

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covered related literature regarding the topic research that consist of Movie, Intergenerational Trauma on Mother, and Parenting Style.

2.1 Movie

Movie has the ability to evoke the expression of emotion experienced by the viewers. It is due to a different theme being explored to convey certain purpose and message. There has been rapid development in the way of its technique, narrative, and storytelling. Consequently, it enhances innovation in movie production and broadens the possibility of delivering ideas more effectively to engage the audience.

2.1.1 Digital Animated Movie

Digital Animation is part of art and designs that merge the design and computer ability aspects alongside creativity and storytelling (Yuen et al., 2018). The history of animation could be seen from the aspect of animation manuals which are divided into three major periods (hand-drawn animation, computer animation, and digital tools) nowadays trends are emerging in hand-drawn skills combined with digital tools (Lamotte, 2022).

Movie animation technology had step by step moved onto digitalization shifting the traditional form of movie animation recording and playback work forms due to the information age (Hao, 2021). The advancement of digital media technology, increases the quality of the design, production, richer content and forms, as well as brings mesmerizing visual and enjoyment to the audience (Liu,

2020). Thus, the development of information technology has given the opportunity for moviemakers to visualize a story in a more imaginative way. As beforehand, animation was created hand drawn by illustrators per motion moved into digital animated that give much flexibility in creating the character and environment motion.

2.1.2 Function of Movie

Over the century, various forms of movies played different roles from entertainment to political propoganda (Kerrigan, 2010). Movie adapts and interprets the real societal changes that occur in the environment to raise global awareness or attention. Representation on such matters is important to be understood by people, and a movie is a great medium for delivering the message. It is due to the real-life relations that occur in movies which make people easily connect to the story.

2.2 Intergenerational Trauma on Mother

Despite deserving the recognition, it deserves, mother role continues to face societal misconceptions. Women are often depicted as natural caregivers, possessing an understanding of family care. Mothers faced big obligations that were being normalized by women and overall society, The ideal mother portrayal raises frustration as women try to achieve it (Delgado-Pérez et al., 2021). High expectation of the mother's role involves great stress as women could likely experience changes in life regarding their priority and responsibility. The transition from womanhood to motherhood presents many unseen obstacles. This demanding role expected the mother to not only nurture the family but oftentimes also manage household responsibilities.

Unresolved trauma of the mother disturbed the sensitivity capacity in responding to her child, impairing attachment development in her own kid that could contribute to the intergenerational transfer of trauma (Iyengar et al., 2014). Thus, this could lead to the way she handles the family and the emotions of the children. The struggles experienced by mothers are frequently overlooked, leading to detrimental effects if not addressed. These challenges not only impact the mother but also the entire family. Therefore, it is important to recognize and address these issues to support the mother's well-being and foster healthy family dynamics.

2.3 Parenting Styles

Children's growth in social, critical thinking, and emotional intelligence is influenced by parents' behaviour in nurturing their children. The carried-out parenting style could be affected by many complex aspects that should be taken into consideration before judging into conclusion to the reason. There are multiple traits regarding the style, from discipline to totally supportive as well as a combination of both perspectives. So, therefore, those parenting styles are one of the predictors in relation to affecting children's development.

2.3.1 Factor of Parenting Styles

The divergence of parenting styles among parents is influenced by underlying factors that contribute to the implementation of the practices. The method that was carried out by parents was affected by age, level of involvement, educational background, prior experience, and levels of stress (Muslihat & Listiana, 2021). Hadjicharalambous & Dimitriou (2020) also found that age, gender, education, place of residence, and family income have results in the adoption of parenting

style. Moreover, with the occurrence of anxiety and depression, a common mental health issue, it could make parenting life challenging (Frosch et al., 2021).

The factors could also be categorized into culture, socioeconomic status, and gender (Zhang, 2022). The cultural background could impact the way parents' expectations and moral disciplines in parenting. An example is the stereotype of Asian mothers who are perceived as controlling and demanding in terms of children's achievement. It had been different in other countries as the societal norms would be different too. Secondly, the socioeconomic status in a family would likely dictate the emotional control of parents in educating. Lastly, the gender of a child usually could deter the way parent treat them. Furthermore, it is also applied to the parent's characteristics in handling the family.

There is always a challenge and it is a long-life learning process to parents. Parents would have different strategies and approach in educating their children. It depends on several factors such as background, experience, value, beliefs, and others. The bond children have with parents would create different shape of behaviour outcome.

2.3.2 Type of Parenting Styles

Diana Baumrind (1971) classified parenting styles in three categories that can influence children cognitive development, namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive (Levin, 2011). The explanation of those styles is explained as the following.

1. Authoritative

The characteristic of controlling and treating children flexibly, has rational demands, has a warm caring, communicative attitude, and enforces discipline and independence (Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022). The authoritative style has the balance between strict and flexible. Children are allowed to set their own activities fostering independence and to communicate their thoughts to the parents. However, the parent continued to take role in providing guidance, establishing limits, and providing assistance when required.

2. Authoritarian

Parent with authoritarian style usually less nurturing and have high standard with limited flexibility (Sanvictores & Mendez, 2022). Parents already had their rules set and children could not negotiate further regarding the conduct. Children have little expectation for having heard about their thoughts or decisions. The parent priority is to have high obedience and respectful children, where the child role is primarily to comply the parent direction. This style is centralized around parent giving boundaries, leading limited exchange of dialogue to open conversation or discussion, with their directive are taken as definitive.

3. Permissive

In permissive parenting style, parents' typically unexpectant to children that enforcing discipline was infrequently taken into consideration (Sanvictores & Mendez, 2022). It shows that children are given the freedom in regulating their own life where parents gave lack boundaries and guidance in terms of the child choices, behaviour, and decision-making process. The selections the child making does not

concerning to the parents, as interference did not conduct to correct the child choices.

2.3.3 The Influence of Parenting Style

Different types of parenting style contribute to the development of a child growing up. Mother and father who have implemented the authoritative style had given positive impact on children in contrast of permissive and authoritarian styles (Talib et al., 2011). Authoritative and authoritarian had shown positive impacts in terms of college students career decision-making self-efficacy in contrast from permissive style (Alexander & Harris, 2022). Moreover, authoritarian and permissive parenting style influences the juvenile delinquency (Yakin et al., 2021).

