CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the review of related literature which is related to the topic of the research.

2.1 Literature

Literature is any writing that expresses ideas, emotions, feelings, and behaviors in life. According to Ade (in Irfayanti, 2008), literature is permanent expression in words, written, or spoken, especially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns of forms. Literature expresses thought, feelings, ideas, or other special aspects of human experiences. Based on that theory above, literature and human being cannot be separated because literature is one of media for people to express the ideas, feelings, emotion, etc. it is also as one of the human expression to illustrates their experiences, problems, conflict, etc.

Podis (in Hamidah, 2011) stated that literature is an art form that generally means an imaginative writing form that the functional words are created. It often attempts to convey something important about life. It means that literature could be stimulated the reader’s imagination, feeling, and experience about the story by using the language and also can gives the lesson about the real life.

Based on those theories stated above, it can be said that literature is the creative work of the human mind that cares about life and uses language as the media. It is such a reflection of human life because we can express what happened in life through literary works.
2.2 Movie

Movie is a modern and popular art form created for business and entertainment purposes. Wibowo stated that movie is a tool to convey messages to audience through a media story. Movie is also a medium of artistic expression as a tool for artist and movie maker in order to express the idea of the story (2006:196). Most of movie is interesting and entertaining through a movie we can take and learn valuable lessons from the movie. Movies can also teach people about history, science, human behavior and any other subjects.

According to Effendi (1986:239), movie is defined as a result of cultural and artistic expression tools. Movie as a mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as photography, sound recordings, fine arts, theater, literature, architecture, and music art.

Thus, it can be concluded that the definition of movie is a social communication medium formed from the incorporation of two senses, sight and hearing, which has the core or theme of a story that many reveal the social reality that occurs around the environment where the movie itself grows.

2.3 The Genre of the Movie

Genre means type or variety this term is derived from French. This categorization takes place in the field of art-culture such as music, movie, and literature. Every movie has many genres however there is one of the main genres that became the identity of the movie. There are many genres of movie that have different characteristics.
According to Dirks (2017), there are several genre of the movie they are Action, Adventure, Comedy, Crime and Gangster, Drama, Epics/Historical, Horror, Musical, Science Fiction, War, and Westerns.

2.3.1 Action

Action films usually include high energy, big-budget physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battles, fights, escapes, destructive crises (floods, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc.), non-stop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing, and adventurous, often two-dimensional 'good-guy' heroes (or recently, heroines) battling 'bad guys' - all designed for pure audience escapism.

2.3.2 Adventure

Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films, and historical spectacles (similar to the epics film genre), searches or expeditions for lost continents, "jungle" and "desert" epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.

2.3.3 Comedies

Comedies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter (with one-liners, jokes, etc.) by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationships and characters. This section describes various forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slapstick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic comedies, black comedy (dark satirical comedy), and more.
2.3.4 Crime (gangster)

Crime films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bank robbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life. Criminal and gangster films are often categorized as film noir or detective-mystery films - because of underlying similarities between these cinematic forms. This category includes a description of various 'serial killer' films.

2.3.5 Dramas

Dramas are serious, plot-driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, settings, life situations, and stories involving intense character development and interaction. Usually, they are not focused on special-effects; comedy, or action. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many subsets.

2.3.6 Epics

Epics include costume dramas, historical dramas, war films, medieval romps, or 'period pictures' that often cover a large expanse of time set against a vast, panoramic backdrop. Eppics often share elements of the elaborate adventure films genre. Epics take a historical or imagined event, mythic, legendary, or heroic and add an extravagant setting and lavish costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle, dramatic scope, high production values, and a sweeping musical score.
1.3.7 Horror

Horror films are designed to frighten and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. Horror films feature a wide range of styles, from the earliest silent Nosferatu classic, to today's CGI monsters and deranged humans. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when earth is threatened by aliens.

1.3.8 Musical/dance

Musical/dance films are cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography. Major subgenres include the musical comedy or the concert film.

1.3.9 Sci-fi

Sci-fi films are often quasi-scientific, visionary and imaginative - complete with heroes, aliens, distant planets, impossible quests, improbable settings, fantastic places, great dark and shadowy villains, futuristic technology, unknown and unknowable forces, and extraordinary monsters (‘things or creatures from space’), either created by mad scientists or by nuclear havoc. They are sometimes an offshoot of fantasy films (or superhero films), or they share some similarities with action/adventure films.
1.3.10 War (and anti-war)

War films acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat fighting (against nations or humankind) on land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for the action of the film. War films are often paired with other genres, such as action, adventure, drama, romance, comedy, (black), suspense, and even epics and westerns, and they often take a denunciatory approach toward warfare.

1.3.11 Westerns

Westerns are the major defining genre of the American film industry - a eulogy to the early days of the expansive American frontier. They are one of the oldest, most enduring genres with very recognizable plots, elements, and characters. Over the times, westerns have been re-defined, re-invented and expanded, dismissed, re-discovered, and spoofed.

In this research, the researcher will analyze about drama movie entitled “Room”. “Room” is an independent drama movie directed by Lenny Abrahamson and it tells about a woman kidnapped and held in captivity as a sexual slave for seven years.

1.4 Elements of Movie

Movie has the same elements like what drama has such as characterization, character, theme, plot, setting, and conflict.
1.4.1 Character

Character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure, represented in a literary work. According to Kennedy (1983: 45), “Characters is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story”. There are the types of character, they include:

- **Protagonist** is the main character in the story.
- **Antagonist** is the character that opposes the protagonist.
- **Major character** is the important character, In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters.
- **Minor Character** almost always flat or two dimensional characters, they have only one or two striking qualities.
- **Flat character** is sometimes referred to as static character because they do not change till the end of the story.
- **Round Character** is a character that has a complex personality. He or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.

1.4.2 Theme

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as an important element in the formation of a literary work, because theme is the basis for an author to develop a story. Stanton (In Nurgiyantoro, 2009:70) stated that theme can be said as the main ideas. Based on the basic story and main idea, the author will develop the story. The important function of theme in literature is to become the final unifying element of the whole story.
1.4.3 Plot

Plot is the relationship between events that are due to effect, not only the chronological interwoven events (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:112). While, Stanton (In Nurgiayantororo, 2009: 113) also argues that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events in which there is a causal relationship. Plot can be defined as the sequence of the events in the story. There are the structures of the plot, they are as the follows:

- **Exposition** is the opening of the story the author introduces the characters, the setting and introduces other facts necessary to understanding the story.

- **Rising Action** is a series of events that builds from the conflict it begins with the inciting force and leads up to the climax.

- **Climax** is the main problem of the story that faced and solved by the main character. It is the high point of tension and most dramatic event of the story. It is usually indicates the outcome of the conflict either win or lose.

- **Falling Action** is the events after the climax and leads up to the end of the story.

- **Resolution** is the story concluded or the end of the story, in which the problems are resolved or not resolved.

1.4.4 Setting

Setting according to Abrams (1981:175) (In Nurgiayantororo, 2009:216) is the foundation that has a sense of place, the relationship of time, and the social
environment in which the events are told. Siswandarti (2009:44) also stated that the setting is the depiction of place, time, and situation or atmosphere of occurrence of an event. Based on the definition of the setting above it can be summed up that setting as a depiction of place, time and atmosphere in an event that is in the fiction story.

1.4.5 Conflict

Conflict is a problem, a dispute, a conflict that occurs in a movie. Conflict is experienced by the main character with the help of supporting character. Every movie or story has different conflict. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and relation (Wellek & Warren, 1998:285). Conflict can be categorized into two types, they are; internal conflict and external conflict. An internal conflict is a conflict comes from internally. This is better known as men versus himself. An external conflict is a conflict that happens and comes from outside factor and it can be seen physically. Like the conflict men versus men, men versus nature, and men versus society.

1.5 Struggle

Pei and Mario (in Chasanah, 2003) stated that struggle is a strong effort, or series of efforts, against any adverse agencies or conditions, as in order to maintain one’s exercise or to attain some end.

Struggle is a great effort to get something they need in life. Struggle is also can be stated as a physical fight between two people or groups of people,
especially when one of them is trying to escape, or to get something from the other.

1.5.1 The Effects of Struggle

Based on APA dictionary of psychology (in Dewi 2004:14) there are several negative and positive effects of struggles in a person’s life; they are stress, depression, and fear.

- **Stress**
  According to Baum (1990), Stress is often described as a feeling of being overwhelmed, worried or run-down. Stress can affect people of all ages, genders and circumstances and can lead to both physical and psychological health issues. By definition, stress is any uncomfortable "emotional experience accompanied by predictable biochemical, physiological and behavioral changes.

- **Depression**
  In psychology, a mood or emotional state that is marked by feelings of low self-worth or guilt and a reduced ability to enjoy life. A person who is depressed usually experiences several of the following symptoms: feelings of sadness, hopelessness, or pessimism; lowered self-esteem and heightened self-depreciation; a decrease or loss of ability to take pleasure in ordinary activities; reduced energy and vitality; slowness of thought or action; loss of appetite; and disturbed sleep or insomnia.
• Fear

According to the Merriam Webster online dictionary, the definition of fear is: An unpleasant, often strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger and accompanied by increased autonomic activity.

Besides, there are several positive effects of struggle, they are motivation and independence.

• Motivation

Motivation is not directly observable. “Motivation is an internal state that causes people to behave in particular way to accomplish particular goals and purposes. It is possible to outward manifestations of motivation but not motivation itself” (Denhardt et al., 2008 p.147)

• Independence

Independence is the ability to make decisions and live your life free from the control of influence of other people.

1.6 Kidnapping

Kidnapping is “the taking away or transportation of a person against the person’s will, usually to hold the person in false imprisonment, a confinement without legal authority” (Akwash: 2016).

Uzorma and Nwanegbo-Ben (2014-132) defined kidnapping as the “act of seizing and detaining or carrying away a person by unlawful force or by fraud, and often with a demand for ransom. It involves taking a person from their family forcefully without their consent with the motive of holding the person as a hostage and earning a profit from their family”.

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According to Mike (2017) there are major causes of kidnapping around the world and they are as follows:

- **Unemployment**
  The high unemployment rate in many countries has pushed citizens to make money through abduction. The unemployed youth turn to crime to make money. They believe that when they kidnap the rich, they will share in the richness of the rich by getting their own cut.

- **Poverty**
  Any person who lives below $1.25 a day is said to be poor. Poverty is a propelling force that pushes people toward crime. They find themselves into kidnapping because they are no longer happy with their own condition. Sometimes, they believe that one successful kidnapping will fetch them the money they will need to start a clean business.

- **Religion**
  Religion is another cause. Some people love their religion so much that even when that religion is teaching the wrong thing, they believe it is right. Many kidnappings in the world today have their root cause in religion. The head of one religion may want to overshadow the other and propel his men to kidnap his opponents.

- **Greed**
  Some want to own everything in the world. When men are not content with what they have, they may turn to crime to make more money. A wicked businessman can kidnap his business rival to take some money from him and become richer.
• Politics
   Some thugs who are sponsored by politicians arrange for the kidnapping of their opponents. Sometimes, they do this so that their opponents will make concessions or change their votes on the issues.

• Corruption
   A society where corruption is customary is likely to experience a high level of kidnapping. The truth is that when any government indulges in corruption by embezzling public funds, citizens will react by kidnapping these politicians in an attempt to regain the money that was stolen from them.

• Kidnapping often involves torture or rape
   Kidnappers sometimes choose to torture their victims so that they can force money out of their relatives or associates. Sometimes, they just torture for fun. One form of torture is rape.