CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer presents topics related to this research; they are Literature, movie, categorize of movie genre, elements of movie such as: character, plot, theme, setting, dialogue, action, imitation, conflict; social conflict, and solution of conflict.

2.1 Literature

Literature is always related and it is identical with life. It can be idea and expression of mind that people feeling in the their life for instance, friendship, falling love. By reading a literature people can understands and get the knowledge about the expression of life because it is related with the real life. It can tell about someone experiences, feeling or expectation.

According to Klarer (2004), in most cases literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as “aesthetic” or “artistic” to distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings.

Based on the opinion above, the researcher can conclude that literature is a part of language and it is written form. Through literature people can express their experiences, feeling or ideas. Therefore, by learning literature the reader can get the information from the researcher experiences.
2.2 Kinds of Literatary Studies

According to Klarer (2004), the classification of literary works into different genres has been a major concern of literary. He also mentioned four genre literature, they are:

2.2.1 Fiction

It is one of the two branches of literature along with non-fiction. This particular branch of literature consists of stories, novels, and dramas based on made up and fabricated stories and characters. Fiction contains certain symbolic and thematic features known as literary merits. In other words, fiction narrates a story, which aims at something bigger than merely a story. In this attempt, it comments on something significant related to social, political or human related issues. Fiction may base on stories on actual historical events. Although fictitious characters are presented in a fictitious setting in stories and novels, yet they may have some resemblance with real life events and characters. There are several types of fiction which are short stories, novel and novella.

2.2.2 Poetry

Poetry is any kind of verbal or written language that is structured rhythmically and is meant to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. Poetry is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways. There are certain forms and patterns that poets follow in the composition process of their work. These different forms were birthed out of separate artistic and cultural movements. Most of these forms coincide with the previously mentioned
definition of poetry; and, the most popular of these forms are elegy, narrative, ode, ballad, sonnet, villanelle, sestina, free verse, and epic

2.2.3 Drama

Drama is a type of narrative, it is fictional, that is performed. Drama involves actors on stage in front of a live audience. Thus, as a narrative mode, there is the assumption that drama requires participation and collaboration between the actors and the audience. It is, of course, possible to read works of drama, yet the full expression of drama is in the context of performance.

2.2.4 Movie

Movie is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of film. Many of the dramatic forms in the twentieth century, for example, have evolved in interaction with movie, whose means of photographic depiction far surpass the means of realistic portrayal in the theater. Drama could therefore abandon its claim to realism and develop other, more stylized or abstract forms of presentation. Photography and movie have also had a major influence on the fine arts; novel, more abstract approaches to painting have been taken in response to these new media. The same can be said for postmodern fiction, which also derives some of its structural features from movie.

2.3 Category of movie genres

Genre is a categories or types of movie. Neale (2002) mentioned twelve movies genre, such as:
2.3.1 Action Movie

Action movie is a film genre in which the protagonist or protagonists end up in a series of challenges that typically include violence, extended fighting, physical feats, and frantic chases. Action films tend to feature a resourceful hero struggling against incredible odds, which include life-threatening situations, a villain, and/or a pursuit which generally concludes in victory for the hero.

2.3.2 Animation Movie

Animated movie is a collection of illustrations that are photographed frame-by-frame and then played in a quick succession. Since its inception, animation has had a creative and imaginative tendency. Being able to bring animals and objects to life, this genre has catered towards fairy tales and children’s stories. However, animation has long been a genre enjoyed by all ages. As of recent, there has even been an influx of animation geared towards adults. Animation is commonly thought of as a technique, thus it’s ability to span over many different genres.

2.3.3 Romance

Romance movie can be defined as a genre wherein the plot revolves around the love between two protagonists. This genre usually has a theme that explores an issue within love, including but not limited to: love at first sight, forbidden love, love triangles, and sacrificial love. The tone of Romance film can vary greatly. Whether the end is happy or tragic, Romance movie aims to evoke strong emotions in the audience.
2.3.4 A Mystery/Suspense Movie

A Mystery/Suspense movie centers on a person of authority, usually a detective, that is trying to solve a mysterious crime. The main protagonist uses clues, investigation, and logical reasoning. The biggest element in these movie is a sense of “whodunit” suspense, usually created through visual cues and unusual plot twists.

2.3.5 Supernatural Movie

Supernatural movie is a genre that centers around supernatural elements, such as ghosts, gods, goddesses, and miracles. Supernatural films deal with the unknown questions of life; therefore, they tend to incorporate religious elements into the plot. Since they emphasize the unknown, Supernatural movie are considered quite suspenseful. These movie often cross over into other genres, creating hybrids like Supernatural-Comedy and Supernatural-Drama.

2.3.6 Horror Movie

Horror movie is a genre that aims to create a sense of fear, panic, alarm, and dread for the audience. These movie are often unsettling and rely on scaring the audience through a portrayal of their worst fears and nightmares. Horror movie usually center on the arrival of an evil force, person, or event. Many Horror movie include mythical creatures such as ghosts, vampires, and zombies. Traditionally, Horror movie incorporate a large amount of violence and gore into the plot. Though it has its own style, Horror movie often overlaps into Fantasy, Thriller, and Science-Fiction genres.
2.3.7 Comedy Movie

Comedy is a genre of movie that uses humor as a driving force. The aim of a comedy movie is to illicit laughter from the audience through entertaining stories and characters. Although the comedy movie may take on some serious material, most have a happy ending. Comedy movie has the tendency to become a hybrid sub-genre because humor can be incorporated into many other genres. Comedies are more likely than other movie to fall back on the success and popularity of an individual star.

2.3.8 Western movie

Western movie is a genre that revolves around stories primarily set in the late 19th century in the American Old West. Most Westerns are set between the American Civil War (1865) and the early 1900s. Common themes within Western movie include: the conquest of the wild west, the cultural separation of the East and the West, the West’s resistance to modern change, the conflict between Cowboys and Indians, outlaws, and treasure/gold hunting. American Western movie usually revolves around a stoic hero and emphasizes the importance of honor and sacrifice.

2.3.9 Fantasy Movie

Fantasy movie is a genre that incorporates imaginative and fantastic themes. These themes usually involve magic, supernatural events, or fantasy worlds. Although it is its own distinct genre, these movie can overlap into the horror and science fiction genres. Unlike science fiction, a fantasy movie does not need to be rooted in fact. This element allows the audience to be transported into a
new and unique world. Often, these movie center on an ordinary hero in an extraordinary situation.

2.3.10 Thriller Movie

Thriller movie is a genre that revolves around anticipation and suspense. The aim for Thrillers is to keep the audience alert and on the edge of their seats. The protagonist in these movie is set against a problem – an escape, a mission, or a mystery. No matter what sub-genre a Thriller movie falls into, it will emphasize the danger that the protagonist faces. The tension with the main problem is built on throughout the film and leads to a highly stressful climax.

2.3.11 Musical Movie

A Musical interweaves vocal and dance performances into the narrative of the film. The songs of a film can either be used to further the story or simply enhance the experience of the audience. These films are often done on a grand scale and incorporate lavish costumes and sets. Traditional musicals center on a well-known star, famous for their dancing or singing skills. These films explore concepts such are love and success, allowing the audience to escape from reality.

2.3.12 Sports Movie

A Sport movie revolves around a sport setting, event, or an athlete. Often, these movie will center on a single sporting event that carries significant importance. Sports movie traditionally have a simple plot that builds up to the significant sporting event. This genre is known for incorporating movie techniques to build anticipation and intensity. Sport movie has a large range of
sub-genres, from comedies to dramas, and are more likely than other genres to be based true-life events.

2.4 Elements of Movie

2.4.1 Character

Anyone who appears in a work is called character (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006). All stories must have certain characteristics or elements. Without these elements, any piece of literature would cease to make sense or serve a purpose. For example, stories must have a plot, or events that take place. Another essential story element is the character. Character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work.

Based on the description above character is a person presented in dramatic or narrative work that has moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities that can be seen from his dialogues and action.

2.4.2 Conflict

Schmidt and Bogarad (2006) state, conflict is the tension between two forces, the exposition problem, an internal battle between two forces, psychic or external. All literature requires conflict to have a storyline. Most stories show a character arc from the beginning of the end, displaying development or transformation of the main character nature or opinions. The majority of this development and transformation occurs due to conflict. Conflict challenges a character’s convictions and brings out their strengths and/or weaknesses, much as it does in real life. Note that conflict is not necessarily “bad” and often it is not
obvious which side is right or wrong, just that it presents difficulties to the protagonist.

Moreover, according to Pia and Diaz (2006) Conflict may be a battle alternately challenge between People for contradicting needs, ideas, beliefs, values, alternately objectives. Conflict means the contrarily of liable positions. This meaning emphasises those resistance or contrarily during the heart of the conflict, and at first abandons open those accurate nature about these incompatibilities.

2.4.3 Types of Conflict

Conflict can be faced by person with another person or group. According to Ohara (2012) conflict has five types, there are:

a) Intrapersonal conflicts: these are conflicts which occur within an individual as a result of frustration they feel with themselves over their personal goals, targets, plans, or accomplishments, or as a result of competing values and questions of conscience.

b) Interpersonal conflicts: these are conflicts that take place between two individuals, which reoccur on a regular basis during their relationship. Examples include conflicts between couples in relationships, between superiors and subordinate in a work context, between students and teachers or professors, or between representatives of two or more cultural groups.

c) Intergroup conflicts: intergroup conflicts take place between various formal and non-formal groups. For example, intergroup conflicts
take place between the government and trade unions, between groups that form one class (for example, different elements within the working class), between departments within an organisation, or between cultural groups in a community.

d) **Intrasociety conflicts:** Intrasociety conflicts or social conflicts most often refer to conflicts of a larger scale that have a strong public resonance. For example, these include confrontations between the ruling political elite and the opposition, or between the government and NGOs on issues of social importance.

e) **International/global conflicts:** These include conflicts between nation states, global and regional competition over natural resources, conflicts in various international organisations over political issues, armed interventions involving significant loss of life, ethnic or religious conflicts, wars for self-determination and/or the creation of new nation states.

### 2.4.4 Kinds of Conflict

Conflict in literature refers to the different drives of the characters or forces involved. Conflict may be internal or external that is, it may occur within a character's mind or between a character and exterior forces or point of views.

According to Jones Jr (in Septyatni, 2016) there are three kinds of conflict that are as follows:

a) **Physical conflict** is a conflict between human being and nature and environment.
This conflict is also called external conflict. For example, the struggles of man passes the earthquake.

b) Social conflict is a conflict between person and another person or people or individuals. In other words, it is a conflict which is related to social condition with his/her friends, etc. Social conflict is also called as external conflict.

c) Psychological conflict is the social conflict between aspects of personality, such as man is struggling against himself, his guilty, his worry or simply trying to decide what he has to do. Unlike physical conflict and social conflict, psychological conflict is known as internal conflict.

2.4.5 Social Conflict

According to Wievorka (2010), social conflict is an event or the happening of individual or society affected by the environment. For there to be conflict, there must be a sphere of action, within which the relationship between opponents can take shape – in other words there must be at one and the same time unity of the sphere of action and autonomy of the actors. This sphere of action, this shared space, has the effect of ensuring that the issues at stake in the conflict are recognized by the actors who oppose one another, struggling to control the same resources, the same values or the same power.

2.4.6 Causes of Social Conflict

According to Navasta (in Novitasari, 2014) the causes of social conflict can be categorized into six, they are:
a) Society relationship

Conflict is caused by group, in on society, who does not believe to the other and regards the other as enemy. They would not communicate and understand each other. They do not tolerate to the others. Moreover, the conflict is about the diversity that appears in society.

b) Humans needs

Conflict is caused by basic humans needs (physcal, mental, social) that is not achieved. This part focus on satety, identity. Confession and participation of people their themselves.

c) Principle negotiation

Conflict is caused by the different of people’s point of view in facing a conflict. They do not separate their feeling with conflict that appear between them and their relatives or partner. Moreover, they cannot negotiate to find the way out.

d) Identity

Conflict is caused by someone’s identity that is threatened. He is remembered or her experience or her problem which is unfinished. Then, those create conflict of him.

e) Culture misunderstanding

Conflict is caused by the people’s way in communicating that is different and sometimes causing misunderstanding. It is also from the diversity and culture that people find in their areas.
f) Transformation conflict

Conflict is caused by unfair feeling faced by people in society because of economic, social, and culture problems which normally occur to people in one society. It is about people’s needs that is not fulfilled

2.4.7 Solutions of Social Conflict

According to Charles (1994) the solutions of social conflict can be categorized into five, they are:

a) Competing

The solution of social conflict when they are trying to overpower the opposition and promote their own concerns at the expense of those of others.

b) Accommodating

Allow other groups to satisfy their concerns at the expense of those of the accommodating person. They attempt to smooth over differences to maintain harmony. Such an approach is appropriate when maintaining a good working relationship outweighs all other considerations.

c) Avoiding

When a person does not want to address a conflict. The person may diplomatically side step the issue, postpone discussion of an issue or withdraw from a situation.

d) Collaborating
It is most effective when issues are critical a continuing, supportive relationship between peers is important and time is not pressing. This approach involves working with others to find a solution that fully satisfies the concerns of all.

e) Compromising

When the issues are very complex and moderately important, there are no simple solutions, and the parties have strong interests in different facets of the problem.

2.5 The Blind Side

The Blind Side is a 2009 American biographical sports drama movie. It was written and directed by John Lee Hancock, and based on the 2006 book The Blind Side: Evolution of a Game by Michael Lewis. Based on the true story of American, Michael Oher. Michael has no idea who his father is and his mother is a drug addict. Michael has had little formal education and few skills to help him learn. Leigh Anne soon takes charge however, as is her nature, ensuring that the young man has every opportunity to succeed. When he expresses an interest in football, she goes all out to help him, including giving the coach a few ideas on how best to use Michael's skills. They not only provide him with a loving home, but hire a tutor to help him improve his grades to the point where he would qualify for an NCAA Division I athletic scholarship. Michael Oher was the first-round pick of the Baltimore Ravens in the 2009 NFL draft. (wwws.warnerbros.co.uk)