CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes some theories related to the problem of this research. These theories are related to literature, movie, categorize of movie genre, elements of movie, understanding moral value, and type of moral value.

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 their life for instance, friendship, falling love. By reading a literature people can understand 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 Marcus and Sollor (2009), says that literary means not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form, 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 Kind of Literature Studies

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

1.2.1. Fiction

Based on Geir (2014), fiction is a kind of literature which tells a fictional or fictionalized story, event or narrative. In this style of film, believable narratives and characters help convince the audience that the unfolding fiction is real. Lighting and camera movement, among other cinematic elements, have become increasingly important in these films. Great detail goes into the screenplays of narratives, as these films rarely deviate from the predetermined behaviors and lines of the classical style of screenplay writing to maintain a sense of realism. Actors must deliver dialogue and action in a believable way, so as to persuade the audience that the film is real life.

1.2.2. Poetry

Poetry is an ancient art or technology; older than computer, older than print, older than writing indeed, though some may find this surprising much older than prose. I presume that the technology of poetry, using the human body as its medium, evolved for specific uses; to hold thing in memory, both within and beyond the individual life span; to achieve intensity and sensuous appeal; to express feelings and ideas rapidly and memorably; to share those feelings and ideas with companions, and also with the dead and with those to come after us. (Pinsky, 2000)
1.2.3. Movie

According to Oppold (2013), 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.

1.2.4. Drama

Drama is a genre of narrative fiction (or semi-fiction) intended to be more serious than humorous in tone, focusing on in-depth development of realistic characters who must deal with realistic emotional struggles. A drama is commonly considered the opposite of a comedy, but may also be considered separate from other works of some broad genre, such as a fantasy. 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. (Liliana Russo Rastelli, 2006)

1.3. Categorize of Movie Genre

According to Grant (2007), genres are various forms or types, categories, classifications or group of movies. In movie there are several genres, they are:
1.3.1. Drama

Drama Movie is serious presentations or stories with settings or life situations that portray realistic characters in conflict with either themselves, others, or forces of nature. A dramatic film shows us human beings at their best, their worst, and everything in-between. Each of the types of subject-matter themes have various kinds of dramatic plots. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre because they include a broad spectrum of films. Dramatic themes often include current issues, societal ills, and problems, concerns or injustices, such as racial prejudice, religious intolerance (such as anti-Semitism), drug addiction, poverty, political unrest, the corruption of power, alcoholism, class divisions, sexual inequality, mental illness, corrupt societal institutions, violence toward women or other explosive issues of the times.

1.3.2. 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.

1.3.3. Horror

Horror movie is a genre that aims to create a sense of fear, panic, alarm, and dread for the audience. This movie is 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 movies 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.
1.3.4. Thriller

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 movies 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 throughout the film and leads to a highly stressful climax.

1.3.5. Crime/Mystery

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 movies is a sense of “whodunit” suspense, usually created through visual cues and unusual plot twists.

1.3.6. Musical

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 as love and success, allowing the audience to escape from reality.

1.3.7. Animation

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 ability to span over many different genres.

1.3.8. Comedy

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.

1.3.9. Science-Fiction

Science-Fiction is a genre that uses speculative, fictional science based depictions of phenomena that are not fully accepted by mainstream science, such as extraterrestrial life forms, alien worlds, extrasensory perception and time travel, along with futuristic elements such as spacecraft, robots, cyborgs, interstellar travel or other technologies. Science fiction films have often been used to focus on political or social issues, and to explore philosophical issues like the human condition. In many cases, tropes derived from written science fiction may be used by filmmakers ignorant of or at best indifferent to the standards of scientific plausibility and plot logic to which written science fiction is traditionally held.

1.4. Elements of Movie

According to Jacobs (2013), elements of movie is various narrative formal elements (such as character, setting, plot, etc) to convey meaning to the viewer.
2.4.1. Character

According to Schmidt and Bogarad (2006), anyone who appears in a work is called character. 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. Plot

According to Marcus and Sollor, (2009), plot is the events that form a significant pattern of action with a beginning, a middle, and an end. Plot is also a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. They move from one place or event to another in order to form a pattern, usually with the purpose of overcoming a conflict. The plot is more formally called a narrative.

2.4.3. Setting

In drama, setting differs greatly from literature because of the imperative for performance (Schmidt and Bogarad, 2006). The setting refers to the time, the geographical locations, and the general environment and circumstances that prevail in a narrative. The setting helps to establish the mood of a story. These are types of setting:
1. Integral Setting

The setting is fully described in both time and place, usually found in historical fiction.

2. Backdrop Setting

The setting is vague and general, which helps to convey a universal, timeless tale.

This type of setting is often found in folktales and simply set the stage and the mood.

2.4.4. Value

According to Kotler and Armstrong (2012), values are related to the norms of a culture, but they are more general and abstract than norms. Norms are rules for behavior in specific situation, while values identify what should be judged as good or evil. Different cultures reflect different values. "over the last three decades, traditional-age college students have shown an increased interest in personal well-being and a decreased interest in the welfare of others." values seemed to have changed, affecting the beliefs, and attitude of college student. Values are the rules by which we make decisions about right and wrong, should and shouldn't, good and bad. They also tell us which are more or less important, which is useful when we have to trade off meeting one value over another.

Values are ideals that guide or qualify your personal conduct and interaction with others. They help you to distinguish what is right from what is wrong and inform you on how you can conduct your life in a meaningful way. Values are those things are really important to us. The ideas and beliefs we hold as special. Value means cost. Something has value because it is valuable. In commonly, people said that value ties on things and never tie out of things. In other side, people said that value is out of things (Juhaya, 1997)
2.5. Understanding Moral Value

According to Frost (2004), moral values are the standards by which we define right and wrong. They can come from the self, family, community, religion, government, or any other entity that influences the thoughts of the individual. Value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. For example, Honesty is example of moral values, this value has no meaning if it does not be applied with other values. Economic Value is relation of human and thing. Thing is needed because its usefulness. Economic Value relate with purpose value. Moral value is value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. Economic Value relate with purpose value. (Frost, 2004)

According to Chaplin (2006), Moral accordance with the rules governing the social laws or customs or behaviors.

2.6. Types of Moral Values

A moral value does not have the separate substance of values. It runs with the other values (Bertens, 1997: 147).

There are kinds of moral values, such as:

1. **Bravery**

Bravery is willing to things which are difficult (Hornby, 2010: 169). It is the ability to stand up for what is right in difficult situations. The bravery to take the decision is very useful to face the problems (Siagian, 2003: 112).

It is not doubtful in facing the danger because gives the strength to do the action which is considered right in front of the strong opponent (Neuschel, 2008: 82).
2. **Humbleness**

Humbleness means showing that we do not think if we are as important as other people (Hornby, 2010: 734).

3. **Honesty**

Honesty is the quality of being honest. It always tells the truth and does not hide the rightness (Hornby, 2010: 721).

4. **Steadfastness**

Steadfastness means that our attitudes and aims are not changed. (Hornby, 2010: 1460).

5. **Sympathetic to others**

Sympathetic is the feeling of being sorry for somebody. It shows that we understand and care about the problems of the other people. (Hornby, 2010: 1514).

6. **Cooperativeness**

Cooperativeness involves the fact of doing something together or working together toward a shared aim (Hornby, 2010: 323).

7. **Thankfulness**

Thankfulness is word or action that shows that we are grateful to somebody for something.

8. **Kind-hearted**

The kind-hearted is the quality of being kind (Hornby, 2010: 822).

9. **Trustworthiness**

Trustworthiness is that the action that we can rely on to be good, honest, sincere, etc (Hornby, 2010: 1602).

10. **Sincerity**

Sincerity shows the feeling, belief, or behavior that we really think or feel (Hornby, 2010: 1385).
11. Love and affection

Love is a strong feeling or deep affection for somebody or something, especially a member of family or friend (Hornby, 2010: 884). Affection is the emotional state of liking or loving somebody or something very much and caring about them (Hornby, 2010: 24).

2.7 Synopsis

In 1946, Andy Dufresne, a successful young banker who became a prisoner at Shawshank Prison because of killed his wife and her lover. In prison, Andy Dufresne approaches Red, another prisoner who can supply anything for a price, and asks him to obtain a rock hammer. One day, while tarring the roof of the prison, Andy overhears chief guard Byron Hadley complaining about having to pay tax on an inheritance and advises him on how to avoid paying the tax in return for some cold beer, thus earning himself a grudging respect from the guards. At Andy’s request, Red acquires a poster of Rita Hayworth, which Andy hangs on the wall of his cell. Andy is given work in the prison library with aging prisoner Brook Hatlen, where he dispenses financial advice and services to prison guards. After six years of writing requests, Andy is given $200 and a collection of old books and. By this time, Andy is teaching fellow prisoners who want to win their high school diplomas. In 1965 a new prisoner called Tommy tells of a man with whom he shared a cell who told him about how he killed a golf pro and his mistress. Realising that Tommy is talking about the murder for which he has been imprisoned, Andy goes to the warden, hoping to have his case re-opened. However, knowing that Andy’s freedom will spell the end of his lucrative laundering scheme, the warden has Hadley shoot Tommy under the pretence of a failed escape bid and has Andy put in solitary for two weeks. After he is released from solitary, Andy tells Red of a box he has buried under an old oak tree under which he once
made love to his then-girlfriend before proposing marriage and, without revealing its contents. One day, Andy asks Red for a rope, leading Red to suspect he is planning suicide. The warden asks Andy to get his suit dry-cleaned and polish his shoes. The next day, Andy is not in his cell and the warden discovers Andy’s shoes in his shoe box. The prison chief rushes to the empty cell and in a rage throws Andy’s rocks, one of which flies right through a poster of Raquel Welch (which has replaced the one of Rita Hayworth) to reveal a hole in the wall behind large enough for a man to crawl through. It transpires that during a thunderstorm the previous night, Andy crawled through the tunnel he had spent years digging to a sewer main, and then through raw sewage to a river where he cleaned himself and put on the warden’s clothes which he had tied around his waist in a waterproof bag. The next day he visits a number of banks and withdraws all the money he had secreted in various accounts for the warden before posting the warden’s account books to a local newspaper. Some time later, Red receives a blank postcard from Fort Hancock and takes it as a sign from Andy that he has made it to his dream destination in Mexico. In 1967, Red finally wins parole, and he follows Andy’s directions to the oak tree and finds the box Andy told him about. Inside he finds a large sum of money and instructions on how to find him.