instinct, impulse, and desire. This element works in the subconscious which drives the physiological needs of the human being such as hunger, thirst and desire. The ego is a system that can be realized and controlled by humans. This element acts as an intermediary between the Id and the Superego. This element is a balance between what the id wants to fulfill and what the superego demands to conform to social norms. The superego is a psychological aspect of the human being that describes the human disposition to submit and conform to the social norms, ethics and values of society.

Similar to the id element, the superego is an element that people don't realize. A person with a superego tends to always want to do good according to the norms, ethics and rules that exist in society, often perceived as a helpful element.

Effort is the desire, attention, and determination to achieve a goal through earnest effort embodied in the movement. According to Paul G. Stoltz, people with a good AQ do not give up easily when facing problems and try to find solutions to the problem. Human beings are instinctively born to make further progress towards future-oriented life goals. Life goals such as those relate to improving relationships at work, completing one stage of education, drawing closer to God, or contributing to others. Successful people have a strong desire to work hard, get ahead, achieve their goals, and realize their dreams.

From the explanation above, it shows that there is a positive relationship between personality and the Adversity Quotient (AQ). If a person has a good personality then that person is able to solve his life problems in a good way, and vice versa. If a person has a bad personality, that person will not be able to solve the problem or the person will avoid it.

D. Movie

A movie is a collection of moving pictures with sound that tells a story and is shown in a cinema. 20 Individual motion movies, the area of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry are all covered by the term "movie" or "film". By utilizing cameras to capture images from all across the world, or by producing visuals using animation techniques or special effects to create a movie. Hornby (2006)

In movie theory, the term "genre" refers to the primary way of categorizing movies. Setting, mood, and format are the three basic characteristics used to describe movie genres. The setting is the locale of the movie. The atmosphere of a movie is the emotional force that runs through it. It's also possible that the movie was shot using certain equipment or is presented in a specific format. The purpose of a movie is to educate, entertain, and inspire the audience in a global language. People can learn about history, science, and human behavior via a movie. Some movies combine fun and education to make learning more enjoyable. Movies will be highly successful if the instructor prepares them properly and imaginatively, and they are used effectively to assist the presentation of the teacher's explanation.

E. The synopsis of The Man who Knew Infinity

The man who knew infinity is movies by Matthew Brown. In 1914, Britain was colonizing India. Srinivasa Ramanujan fought hard to survive. He worked various jobs in order to support himself and his family. He loves math so much. Hopefully, he can do work related to the things he loves. The lack of education has hampered his hopes.

Arriving at Cambridge, Ramanujan was faced with many unexpected things. That is from racist acts to disparaging comments. Hardy, who is amazed at Ramanujan's work, still has doubts. One of them is Ramanujan's way of showing evidence for his findings. The method of writing is considered not sufficient to be published in the journal. Ramanujan's discovery was made in the form of a letter. The letters were sent to professors at various universities. One of the recipients of the letter was G.H. Hardy, a mathematician at Cambridge University. Intrigued, he invited Ramanujan to come to England and meet him to test his findings. Ramanujan was excited to hear the invitation

from Hardy. Feeling that there was an opportunity to realize his dream of working in mathematics, he did not want to waste it. He also decided to go to England and leave his wife. He promised to keep in touch by letter with his wife.

Meanwhile, Ramanujan also learned that he had tuberculosis and the letters he sent to his wife at home remained unanswered for months. Hardy continued to see greater potential in Ramanujan, with the support of important members of the faculty, Hardy was able to secure a scholarship for Ramanujan and he was successfully accepted into the Royal Society as well as a member of Trinity College. Ramanujan was finally reunited with his family in India despite his declining health due to poor living conditions and the extreme winter in England which eventually claimed his life.

F. Review related studies

This research use the related studies, the researcher will presents the previous study which deals to this research. The researcher finds some references related to present the research which used to be reference:

1. The first related study by Luluk Ainun Ulfa (2019) in **“HELEN KELLER EFFORTS AS A DISABLE PERSON TO GET SUCCES IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY THE STORY OF MY LIFE BY HELEN ADAMS KELLER”**. This research focuses on the autobiography The Story of My Life's excellent personality and efforts as a disabled person.
2. The second related study is **“PERSONALITY ANALYSIS OF JACOB BLACK’S CHARACTER ON STEPHANIE MEYER’S NOVEL “NEW MOON”** by Safnidar Siahaan from English Department Program of University of Riau Kepulauan. The main goal of

this research is to discover Jacob Black's characteristics and to explain how the theory analyzes Jacob Black's demands.

3. The third related study by Deny Mhardiana Rafsanjani (2015) in **“ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERIZATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE MOVIE THE NOTEBOOK”** This research focuses on the characteristics of the main character based on his personality; these are optimistic, idealistic, and romantic.