

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain about value, moral, description of moral value, types of moral value, movie, movie and its element, and Me Before You movie.

2.1 Value

Value is something precious, having high quality, showing qualities, and being beneficial to humans. According to Kelum A. A. Gamage (2021), Values are the fundamental beliefs, behaviours and attitudes that have been approved and accepted as what is good by society for a long time. In the most general sense, they are considered as the virtues that a person holds in his or her life.

There are some definitions of values from the expert, namely, Kelan (2010), value is characteristic or quality inherent in an object, something contains value, meaning there is a characteristic or quality inherent in something. For example, flowers are beautiful, action are moral. Beautiful, moral is the nature or quality inherent in flowers and actions. Then, based on Hermianto and Winarno (2012) values is something that is applied (*das solen*) by humans. Value is something good that is created. Values encourage people to take action so that their hopes are realized in their lives. Values are expected by humans so that they encourage humans to act. For example, students are expected to be intelligent. So, students do various activities to be smart. Human activities are basically driven by values.

Based on expert opinions, it can be concluded that values are abstract entities with units, worth, and degrees of significance. They serve as references and convictions in determining attitudes and choices. Value is not limited to material possessions alone, but ideas and concepts can also be regarded as values.

2.2 Moral

Morality is a set of principles or standards of behaviour that determine what is considered right or wrong in a society or in an individual's view. According to Ouska and Whellan (Kurnia, 2015), morality is the inherent principle of good and bad within an individual. Although morality resides within the individual, it is part of a system that takes the form of rules.

According to Wantah (2005), morality is something that must be done or has no connection to the ability to determine who is right and what is good or bad behaviour. Morality is something that must be done" implies that morality is often perceived as a set of rules or principles that prescribe certain behaviours as right or wrong. In this sense, morality guides our actions by telling us what we ought to do or refrain from doing based on societal norms, ethical principles, religious beliefs, or personal values. For example, many moral codes advocate for honesty, kindness, fairness, and respect for others.

The conclusion is that morality is a set of principles or standards of behaviour that determine what is considered right or wrong within a society or from an individual's perspective. This includes inherent principles of good and bad within individuals but is also part of a system of rules. Morality guides actions by determining what should be done or avoided based on social norms, ethical principles,

religious beliefs, or personal values. For example, honesty, kindness, fairness, and respect for others are values commonly advocated by morality.

2.3 Moral Value

The moral value is essentially a value that can motivate humans to do something good, so this moral value tends to regulate and drive individual actions in daily life, thus creating a good order of life.

According to George and Uyanga (2014), Moral values are taught to be imbibed by members of the society to enhance character development and promote good moral upbringing and moral health in individuals.

According to Kusmiyati (2014), Moral values are beliefs and values people that conform to normal standards of what is right and wrong and deal with people habits of conduct. The standard of the moral values is difference between one society and other society. The difference standards of morals and ethics is on the basic of determining or standards measure right and wrong that used. be based on customs or agreement that dealing with society.

2.4 Types of Moral Value

Moral values encompass a spectrum of principles guiding behaviour, including personal beliefs, cultural norms, and universal ethics. These diverse types reflect the intricate tapestry of human values shaping individual and societal conduct.

According to Lickona in Afdlila (2015) the main moral values are respect and responsibility, but there are other specific values i.e., justice tolerance, wisdom self-discipline, help each other, altruism, cooperation, courage, and democratic. There are three good characters of moral values education in human life (Lickona, 1992).

There are several types of moral value in general, include:

Several common types of moral values include:

1. Personal values:

Such as integrity, loyalty, and empathy that guide individual behaviour.

2. Cultural values:

Encompassing accepted norms within a society or specific cultural group, such as respect and solidarity.

3. Universal values:

Such as honesty, fairness, and compassion, which are considered to apply broadly across various cultures and religions.

4. Ethical values:

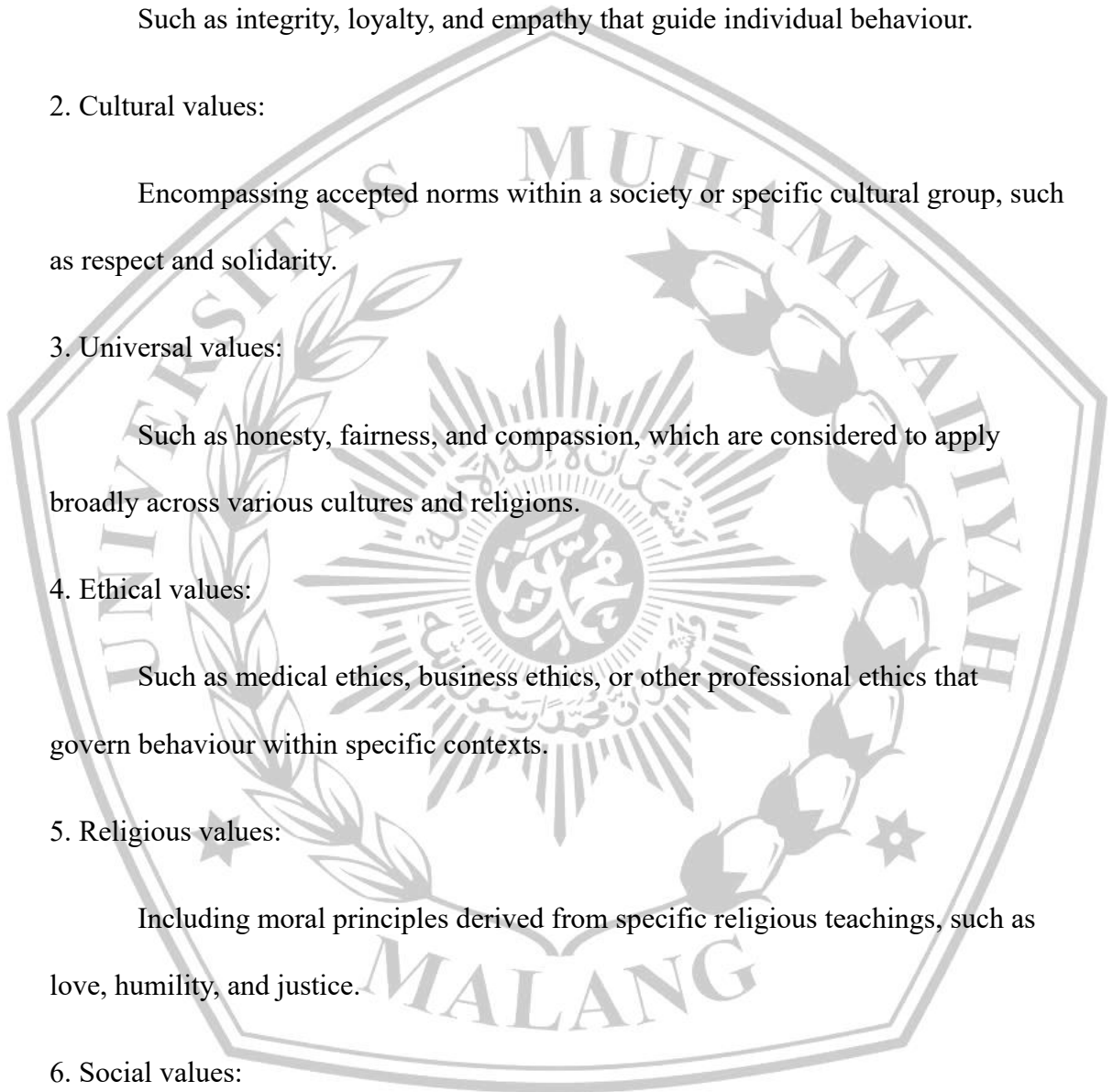
Such as medical ethics, business ethics, or other professional ethics that govern behaviour within specific contexts.

5. Religious values:

Including moral principles derived from specific religious teachings, such as love, humility, and justice.

6. Social values:

Such as equality, human rights, and collective well-being, which shape norms and expectations in communal living.



The conclusion of moral values serve as guiding principles that shape human behaviour, drawing from personal beliefs, cultural norms, and universal ethics. As highlighted by Lickona, respect and responsibility stand as fundamental moral values, accompanied by additional virtues like justice, tolerance, wisdom, self-discipline, altruism, cooperation, courage, and democratic ideals. These moral values are integral to moral values education, as emphasized by Lickona, contributing to the development of good character in individuals. Moreover, moral values encompass various types, including personal, cultural, universal, ethical, religious, and social values, each playing a crucial role in shaping individual and societal conduct.

2.5 Movie

Movie also known as a film or motion picture, is a form of visual storytelling conveyed through moving images and sound. It typically involves a sequence of scenes that tell a narrative, convey emotions, explore themes, or provide entertainment. According to Champbell and Shafto (2015), movie has the power to transport your mind from the narrow, impersonal bore of an magnetic resonance imaging (IMR), magnet sound, and language. movie it is made up of a plot and characters serve as the actors who act out a story

According to Melinda Hestiana and Anita (2022), movie is one of the audio-visual media that can be easily found in everyday life. Movies contain wisdom and exciting visuals suitable for language learning. Watching movies has become a habit or hobby for everyone. Language teachers can use this by presenting authentic learning materials. In films, actors and actresses deliver dialogue and follow a storyline with a beginning, conflicts, resolutions, and conclusions. Viewers can pick

up new vocabulary as characters learn and develop throughout the plot. Watching movies serves as more than just entertainment; it offers an engaging way to learn English, making the process less mundane. By enjoying movies, individuals can both have fun and enrich their English vocabulary, fostering continuous learning and enjoyment.

2.6 Elements of Movie

According to Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan (2016), identifying the elements in a film as plot, theme, setting, characterization, point of view, and moral value. They emphasize the importance of these elements in constructing a strong and meaningful cinematic work.

According to Rabiger (2008), a good movie is the one that can effectively lead us to experience new conditions and to expand in our hearts and minds. He also contended that movies usually project us into a mind characters predicament. This is due to chief onlookers' desire to experience the worlds of other. A movie consists of several elements that are story, theme, plot, and setting.

The elements of a film are diverse and play a crucial role in shaping the cinematic experience. Some key elements commonly found in a film include:

1. Plot:

According to Laurence (1959), plot is a sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. The sequence of events that forms the narrative structure of a film refers to the chronological order in which the story unfolds on screen. This narrative structure is like the backbone of the film, providing the framework upon

which all other elements are built. It encompasses the plot development from the beginning, through the rising action and climax, to the resolution or conclusion.

Central to the plot is the conflict, which drives the story forward and keeps the audience engaged. Conflict can arise in various forms, such as internal struggles within a character, interpersonal disputes between characters, or external challenges posed by the environment or society. The nature and resolution of these conflicts often shape the characters' development and the overall message of the film. As the plot progresses, conflicts escalate during the rising action, reach a peak at the climax, and eventually find resolution, offering closure and often imparting a moral or lesson to the audience. Through the careful crafting of conflict within the plot, filmmakers create tension and drama, making the story compelling and emotionally resonant.

2. Characterization:

According to Peek and Coyle in *Literature Term and Criticism* (1989) said that the people in play/drama/movie are referred to as character. The characters is the people who are involved in what happens in a story. Character development in a film involves creating characters with distinct personalities, motivations, and changes throughout the story. This process brings characters to life, making them relatable and engaging for the audience. It includes crafting their traits, desires, and conflicts, as well as depicting how they evolve or transform in response to the events of the plot. Through effective character development, filmmakers deepen the audience's connection to the story and enhance its emotional impact.

3. Setting:

According to Bordwell (1997), said that film makers can possibly control setting by many ways like selecting an already existing locale in which to stage the action. The setting of a story refers to where and when it takes place. It includes the physical locations, such as cities, landscapes, or buildings, as well as the time period in which the events occur. Additionally, the setting encompasses the socio-cultural context, which includes the social norms, values, and customs of the characters and their environment. In essence, the setting provides the backdrop against which the story unfolds, shaping the atmosphere and influencing the characters' behaviours and interactions.

4. Theme:

According to Peck and Coyle (1989), “theme is the large idea or concept it is dealing with”. Themes in a story are the underlying ideas or messages that add depth and significance to the narrative. They often explore universal concepts such as love, courage, or the passage of time, providing a framework for understanding the story's deeper meanings. Themes can resonate with audiences on a personal level, prompting reflection and offering insights into human nature and the world around us. Through themes, storytellers can communicate complex emotions, moral lessons, or philosophical inquiries, enriching the audience's experience and inviting them to engage with the story on multiple levels.

In the film "Me Before You," several profound themes are explored, including disability, autonomy, dignity, and the right to die. There is the explanation:

1. Disability

According to WHO (1980), defines disability as a limitation or lack (due to impairment) of the ability to perform an activity within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability is a broad term that encompasses various physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder an individual's full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

2. Autonomy

According to Joseph Raz (1986), autonomy as the ability to make decisions based on rational consideration and personal reflection, without coercion or undue external influence. Autonomy refers to the ability or right of an individual or entity to make independent decisions and take actions without undue influence or coercion from others. It entails self-governance, freedom, and self-determination in one's actions, choices, and beliefs.

3. Dignity

According to Jean Bethke Elshtain (2008), dignity as something related to humans' ability to make moral decisions and be responsible for their actions. Dignity is the inherent value and worth that every individual possesses simply by virtue of being human. It encompasses the fundamental belief that each person deserves respect, honour, and fair treatment, regardless of their background, abilities, or circumstances. Dignity implies recognizing and honouring the uniqueness and integrity of each individual, affirming their autonomy, rights, and inherent humanity.

4. Right to Die

Right to die refers to the concept that individuals have the autonomy and freedom to make decisions about ending their own lives, particularly in cases of terminal illness, unbearable suffering, or irreversible conditions. It encompasses the idea that individuals should have control over their own bodies and destinies, including the choice to refuse life-sustaining treatment or to seek assistance in ending their lives through means such as euthanasia or assisted suicide. According to Dr. Jack Kevorkian (1990), the right to die is a human right that involves the individual's decision to end their own life if they are experiencing unbearable suffering due to a terminal illness or an irreversible medical condition.

5. Point of View:

According to Richard Barsam dan Dave Monahan (2016), point of view in film is considered as one of the crucial intrinsic elements, reflecting how the story is conveyed to the audience through a specific perspective. This may include first-person, third-person, or fluctuating points of view.

6. Cinematography:

According to Richard Barsam dan Dave Monahan (2016), cinematography is regarded as a crucial element of film production, encompassing all creative decisions related to the use of camera and visuals in a film.

7. Sound Design:

According Mark Ulano (2016), sound design is an integral part of the film production process responsible for creating and arranging audio elements in the film, including sound effects, music, and dialogue.

8. Editing:

According to Mark Simon (2011), editing as the process of arranging and selecting captured images to create a meaningful and naturally flowing sequence, editing involves the use of techniques such as cutting, transitions, and visual effects to reinforce messages and emotions.

9. Production Values:

According to Richard Barsam dan Dave Monahan (2016), production values aspects of technical and creative aspects of film production that encompass all the elements needed to create high-quality production. This includes set design, costumes, visual effects, and special effects, as well as editing and directing techniques.

10. Moral and Message:

According to Richard Barsam dan Dave Monahan (2016), moral and message in a film refers to the moral values or messages intended to be conveyed to the audience through the story being told. These could include messages about goodness, justice, or peace, aiming to influence the thoughts and behaviors of the audience.

The elements of a film, from its intricate plot to the vivid portrayal of characters, converge to create a captivating cinematic experience. Each element, including plot, characterization, setting, theme, point of view, cinematography, sound

design, editing, production values, and moral messages, plays a crucial role in shaping the narrative landscape and evoking emotions within the audience.

According to Lawrence Kohlberg, theory of moral development is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning. This theory studies the stages in which children learn to distinguish between right and wrong behaviors, as well as develop values and ethical principles that guide their actions.

11. Motivation about Movie

Motivation about movies refers to the drive or inspiration that individuals derive from watching films. This can encompass a variety of feelings and thoughts that encourage people to take action, change their perspective, or pursue their goals. Movies often provide motivation through engaging storytelling, relatable characters, powerful emotional experiences, and the presentation of moral values and life lessons. By connecting with audiences on an emotional and intellectual level, movies can inspire viewers to reflect on their own lives, make positive changes, and strive for personal growth and achievement.

"Me Before You" is a heartfelt exploration of love, life, and the complexities of human relationships. The movie encourages empathy by portraying the challenges faced by characters like Will Traynor, who grapples with significant obstacles due to his disability. Through Will's journey, viewers are prompted to reflect on the importance of compassion and understanding towards individuals in similar circumstances. The film also prompts contemplation about the value of life and the pursuit of happiness, as characters confront questions of autonomy and dignity. "Me Before You" inspires audiences to cherish each moment, appreciate life's simple

pleasures, and live authentically. Ultimately, it motivates viewers to embrace life's preciousness, fostering gratitude and determination to seize every opportunity.

2.7 Genre of Movie

Movie genres are categories that help classify films based on their themes, style, and intended audience. They provide viewers with expectations about the content and tone of a film, guiding their choices and helping filmmakers connect with their target demographic. According to Kartik Nair (2021), genre is a descriptive term used to group film and media texts that share narrative, sensory, stylistic, thematic or other characteristics; for example, the 'mythological film genre', the 'crime show genre', the 'eyeroll gif genre'. Genre is also conceptually operative in discursive labels that make textual promises about what is on-screen by indexing something 'off-screen'. According to Keith (2007), movie genre is a motion picture category based on similarities in either the narrative elements or the emotional response to the movie (namely, serious, comic, etc.).

The world of cinema offers a diverse array of genres, each with its own allure and distinct characteristics. From thrilling action to heartrending drama, every genre has the ability to captivate and entertain audiences in unique ways. With a variety of themes, narrative styles, and visual arrangements, these genres transport audiences into different worlds, catering to a wide range of tastes and preferences. Let's explore some of the key genres that shape the rich and colourful landscape of modern filmmaking.

1. Action

Action movie is a film genre characterized by high-energy sequences, intense physical feats, and thrilling stunts. These films often centre around a protagonist who engages in heroic or adventurous pursuits, such as combat, chase scenes, and daring rescues. Action movies typically feature fast-paced storytelling, dynamic visuals, and exciting action sequences designed to keep audiences engaged and entertained.

2. Drama

Drama movie is a film genre that focuses on realistic characters and emotional storytelling. These films often explore complex human relationships, personal struggles, and internal conflicts. Drama movies delve into themes such as love, loss, redemption, and morality, aiming to evoke powerful emotional responses from the audience. They typically prioritize character development and narrative depth, offering a thought-provoking and immersive cinematic experience. Drama movie focus on the plot and the script, focusing on the concern with situation and plot (Elsaesser, 1995).

3. Romance

According to Jayasainan, Hassin, and Khalid (2014), Romance is a popular movie genre where audiences are able to gauge and apply life long lesson they are exposed to in their own relationships. Romance movie is a film genre that revolves around romantic relationships and love stories. These films typically depict the development of romantic connections between characters, exploring themes of attraction, affection, and intimacy. Romance movies often feature emotional conflicts, obstacles to love, and moments of passion or tenderness. They aim to evoke feelings

of warmth, sentimentality, and longing in the audience, offering a blend of heart-warming moments and emotional resonance.

4. Comedy

. According to Rasheed and Shah (n.d) comedy movies belonging to this category have a grey-scale mean near the centre of the grey-scale exist, with a large standard deviation. This indicates a uniform distribution light. Comedy movie is a film genre primarily focused on generating laughter and amusement through humorous situations, witty dialogue, and comedic performances. These films often feature exaggerated characters, absurd scenarios, and clever wordplay to entertain audiences. Comedy movies may explore various subgenres, including romantic comedy, slapstick comedy, and satire, each with its own unique style and comedic elements. The goal of a comedy movie is to provide light-hearted entertainment and comedic relief, offering viewers an enjoyable and uplifting experience.

5. Fantasy

Fantasy movie is a film genre that transports viewers into imaginary worlds filled with magical elements, mythical creatures, and fantastical adventures. These films often feature elaborate settings, epic quests, and supernatural phenomena that defy the laws of reality. Fantasy movies may draw inspiration from folklore, mythology, or invented mythologies, creating rich and immersive worlds populated by heroes, villains, and fantastical beings. The genre allows for limitless creativity and imagination, offering audiences an escape into realms where anything is possible.

Movie genres serve as essential tools for classifying films based on their themes, styles, and target audiences, providing viewers with expectations about the

content and tone of a film. As Kartik Nair suggests, genres group films and media texts that share narrative, sensory, or stylistic characteristics, guiding filmmakers in connecting with their intended demographic. The diverse array of genres in the cinematic landscape, from action-packed adventures to emotionally resonant dramas, offers audiences a wide range of experiences to explore. Each genre, whether it's the heart-pounding excitement of action, the thought-provoking depth of drama, the romantic allure of romance, the light-hearted humor of comedy, or the boundless imagination of fantasy, has its own unique appeal and distinctive characteristics. By immersing viewers in different worlds and narratives, genres cater to various tastes and preferences, shaping the rich and colourful tapestry of modern filmmaking.

2.8 “Me Before You” Movie

"Me Before You" is a poignant exploration of love and sacrifice, adapted from Jojo Moyes' bestselling novel. Set against the backdrop of picturesque English countryside, the film follows the unlikely romance between Louisa Clark and Will Traynor. Emilia Clarke shines as Louisa, a spirited young woman with a quirky sense of humor, who takes on the role of caregiver for Will, played by Sam Claflin, a once adventurous banker left paralyzed after a tragic accident. Their initial clashes give way to a deep and tender connection as they navigate the complexities of Will's new reality and the limitations it imposes on both his physical and emotional life.

Sam Claflin delivers a nuanced performance as Will, capturing the character's internal turmoil and struggle with his newfound circumstances. His chemistry with Clarke is undeniable, lending authenticity to their evolving relationship and the emotional highs and lows they experience together. Director Thea Sharrock skilfully

balances moments of humour and heartbreak, creating a narrative that is as uplifting as it is devastating. As the story unfolds, "Me Before You" prompts viewers to confront questions of identity, autonomy, and the true meaning of living life to its fullest.

Despite controversy surrounding its portrayal of disability and euthanasia, "Me Before You" remains a deeply affecting and thought-provoking film. It challenges audiences to consider the complexities of personal choice and the impact of our actions on those we love. With its memorable performances and heartfelt storytelling, this film continues to resonate with viewers, reminding us of the power of human connection to transcend even the most difficult of circumstances.

