CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this second chapter, the researcher presents and describes the review of related literature about some theories relevant to this research's problem. This chapter discusses literature, movies, morals, values, moral values, *The Little Prince* movie, the relationship between movies and education, and movies as learning media for education.

2.1 Literature

Literature is a medium of human expression and communication in words conveyed in written or spoken form. Sumampouw (2022) literature is an example of reality transformed into an art form that may be displayed or read. Literature is divided into two categories based on its characteristics: imaginative and informative. Imaginative literature is related to imagination or fictional things not based on true stories, such as novels, short stories, plays, and poetry. While informative literature is based on a fact and based on true stories such as history, autobiography, and biography. Some people study literature for various benefits, such as information or insight, but others make it a medium of entertainment and pleasure. There are many definitions of literary work taken from different literature experts.

According to Yulfani & Rohmah (2021), literature manifests a writer's ideas, viewpoints, and personal experiences, presented in either written or spoken form, employing imaginative language and various media. It means that literature results from the creativity of writers with multiple forms and forms by paying attention to the techniques and rules of writing.

There must be a balance between the essence of literary work and the realities of everyday life. Afandi (2018) says literature is a social institution that cannot be separated from society. The writer gets inspiration from human and even animal

stories that are poured into a medium to be taken as learning. Kosasih (2011, as cited in Khalidin, Nasir, and Mahmud 2022), "Literature is writing that contains the value of goodness written in beautiful language."

After all, from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that literature is a creative product from the writer based on real life or society, which is poured into a media in written or oral form so that readers or audiences can benefit from it.

2.2 Movie

A movie, sometimes called film, is a visual communication that uses moving images and sound to convey tales or instruct (help people learn) (Syahputri, D., & Hanifah, 2020). According to Hornby (2005), a film is a series of visuals recorded with a sound that conveys a story and is displayed on a television or in a cinema or theater. The film is a branch of literature that is more complex than novels and poetry, which are only written. Movies have two main forming elements that are interconnected with each other, namely narrative and visual or cinematic. The narrative element relates to the theme and story aspects of the movie. The cinematic element is associated with the storyline of the movie and the technical aspects of producing a movie.

The movie is the most famous audio-visual media and is widely loved by most people worldwide. According to Fitri, Tahrun, & Mulyadi (2023), there are various reasons why movies have become a trendy literary product, including the fact that they have moral worth, are created in many categories, engage with many vivid animation and special effects, are simple and inexpensive to obtain, and frequently incorporate linguistic and cultural content. In addition, movies are favored by many people because they are not only a medium of entertainment but also a source of various kinds of information. Learning can also be obtained through movies. Films may be used for amusement, criticism, propaganda, political and advertising tactics, and education (Yulfani & Rohmah, 2021).

Over time, technological developments have significantly impacted film production, which is growing rapidly, one of which is in the aspect of the genre. People can enjoy various genres of films according to their preferences or desires. The following are movie genres and their descriptions that exist in the world:

a) Drama

The drama genre focuses on telling stories about everyday life that highlight the relationships between people so that the audience will be connected to the movie's plot. According to Master Class (2022), dramas portray severe or real-life events with emotionally charged characters in a well-established plot structure. In this genre, there are many life values or moral messages that the audience can take.

b) Comedy

Comedy is the most sought-after movie genre when you want to relieve stress or workload. This film genre offers humor or funny actions to entertain the audience. Movies in the comedy genre are usually light-hearted, and the story plot is simple enough.

c) Horror

This movie genre will create tension and fear for the audience. This movie genre has several concepts: monsters, ghosts, mystical things, and superstitions. The experience and scary sensation will be supported by other elements of the movie, such as lighting effects, introductory music, place settings, etc.

d) Animation

Various groups and ages can enjoy this movie genre, ranging from small children to adults. This genre features stories that tend to be fictitious and related to everyday life or even animal life. The technique of making this movie can be made in various ways, such as hand drawing or computer animation.

e) Action

Movies in this genre present action or fighting between the players. This movie genre is one of the most popular genres besides animation because of the adrenaline rush of the audience. Viewers will find various fight scenes with physical or weapons.

f) Fantasy

Fantasy is a movie genre resulting from the imagination of the creators. The characters or storylines displayed cannot be found in real life. The fantasy genre combines magic and supernatural elements in the storyline.

2.3 Elements of the movie

Every movie has key components called intrinsic elements. This element has an important role and should not be missed, namely, to form the story itself directly. Intrinsic elements in movies are the same as those in novels, which include themes, characters, place and time settings, plot, and point of view.

a) Theme

The theme is an essential element that becomes central and dominant in a movie. The theme becomes the main idea or key in making a movie as a determinant related to the background and overall core of the movie. This element is visible in a film but must be analyzed first by watching the movie from beginning to end instead of being revealed directly. Susanto (2019) theme was from the entire story of this film and could not be found in the characters' dialogues, performances, or attitudes.

b) Character

Characters are figures that play a role in the movie to strengthen the storyline and make the story more interesting. Characters in the movie are also helpful in carrying the message contained in the movie so that it can be conveyed to the

audience. The message is usually seen from the action or dialog between characters. Characters are essential parts of a movie, and characters in the film are not only humans but can also be animals, plants, objects, or things.

Gultom (2022) states that characters are divided into two, namely, protagonist and antagonist characters. Antagonist characters are characters who represent and show evil traits in their characters. These characters act as opponents in the story and conflict with good characters. Wrong, bad, and vile actions are performed by evil characters that often make the audience hate them. However, with an antagonist character, a movie will be more exciting and not boring. Meanwhile, the protagonist is a lovely character who always solves a story's conflict and confronts the antagonist (Indriani, 2019). The audience likes characters with this character because they have good and positive traits, so they often become the main characters in the movie.

c) Setting of time and place

The setting in movie builds and strengthens the situation for the plot of a story. This element gives a dramatic impression in a film so the audience can be drawn into the story. The setting can also be a differentiator between scenes in the movie, making it easier for the audience to digest the existing plot.

The setting is divided into two main elements: place setting and time setting. The place setting is a specific place or location where an event occurs, such as a city, country, hospital, playground, or vehicle, such as on a ship, in a car, etc. Then, the time setting relates to the time when the event occurs. Then, the time setting relates to the time of the event, for example, hours, years, seasons, past, future, etc. This element can be general but also definite and descriptive, depending on the story's plot.
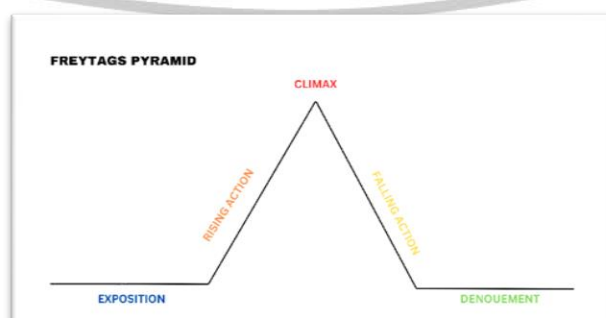
d) Plot

The sequence of events or actions that make up a story is called the plot. According to Arsana (2023), plot refers to a writer arranging events to promote a central concept, signifying the sequence of events within a drama or short story. The plot in a movie must be made or arranged clearly, logically, and sequentially from the beginning, middle, and end to avoid confusing the audience. Plot holes can reduce the beauty of a movie, which needs to be avoided.

The plot is divided into three types, namely forward flow, backward flow, and mixed flow. A forward plot is a sequential plot from the beginning to the end of the story that begins with introducing characters or events, then continues with the conflict and ends with the resolution. Then, there is the backward plot, which opens with how the event ends. Backward flow is usually used to see a flashback story of a character or event that occurred in the past. Meanwhile, mixed flow is a combination of forward and backward flow. This flow is sometimes complicated because it is delivered sequentially but also inserts stories in the past and present. A movie with a time traveller theme is one example that uses mixed flow.

Short stories, movies, novels, and other literary works have an exciting storyline. Most stories must have and follow a simple story pattern called Freytag's pyramid. Gustav Freytag, a German literary critic, introduced this theory in 1863. Based on Abrams (2008: 267), a story's basic pattern is a pyramid with five acts or a typical structure consisting of rising action, climax, and falling action. If divided and analyzed more fully, the theory concept consists of five stages of the storyline, namely exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Figure 2. 1 Freytag's Pyramid

1. Exposition

   Exposition is the first or opening stage in a story. The basics, such as characters, setting, time, and atmosphere, will be introduced at the story's beginning. This introduction makes it easier for the audience and readers to understand the story's content.

2. Rising Action

   The second stage is the stage of the emergence of a conflict in the story. Readers will be presented with a problem between characters or internal conflicts with themselves. The conflict in a story will attract the attention of readers or viewers to follow it from beginning to end. At this stage, the writer will introduce readers to the initial conflict in the characters, leading to a more tense or complicated conflict.

3. Climax

   The climax follows the third stage. Climax is the stage when the conflict is in a peak position. At this stage, the characters will have trouble or tension in dealing with a problem. Climax is the key to captivating readers or viewers, which usually gets them carried away and curious about the continuation of a story. The climax in a story is short, concise, and action-packed because this part is the most awaited by many people.

4. Falling Action

   In this stage, the problems that have been tense before have decreased. The conflict that occurs will find an exit point and a way out. The characters will show the way to overcome the problem or resolve the conflict that has been faced. The audience or readers will often be amazed by the actions taken in expected or unexpected ways. The events that occur will also lead

to the end of the story, such as the answer to why the conflict occurred and the problem that has been resolved.

5. Denouement

The last stage is the resolution or the final part of a story. At this stage is the final resolution of the entire story. At the end of the story, the characters have resolved the conflict or problem that occurred properly. In a resolution, the writer will slip a moral message that can be expected to be learned by the audience and readers. The message can be delivered implicitly or explicitly. Not only that, but the writer can also make the ending of a story happy, raise questions for the audience, and make it sad, even frustrating, or confusing.

e) Point of view

Point of view or P.O.V. is the writer's position in conveying the story through the characters. Based on Arsana (2023), point of view is frequently used to utilize tools, strategies, and tactics in conveying the concepts of a story. Point of view is divided into two: first-person point of view and third-person point of view. The first-person point of view acts as if the main character in the story, which makes the audience feel like they are playing a role or being in the story. Meanwhile, the third-person point of view is omniscient, knowing everything in the story. When using the third-person point of view, the writer only tells someone else's story, not as if he is the actor in the movie.

2.4 Moral

Moral is a standard of behavior that applies to regulate the life of a society so that it can live cooperatively in groups. Moral refers to guidelines that most people follow and obey, which contain what societies sanction is acceptable and correct. Morals teach whether it is a good or bad thing that will provide peace and prevent someone from doing forbidden things if applied in everyday life.

Individuals or groups that are indifferent and do not follow the morals that apply in society or even commit crimes are considered immoral. The following are the moral definitions of several experts.

In their study, Narváez & Lapsley (2009) stated that morality is a behavior or attitude considered good or bad by the individual. Then, based on Ouska and Whellan (1997), morality is the principle of good and evil, which exists in individuals and is inherent in humans. Every individual must also own morals because they are essential. Moreover, morality is also a fundamental trait that society must teach and uphold. Moral teaching can be done flexibly and start as early as possible.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that morality is a standard of behavior that contains related principles or guidelines about what is right or wrong in society. Moral is also one of the crucial things that every individual or group has because it contains good things.

2.5 Values

Value is seen as positive in society; therefore, it is desired by many people based on showing their quality in the world. According to Munawaroh (2016), value is a belief that something is meaningful and desirable. Value is a quality or appreciation of something that can be the basis for determining a person's behavior. Values provide guidelines or goals in life to pursue or seek what is in life. Values also have a significant influence in shaping us and what we want in the future. So, determining the values that are embedded in us is very important. Having values will help us determine which things are wrong and right, essential or not.

There are some definitions of values from the expert, namely Erlidawati & Rahmah S (2022) a value is both a guide to behavior and a criterion for judging and selecting people's character. Values can shape a person's character, whether he has good or bad traits. Human behavior is guided by values linked to beliefs and attitudes (Rennie, 2007). Then, based on Ace et al. (2022), A person's value comes

not from birth but from his or her environment and education. Individuals need a process to find and understand existing values. Values usually come from the surrounding environment and are passed down from previous generations and parents. Everyone always must teach or set an example of good values; the earlier it is taught, the easier it is to absorb and apply so that it becomes a habit that will later form someone with a good character.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will conclude if value is something that is considered good or evil, which can be a guide that can help someone determine what is good or bad. Values can shape a person's character, and everyone's role is to teach or provide examples of good values.

2.6 Moral Values

Moral value is a combination of two words, namely moral and value. Moral is a standard of behavior in society to live cooperatively in a group. Meanwhile, values are beliefs or principles that guide individuals to determine good and bad things. Moral values are the behaviors, targets, and habits approved by the society in which we live. Moral values shape people's views of morality and moral consciousness in the community. According to Sanjoy (2013), moral values are humans' essential objectives or principles to discern good and bad actions.

Literature also contains moral values, one of which is through film. Moral values are messages implicitly tucked into a scene so the audience can draw conclusions and use them as learning material. Moral value is an essential aspect of the film because it is seen as a theme or overall message from a story that can be implemented in life. The moral values shown in the film are related to good things and bad things. The bad things that exist are not to be imitated but as a preventive measure to avoid these things. Based on Fitri. A, Tahrun, Mulyadi (2023) Moral values in literary works typically convey the writer's perspective on life because of conflicts that develop in the community and the writer's place of living, as well as his private experiences.

According to Afandi (2018), every person's actions, behavior, responsibility, good conduct, and ethics represent their beliefs and moral values. Moral values are essential in one's life, especially when socializing in the community. Without morals within oneself, one will have difficulties interacting and socializing with others. Humans use morals to socialize; socialization will not be achieved without morals (Education Lecturer, 2021). They help a person to reason and distinguish between right and wrong things. According to Fitri. A, Tahrun, Mulyadi (2023) Moral values function to control, lead, and decide a person's standard of behavior.

In short, moral value is an important aspect that must exist within an individual or group through actions, beliefs, or attitudes adopted by society. Moral values provide benefits, especially when interacting with others; individuals will find it difficult to blend in with others without morals. Moral value is also obtained flexibly, one of which is by watching movies because the writer always inserts moral messages.

2.7 Types of Moral Value

There are several types of moral values, according to Buzan (2003, P.23), as cited by Syamaun, Arifin et al. 1 (2019):

1. Bravery

    Bravery is an action in doing or facing something without fear. It is the ability to stand up for what is right in a difficult situation. Bravery is the willingness to confront danger, suffering, or hardship without fear and with courage. (Purnomo, 2013)

2. Humbleness

    Humbleness is the attitude of not looking down on others and not having pride. This attitude includes not considering oneself better than others. When someone has a humble attitude, they accept and are open to

suggestions and criticisms given by others. According to Boss (2015), humility indicates a willingness to learn and grow, which everyone should strive towards.

3.   Honesty

Honesty is the conformity of what is said and what is done. Honesty is one of the most essential traits that everyone should have. He never covers up or hides the truth, even in difficult situations. According to Nasir et al. (2019), honesty is congruent with existing facts and has nothing to conceal. One of the benefits of being honest is that others always trust him, so he will always be relied upon in every situation.

4.   Steadfastness

According to Hornby (2010:1460), steadfastness means our attitudes and purposes are unchanged. Someone with a steadfast nature is not easily swayed or confused in making decisions because he has strong principles.

5.   Love and affection

Based on Nasir et. All (2019) "Love is a deep feeling felt by individuals, and it has a meaning." Love is expressed to someone in the form of attention and action. Meanwhile, Affection is the emotional state of greatly liking or loving someone or something and caring about them (Hornby, 2010: 24). Love and affection will grow slowly when a person has a close relationship with others.

6.   Sympathetic to others

Sympathetic to others is a feeling that arises in an individual for a situation or event that occurs to another person. According to Evans (2023), sympathy is a feeling of understanding or pity toward another individual

suffering from the same circumstances. Sympathy will lead to wanting to help because it feels what others feel.

7.   Cooperativeness

Cooperativeness is an effort to help each other to achieve a common goal. In this case, a person will be willing to put aside their own needs or desires to help others to achieve a greater good.

8.   Thankfulness

Thankfulness is a feeling or action when appreciating something obtained from God or fellow humans. According to Hornby (2010:154), thankfulness is a term or action that expresses gratitude to someone for something.

9.   Trustworthiness

According to Hornby (2010:62), trustworthiness is defined as an activity we can trust to be decent, honest, sincere, and so on. Becoming a trustworthy person requires a process and commitment. We must build responsible, honest traits and habits in our daily lives. Trust comes at a high price, so having this trait is essential.

10.   Sincerity

Sincerity refers to actions taken after doing something with genuine intent without expecting any return (Syamaun et al., 2019). This action is done wholeheartedly to help without any pretense or ulterior motives genuinely. A genuine person can be trusted and appreciated, providing optimism and authenticity to the environment around them (Waqar, 2023).

11.   Kind-hearted

Salzberg (2011) states, "Kindness is a form of caring for something, rather than categorizing it." Kind-hearted is a feeling of sympathy and is shown with action. A kind-hearted person has an empathy that always helps others. Many things can be done as an action of kindness, such as smiling, greeting someone kindly, being a good listener, etc. However, we should have boundaries in helping others that are adjusted to our abilities.

2.8 Synopsis of "The Little Prince" movie

The Little Prince movie is an animated fantasy film directed by Mark Osborne. The movie was released in 2015 as a direct adaptation of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's iconic masterpiece children's novel. This novel has many fans, as evidenced by the sales of 145 million copies worldwide that have been translated into 250 languages. *The Little Prince* has unique and distinctive visuals that use stop-motion animation. These animated films combine Pixar's proprietary technology with stop-motion animation, Shaun the Sheep, but the effect uses paper (Saputra, 2015). This fantasy movie also involves many actors and actresses to play the characters, such as Jeff Bridges (The Pilot), Rachel McAdams (The Mother), Riley Osborne (The Little Prince), Mackenzie Foy (The Little Girl), etc.

This story tells of the adventures of a pilot (Jeff Bridges) and a little prince (Riley Osborne) inhabiting the planet Asteroid B612, which is filled with wild Baobab tree shoots. Starting from a little girl (Mackenzie Foy) with a strict and ambitious mother (Rachel McAdams). The mother educates this little girl very firmly and hard and has even prepared the child's life plan until adulthood in detail on a large board. The plan contains daily activities, including studying to get into an elite school, Welth Academy. Every day, the little girl must go through the monotonous habits that her mother has arranged based on the schedule on the board. Until one day, the mother and daughter are distracted by the presence of their eccentric neighbor, an old grandfather who is a former pilot. The old grandfather

tries to familiarize himself with the neighbor, but the mother ignores him and asks the child to return to focus on his activities as before. At some point, the child began to get bored with her monotonous activities without any fun, and the child began to be interested in her neighbor, who had a free and different life from her. The little girl started visiting her grandfather's house, which was very pleasant and warm. The old grandfather also welcomes the little girl and tells her the secret that he is a pilot who once met a little prince on a planet. The little girl's magical, imaginative, and emotional journey begins from here. The pilot introduces the little girl to an extraordinary life where nothing is impossible - a world of little princes that makes her rediscover her childhood.

The little girl was always captivated by the stories shared by the pilot. During his busy schedule, the little girl would often look for opportunities to hear stories from the grandfather about his encounters with the little prince. The first narrative tells the story of the pilot who had an accident in a desert; for days, the pilot was stranded in the desert and tried to repair his plane to return to the air. One day, the little prince suddenly approached the pilot and asked him to draw a sheep. The grandfather then drew two sheep for the prince, who wanted one that could live forever. In the end, the grandfather drew a box with three holes and said that the sheep would live forever in it. The little prince was delighted with the drawing. This meeting was the beginning of their friendship. After becoming friends, the little prince began to tell stories about himself living on the planet Asteroid B612, which is full of Baobab tree shoots that always grow wild, the little prince's friendship with a fox, the prince's sacrifice to find and care for his favorite rose which became the only loyal friend of the little prince.

However, the closer the prince got to his beloved rose, the little prince felt that the rose was starting to become selfish. Finally, disappointed, the prince left the rose and his home for a life of adventure exploring asteroids.

In various asteroids, the little prince met different types of people with various traits living in each place, such as the character of the king who has no

control over anything, the arrogant man who loves to be praised, and the businessman who is maniacal about money. After traveling to various places, the little prince landed on planet Earth. On earth, the little prince met and befriended a fox he had tamed. Time passed; the fox then left the little prince. Before leaving, the fox told the prince to always listen to his heart. In the real world, the grandfather also gives the little girl a stuffed fox that will one day become her traveling companion.

At the end of the story, the pilot explains that the story ends sadly because the little prince misses the roses where he came from. Therefore, the prince allowed himself to be bitten by a snake to return to his place of origin and live with his rose. The little girl was disappointed with the ending, which caused her friendship with the pilot to deteriorate.

At the end of the summer, the pilot fell ill and was hospitalized. The little girl is determined to make things right and starts looking for the sequel to the little prince's story. Using the grandfather's airplane and accompanied by a stuffed fox given by the grandfather, the girl begins her adventure. On the way to space, the little girl realizes that all the Stars have mysteriously disappeared. They landed on a planet filled with workaholics and led by an evil man named "Businessman." The businessman is the culprit who has captured all the stars to be used as fuel to keep his world running.

Finally, the little girl managed to find the little prince. However, the little prince she met looked different. The young man looked shabby and pathetic, no longer a child full of imagination and dreams. The man is named "Mr. Prince, " one of the janitors who does not remember anything about his past. Mr. Prince feels strange about the little girl and takes her to an academy to get lessons from the teacher. However, Mr.Prince began to realize after seeing a picture sheet about a box where a little girl carried an immortal sheep. Mr. Prince also tried to save the little girl from being brainwashed to submit to the system at the academy and even released all the stars so they could decorate the sky.

The little girl who had been rescued also escorted Mr. Prince back to his place of origin. After that, he returned to planet Earth because he had successfully met the little prince and reunited the prince with his rose even though he was dead. At the end of the movie, it is shown that the little girl's relationship with her grandfather has improved, and the attitude of the little girl's mother, who is not as rigid and disciplined as before, has changed.

2.9 The Relationship between Moral Values and Education

Education is a basic need of every individual, and every citizen has the right to receive education equally. As time goes by and technology develops, students and teachers are increasingly facilitated to access education. Various media are offered to make learning easy, comfortable, and fun. One of these media is movies. The film is one of the branches of literary works in the form of audio-visual works that have an essential role in conveying information or messages to the audience. The world of education cannot be separated from movies as a learning medium often used in class. According to Purba et al. (2022), the film serves the purpose of educating, entertaining, informing, and fostering the growth of other creative industries.

The film is popular because it can reach various groups, from small children to adults. Through movies, students and teachers will have new experiences that they have never had before. This is because movies have different imaginations, stories, and meanings, making learning more enjoyable. Movies also have exciting visuals that will be one of the keys to effective learning. According to Kuswandi (2014, as cited in Kristanti & Maisarah 2023), movies also have a positive impact on the audience through moral messages contained in the film. As a form of literary work, the movie imparts a wealth of information to its viewers. It serves as an educational tool, using its characters to convey important messages, particularly moral values (Fitri et al., 2023).

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that movies can be used as learning media because of their various benefits. Nevertheless, the role of parents and teachers is vital in viewing children according to their age.