

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

In the following chapter, the author provides a written description of the problem under study. Consists of several relevant hypotheses that help analyze this research and the presentation of previous research results by other researchers.

2.1 Literary Work

According to the Dictionary, literature is a collection of writings in which expression and form, relate to ideas of permanent and universal interest. So, literature is human expression expressed in the form of written and oral works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, and feelings. It is poured in the form of imagination wrapped in beauty through the medium of communication, namely language.

According to Bressler (1999), literature has two functions, namely the function of entertaining (*dulce*) which means that literature gives a sense of pleasure to the reader so that the reader is interested in reading literature. Then, the function of teaching (*utile*) which means literature provides advice and moral cultivation so that readers can emulate the positive values in literary works.

1. Aesthetic function

It is a function of beauty in literary works that is highlighted through the selection of a beautiful and alluring language.

2. Ethical function

It is an ethical or moral function contained in literature through the advice or mandate contained in the work of art.

3. Didactic function

It is a teaching function that is in the literary work that the reader gets after reading a literary work.

4. Reflective function

It is a function that describes life in literary works and always reflects the socio-cultural reality at the time and place of the literature. By reading and understanding literary works, readers can find out about traditions, customs, natural images, situations, history, and even the thoughts of the people in the literary work.

5. Recreative function

It is the function of entertainment that literature presents through the dialog of stories, poems, and dramas. Many people enjoy reading literature because they are entertained by the new worlds that authors create in their works. Because of this, literature is often used as a time-consuming reading, a vehicle for emotional outbursts, and a means of recreation for self-introspection.

Literature is also categorized based on its types, namely, poetry, prose, novels, romances, short stories, and dramas. Meanwhile, movies are part of the type of literature, namely drama. Film is one part of literature in the form of audiovisual. This is reinforced in Klarer's response (Narudin, 2017) according to him, films are grouped into types of literary works because all kinds of film presentation modes follow the characteristics of literary texts and can also be explained in textual form.

A movie is a combination of efforts to convey messages through moving images, cameras, color, and sound. The background element is a story that contains a message that the director wants to convey to the audience. The movie itself is created when there is a story that contains a message conveyed to the audience. The film conveys its message through moving images, color, and sound. Since the movie takes it all in, it is easy for the audience to see what the movie implies.

According to Efendi (1986) film is defined as a cultural product and a means that has artistic value. Movie as mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, fine arts and theater,

literature, and architecture as well as music. Film is a complex social, psychological, and aesthetic phenomenon composed of stories and images as well as words and music. The presence of movies in human life is even more important and equal than other media today. The idea of making the movie came from painters. With the invention of movies, they got the idea to animate the pictures they made. And these paintings can create fun and interesting things because they can be told to play any role, which cannot be played by humans.

2.2 Movie

A movie is a series of images of him projected rapidly in sequence, creating the illusion of movement, sound, dialog, music, and special effects. Movies are often used as a form of art, entertainment, or for educational purposes. The moviemaking process includes idea conception, script writing, shooting, editing, and distribution. Movie can also utilize technologies such as special effects, animation, and computer graphics to enhance visual quality and dramatic effects.

In Efendy's response (1986) movie is defined as a culture and a means of artistic expression. Film is used as mass communication which is the result of a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, fine arts and literary theater arts, and musical arts architecture.

Meanwhile, according to Susanto (1982), the movie is the delivery of messages through moving images with the use of camera technology, color, and sound. These elements are based on a story that is close to reality and in the story contains a message that the director wants to convey to the audience. In many people's minds, watching a movie allows us to imagine what we see. This is obvious because movies are complex social, psychological, and aesthetic phenomena. Meanwhile, According to Afdilah, 2015, a movie is one of the audio-visual media that can build an attitude, and emotion and develop a problem. In addition, a movie is a communication medium that is rich in social implications, made in different social, historical, and cultural contexts. Movies are composed of plots and characters that function as actors who act out a story.

Every movie has a message that it wants to convey to its audience. The movie is one of the media that serves as a source of entertainment, education, and knowledge. As a medium, movies have a function as an effective tool that helps in learning. In movies, we can learn many things such as life morals, education, and many more.

Based on the Kreativv page written by Yurista Andina (2019) films are categorized into three types, which are:

1. Narrative

The movie that often appears on the screen has many fans. Narrative movies are different from documenters because narrative movies are a genre that tells a fictional or made-up story with a pre-planned plot. Every scene in a narrative-type movie has a cause-and-effect relationship, the motivation of the main character, the division of protagonist and antagonist characters, script design, detailed camera settings, and so on. Even so, narrative movies are among the most difficult types of films to make, even though they look easy because they have been planned. Bad weather, no-show cast, inadequate crew, or frequent scene retakes can all be causes.

2. Documentary

A documentary movie is a movie that tells a true story, aka non-fiction. A movie will fall into this category if it deals with real or made-up people, characters, events, and locations. So, there is no plot and character division like fiction. However, it still has a structure that is based on the ideas of the moviemaker. This type of movie is usually made to raise current issues of public concern. For example, spreading information such as biography, knowledge, education, politics, social, and propaganda. Hence, audiences often find documentaries with a simple structure when news is trending. This makes it easier for the audience to understand and believe what is being told.

3. Experimental

Experimental movie is a method of filmmaking by re-evaluating movies and exploring non-narrative forms. It is the most unique type of movie and differs from others because it usually works outside the mainstream movie industry. Most of these movies defy cause-and-effect and tell no story. As a result, they are difficult to understand because they contain unique symbols created by the creators themselves. Experimental movies don't have a plot, but they do have a structure. Each structure can be influenced by the creator's opinions such as ideas, thoughts, and emotions during this time.

2.2.1 Movie Genre

Movies are divided into several categories based on the story told in the movie. These categories or groupings are also known as genres. Quoted on the beat's website, the genre includes terms for each category of literature or other forms of art or entertainment whether written or spoken, audio or visual, based on some stylistic criteria.

The term comes from ancient Greek literature. However, for writers, artists, and filmmakers, it is a simple way to categorize different styles of stories. So, a genre is a type, type, or group of literature based on its form or variety of literature. Additionally, cited by Bondebjerg in the journal *Film: Genres and Genre Theory* 2015, the genre is a concept used in movie studies and film theory to describe similarities between groups of films based on aesthetics or broader social, institutional, cultural, and psychological aspects. Film genres share similarities in form and style, theme, and communicative function. Genres are used by the film production and marketing industry, by film analysts and critics in the historical analysis of films, and as a framework for audiences in the selection and experience of films.

The genre is not centered on movies alone but is also open to all types of literature. Genre is very important in a movie because it gives direction to the

story and character components in the movie. In addition, genre can help movie viewers to decide whether they want to watch the movie or not.

Genres in movies have gone through many developments and updates. With the help of Computer Cinematic Graphic (CGI), movies that only started in the imagination can now be visualized. The existence of CGI also helps the expansion of genres, where characters can be completely made of CGI creations. The following is a division of movie genres that exist in general.

a. Action Genre

Stories about physical conflict between characters that involve action in the movie. War and violent robbery are examples of the action genre. Action movies are one of the most popular genres in the movie industry because they provide a tense atmosphere for the audience.

b. Drama genre

Tells the story of a character who experiences a problem, and the character must solve the problem. In the story, things must be shown that can create a sense of harmony with the audience because the drama genre is created on existing stories or stereotypes.

c. Romantic genre

Focuses on the love story created between the characters. It shows the process of how the love between the two characters develops, and how the characters resolve their problems. The romance genre can make the audience feel happy or sad according to the plot created.

d. Comedy genre

The comedy genre is a funny story that can make the audience laugh. In this genre, the audience can laugh because of the characters' scenes, conversational dialog, or the storyline.

e. Horror Genre

The horror genre is one of the most released movie genres in the Indonesian movie world after the romance genre. The horror genre can create an atmosphere of fear. This genre is often compared to the story of a character who has met supernatural beings, although this has not been confirmed to be true or not.

f. Sci-fi Genre

The science fiction genre is one of the most innovative genres. In making this genre of movie, it takes some time to research and add science fiction to the storyline. Science fiction is always about the future, where technology grows and develops rapidly such as advanced robots, time travel, extraterrestrial life, and many more.

g. Animation Genre

The animation genre contains the story and characters in the movie and does not require actors and actresses. The plot, setting, and characters of an animation are drawn by the producer.

h. Documentary genre

Unlike other genres that are usually fictional, the documentary genre is the opposite. The documentary genre tells non-fiction or true stories.

i. Fantasy Genre

The fantasy genre has its specialty by incorporating magic elements into it. In fantasy movies, there are many of footage showing superhumans, casting spells, using magic items, and more.

j. Thriller Genre

The thriller genre is very different from the horror genre. The thriller genre tends to be about realistic life and has the goal of making the audience feel tense and adrenaline-pumped. Murder theories, psychiatric disorders, conspiracies, and mysteries are examples of the thriller genre.

2.2.2 Movie Components

In Denasi's (2004) response, the film contains dialog, music, and scenery visually-narrative and makes its aesthetic value strong. A good movie according to Rabiger (2008) is a movie that can make the audience feel emotional. He also argues that movies usually depict complex characters. A movie consists of several components, namely: theme, plot, setting, character, and conflict.

1. Theme

According to Tarigan (1993), there is a view of life that forms the basis/main idea of a literary work. In general, the word theme comes from the titenai language which means everything that is described or placed. Whereas in a literary work, the theme is the subject matter that is organized to become a literary work. Theme plays a role in determining the purpose of a text or article.

2. Plot

Laurence (1959) argues that a plot is a series of events that comprise a story. The plot includes conflict, rising action, and climax. The plot is often described as rising and falling according to the course of action in the story. Examples of plots in stories include forward plots that show events in a coherent manner from beginning to end without going back in time. In addition, there are backward plots and mixed plots (composed of forward plots and backward plots). The plot in the movie *Encanto* shows a mixed plot, which consists of a forward plot and a backward plot.

3. Setting

Quoted by Hayati (1990: 10) setting is the foundation of the story that describes the place and time or all situations where events occur. The setting is related to the characters in a story. In addition, the setting also affects the atmosphere, and events, initiating problems in the story and the theme of the story. Although the setting aims to identify the atmosphere depicted, the setting is also related to the depiction of tradition, character,

social behavior, and community views. In the setting, we can find out the condition of society, the condition of the region, or the character of certain characters. The place setting in the movie Encanto is in the village of Encanto which is located in a valley surrounded by mountains.

4. Characters

The characters are the actors of the story. Each character in the story has a different character. The depiction of the character's character is described directly by the author and indirectly. Directly, the character is explained from the character's name, physical description, the way the character thinks, personality, and living environment. Indirectly, through conversations/dialog described by other characters, reactions from other characters, disclosure of character habits, the way of thinking, or how the character acts when facing problems. According to Sudjiman (1988), characters based on their functions can be divided into two types. The first is the central character and the second is the subordinate character. The character who leads the plot of a story is called the main character or protagonist. In every story, the protagonist is always the center of the story. In the movie Encanto, the main character in the story is Mirabel who is a member of the Madrigal family.

5. Conflict

In literature and movies, conflict is a problem that can occur and everyone who experiences conflict does not want it in their lives. According to Folger (1997), the definition of conflict is an interdependent relationship where people who are concerned about goals are incompatible and interfere with each other to achieve them. Whereas in Wall's (1985) response, conflict is a process in which two or more parties attempt to prevent the other party's goals from being achieved. Many movie scriptwriters create conflicts inspired by real life so that the story presented feels interesting and real. In movies, conflict is one of the interesting parts because (1) conflict is one of the important elements that build a work that

involves characters, plot, and setting. (2) the presence of conflict in a work will certainly be the attraction of the movie.

Conflict is divided into two types, one internal and the other external. External conflicts are conflicts that involve the main character with other parties such as debates, disputes, or fights. While internal conflict, is conflict that occurs in the heart and mind in the form of one's feelings. Various types of conflicts can be grouped, as follows:

a. Man vs. self

This type of conflict occurs when a person cannot control the emotions in their mind, which makes it difficult to decide between right and wrong with mixed emotions.

b. Human vs human

The most common conflict is when two people are competing to achieve a goal but one of them prevents the other from reaching the goal so there is a dispute.

c. Man vs society

This source of conflict often occurs in government, customs, or existing social norms.

d. Man vs nature

Where humans fight against nature to survive.

e. Man vs destiny

This is where everyone struggles with conflict and cannot circumvent fate.

f. People vs technology

This conflict affects a person or group of people struggling to cope with technology as the world grows rapidly and becomes highly sophisticated.

From the observations conducted, the author found that Encanto Movie belongs to the human vs human conflict because in the story, Mirabel has problems with her sister and her grandmother.

2.3 Moral

As explained by Rudy Hidana in a book entitled Professional Ethics and Legal Aspects of the Health Sector, morals are a law of behavior that is applied to everyone in socializing with each other, so that there is respect and respect between people. In addition, morality refers to a standard that makes people live cooperatively in groups. Morals are created so that society can determine the "right" and "acceptable" of a behavior. Sometimes, acting morally means that individuals must sacrifice their interests to benefit others. Individuals who behave in ways that violate existing rules are considered immoral.

Morals have a broad concept and different meanings depending on the context. Morals may refer to the actions and choices we make or the values and beliefs we hold. The manifestation of morals in a person can be seen in their overall appearance and behavior. Some kinds of morals are as follows:

1. Divinity

This moral relates to the religion/belief embraced by a person. The form of divine morality is like being tolerant of other religions and living in harmony with different religions.

2. Ideology and philosophy

This moral relates to love and loyalty to the ideals of the nation and state. Examples of ideological and philosophical morals are; rejecting ideologies that change the basis of the Indonesian state.

3. Ethics and decency

Moral ethics and decency relate to the ethics upheld by society, nation, and state culturally and traditionally. The manifestation of this moral is saying greetings when meeting fellow friends and when visiting other people's homes.

4. Discipline and law

This last moral is related to the legal ethics code that applies in a society and country. The form of moral discipline and law, for example, is always wearing driving equipment following existing traffic laws, and driving obeying traffic signs on the highway.

2.3.1 The Purpose of Moral

In general, the purpose of morality is to realize the dignity of human personality through norm values. As explained in the book *Professional Ethics and Legal Aspects of the Health Sector* by Rudy Hidana, the purpose of creating morals is:

1. To realize the dignity and personality of a person and humanity.
2. To instill motivation so that humans can behave and act properly and wisely on their self-awareness and based on morals.
3. To maintain the harmony of social relations between people.
4. To create humans who are happy spiritually and physically because practicing morals does not have a sense of regret, conflict, and a sense of sin or disappointment.
5. Moral provides insight to humans both sanctions and social that every action must have consequences because of that, humans will be more careful in acting.

2.4 Values

According to Steeman (in Adisusilo, 2013), value is something that can give meaning to life, provide a reference, a starting point, and a purpose for life. Value is something that is upheld, which animates a person's actions. Value is more than a belief because value is related to mindset and action so that is why values and ethics have a close relationship. Quoted by Richard Eyre (1997, in Adisusilo, 2013), values are standards of action or attitude that determine who we are, how we live, and how we treat others. So, for example, if we embrace good values, we will become good people who can live well and treat others well too. Meanwhile,

according to Rokeach (1998, in Djemari, 2008), value is a belief that contains actions, actions, or behaviors that are considered good or bad.

So based on the collection of definitions above, it can be concluded that value is a belief that has a role in determining a choice for a person's life to be better. By applying the norms that exist in an area as a reference to get a better life. Values can be divided into several categories depending on the context. In Notonagoro, values are categorized into three types:

1. Material value

These are things that benefit the human body and can be measured quantitatively. Examples: food and clothing.

2. Vital value

Are usually used by humans to carry out activities. Examples: fishing nets for fishermen, and umbrellas when it rains.

3. Spiritual value

Everything beneficial to the human spirit, including:

- a. Truth

comes from human reason. Example: judges oversee giving decisions in court.

- b. Beauty

It comes from human emotions. Examples: collecting stamps, planting ornamental plants, and buying paintings.

- c. Goodness/morals

Derived from human will or volition. Examples: not interrupting other people's conversations, lending a pen to a friend.

d. Religion

It is the highest and absolute divinity. Examples: worshipping on time, and carrying out the commands taught in the religion that is adopted.

2.5 Moral Values

According to Suseno (1987), the term "moral" always refers to the good and bad of human nature. Moral norms serve as standards to determine what is right and wrong about human attitudes and actions in terms of good and bad as humans. Thus, Values are basic principles that influence human behavior. A person who has fundamental life principles is not easily influenced by the surrounding world. This principle will guide a person in their behavior. Values are rules used to make decisions about what is right and wrong, what is acceptable and not acceptable, and good and bad. Values also tell us what is more or less important, which is useful when we have to consider satisfying certain values with other values.

Moral values include views on ethics, integrity, and honesty in everyday behavior, and refer to principles, beliefs, or standards of behavior that help people judge what is right and wrong in social interactions. Culture, religion, and individual life experiences often influence a person's moral values. In a broader view, moral values indicate the ethical basis underlying human behavior.

According to Bertens (2001), moral values have characteristics (1) they are related to responsibility, (2) related to morality, (3) obliging, (are formal. the following explanation:

1. Relating to Responsibility

It is characterized by values relating to human personal responsibility. Moral values determine whether a person is guilty or innocent of his or her responsibilities.

2. Relating to conscience

Embodying moral values is the "appeal" of conscience; one of the characteristics of moral values is that only these values elicit a "voice"

from conscience that commends us if we underestimate or defy moral values and if we do so.

3. Oblige

The obligation attached to moral values stems from the fact that these values pertain to humanity as a whole.

4. Formal

Moral values have no "substance" of their own, separate from other values. There are no "pure" moral values, independent of other values. That is what is meant by formal moral values.

