CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Literature

Literature has been widely known by many people and experts. The world “literature” is derived from the word ‘littera’ in Latin which means letter. It refers to written or printed words. However, now, the term ‘literature’ is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up from the imaginative mind of the story writers.

Klarer (2004: 1) says that 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 world”. It means that literature

Greil Marcus (2009:1) Literary means not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form”. It means a form of various forms of expression used in the form of writing spoken or made in any form.

Eagleton writes (1996:9) Literature is objective in the sense of being eternally given and immutable and one way for one culture or subculture to codify and transfer their cultural values and traditions from one generation to the next. It can be conclude that a way of placing and realizing the language into one culture and being preserved for tradition that can be used from the present generation to the next generation.
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2.2 Definition of Love

The writer has collected some quotes from several experts about what love is. They help the writer and the reader to recognize more deeply about love.

According to Stallworthy (2005:62), “Love is the most extreme expression of positive emotion. More often than any other emotion, love is the subject of songs, literature, and art. Every person searches for love, each in his own special way”. It can be concluded that love takes the special part or feeling in human life, more than any emotion. This is the reason why love usually becomes a theme in songs, use in literary works, and art works.

According to Austin (2003:1), “Love is an extraordinary word, infinite container for all wishes, fantasies, needs and impulses we have for connection. It is one-size-fit all term that is applied to an enormous range of relationship and emotions”. It means love is can be expressed in every way. Love covers everything related to fantasies and emotions.

Furthermore according to Bob (2009:20), states that “Love is when the chemical in your brain kick in and you can feel an emotional high, exhilaration passion and elation when you and your emotionally with passion to a lover. Lover are together”. It means love is like something that people feel so emotionally with passion to a lover.
Evans (2003:1) further describes that love is about personal, emotional relationship. We no longer also assumes that all love is about heterosexual love (or between people of the same age, race, and religion) but our occasion of love is with and individual relationship which also involves a sexual relationship. Although people use the word love to indicate our feeling for object situations and ideas, most people, in thinking of love, would probable associate this word with love for another, chosen, person.

The writer draws a conclusion that love never looks at types of human being, love sometime happens with different subject. Love is the feeling from the heart and can only be addressed and sincerely felt by someone, not to be forced by anything or anyone.

According to Tallis (2005:2), said that “Love is rarely described as such a wholly pleasant experience. It is an amalgam if seemingly in compatible and ungovernable mood states. When in love individual describe odd combinations of pleasure and pain, rapture and grief, ecstasy and disappointment”. The writer assumes love is something that people cannot understand quickly and love is something can make people feel pleasure and pain at the same time.

From all definitions above, the writer concludes that love is one of aspects that people should have in their life. Not just when we have a lover, but people can show love to another person, such as a family or friends.
2.2.1 Types of Love

According to Lee (1973:1) defines six varieties of relationship that might be labeled as love:

1. **Eros** is romantic, passionate love. In this type of relationship, love is life’s most important thing. Lee said search for physical beauty or an idea type also typifies this type of love. The love occurs with loving each other when love becomes the most important of everything.

2. **Ludus** is game-playing or uncommitted love. Lying is a part of the game. A person who pursues ludic love may many conquests but remain uncommitted. There is no seriousness in this type of love.

3. **Stroge** is a slow developing, friendship based love. People with this type of relationship like to participate in activities together. Often stroge result in a long relationship in which sex might not very intense or passionate. This type of love takes time to establish a relationship, so it is constructed survived.

4. **Pragma** is pragmatic, practical, mutually beneficial relationship. It may be somewhat unromantic. A person who lean toward this type of relationship may look for a partner at work or at where the person is spending the time. Sex is likely to be seen a technical matter needed for producing children, this type of relationship based on mutual benefit.

5. **Mania** is an obsessive or possessive love jealous an extreme. A person in love this way is likely to do something crazy and silly, such as stalking. This love based without rational.
6. **Agape** is a gentle, caring giving type of love, brotherly love, not concerned with the self. It is relative rare. This is unconditional love.

The writer concludes that love has many types that can be found on every individual in the world. These type of love can describe how the person expressed the love towards another. Love can appear toward lovers, family, or to another person that people love. Love is something beautiful and caring.

According to Rubin (1970:265), argues that romantic love has 3 elements, namely:

1. **Attachment**, the need to receive physical attention and contact with others.
2. **Caring**, ability you have to appreciate and give happiness to others.
3. **Intimacy**, refers to the need to share thoughts, desires and feelings with others.

The writer concludes love is a special and complicated emotion which is difficult to understand. Loves comes in many shapes and forms, for both mind and soul.

According to Hatfield (2005), there are two basic types of love, namely compassionate love and passionate love.

1. **Compassionate love** is characterized by the presence of attachment, respect, care and trust. Affection usually grows from a sense of understanding and respect each other.
2. **Passionate love** is characterized by intense, sexual attraction, anxiety and affection.
2.3. Definition of Motivation

According to Kellie Oliver (2016:28), said that “Motivation is a force that makes you work to achieve something that you always wanted, an inner voice that stimulated you to work for your dreams”. It means that motivation is something that can make you do everything to get your dreams.

According to Kreitner and Kinicki (2004), assume that “Motivation incorporate this psychology process that created the arousal, direction and persistence of voluntary actions that are goal oriented”. It means that motivation is a psychological process that pushes the human to achieve their goals.

According to Badu (2005), “Motivation is defined as a human psychological characteristic that add to a person degree of commitment. It is the management process of influencing people behavior”. The writer assume that motivation is a psychological process between persons to make a commitment to affect each other behavior.

From all definition above, the writes concludes that motivation is a psychology process that influence people to use their skill and ability in every activities to achieve their goals and to affect another people behavior.

2.4. Definition of Character

According to Wiehardt (2014:6), “A character is a person depicted in a narrative or drama. Character maybe flat, minor characters, or round, or major the main character in the story is generally known as the protagonist, the character who opposes him/her is the antagonist”. The writer assumes that means character
is revealed by how a character responds to conflict, by his or her dialogue, and through description.

According to Dr. Hallet (2014:6), “Character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entity from another (people, animals, spirits, automatons, piece of furniture, and other animated object). So that character development is changed that a character undergoes the beginning of a story to the end”. What be taken from Dr. Hallet’s argument is the importance of the character to the story determines on how deep in the character developed.

Shaffer (2000:174) described, “Character is a person (or a being given characteristic of a person) who appears in acts and or speaks in, narrative or is referred to in literary work”. The statement means character is someone that appears, act and telling something in the literary work. In addition, the same opinion stated by Milbom (2006:8) “Character are usually human, but can be animals, aliens, robots, or anything you want to them to be. Character has name physical appearances, and personalities”. So character in the movie could be anything. Character in the movie should have name, appearance and personalities to characterize the character itself.

Based on Bennet and Royle (2004:60) “Character are the life of literature, they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection, and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often case to be simply ‘objects’ ''.it means character is the object of the movie that makes audience feeling interest.

From all theories above, the writer concludes that character is a subject of story who/which delivered the message of the story in many ways refers to their
2.5 Definition of Main Character

The main character is the center which is the most important people in the movie, a TV program, or a stage show. The main character is the figure which has the own role, either incident or the subject incident.

According to Long and Schenk (2006:17), said that “Main character is introduced, along with his or her nemesis, and the supporting cast. The main character ‘Problem’ is also introduced”. It means main character is someone who has a problem in the story or movie. Problem occurred with the main character is always introduced in the story.

Based on Dancyger and Rush (2007:4), “Main character is energetic and exposed to sufficient conflict to people her through the story”. It means that main character is a character that has an active attitude and often gets into troubles which are happened. The more problems that occur, the more crowded audience would come to the cinema, because interesting with the story.

According to Thomas (2009:197), “Main character is more capable of self-awareness or at least potentially, although there are exceptions. Playwrights also arrange character relationships to further concentrate the dramatic attention. The conflict between the main character and his/her stronger opponent are the main relation”. It means that the main character is someone who plays the most important figure in drama. It must have an attitude of awareness of the potential, dramatist or playwright is one governs the relationship of character who played...
the main character for drama in it seemed dramatic. Problem or conflict happens to the main character and opponent the most important thing in drama, because it will be a center of attraction for the audience.

The writer concludes that the main character is the center character of the story that has the most important part in a movie. The main character also can be introduced with the enemy or the antagonist and supporting cast. The main character can be energetic and exposed to the conflict and has to solve the problems which happen in the story.

2.6 Definition of Movie

There are many literature work of art created by creative people in the forms of drama, poetry, novel, prose, and movie, each of which generally tells about the experiences of impressions of the creator towards what they feel, hear, see or experience. Movie for example, as one of literary works of arts deals not only the human life but also animal life which may be taken from the real or unreal life. Basically, movie is similar with novel, it has character, characterization, dialogue and plot, but different from novel, movie or film can be seen and heard.

Hornby (2010:967) states that, “Movie is a series of moving pictures, recorded with sound that tells the story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre”. It means that the movie is a moving picture but contains a story and used sound, therefore it shows in the cinema or television.

According to Referred Hamm and Smadyeh (2005:98), said that “The meaning of motion picture is to be seen and interpreted by an audience, when the
audience cannot see a motion picture because dominant market player block access to it”. It means movie is motion picture to be seen, but sometimes the audience cannot see because the dominant market player block to it.

According to Giannetti (2008:45), “Movie is a sequence of photographs of drawing projected on a screen such rapid succession that creates the optical illusion of moving person or object”. It means that movie is the drawing projected as sequence of photographs, the person and the object is in movie.

According to Kindem (2004:24), said that “Movie is both art and commerce, creative expressions of national or cultural interest and preoccupation and part of global entertainment market. The past century has witnessed a transformation of the movies from popular novelties into highly valued cultural icons and commodities that have promoted national identify and specific political agendas”. The writer assumes that movie also affects the trading world becoming part of the local entertainment market.

From all definitions above, the writer concludes that movie is a part of art, a combination of images, sound, and movement. Movie is not only for entertainment, but also for education and social commercial. Movie is also moving pictures which recorded with sound that tell story. The audience can watch the movie at cinema, television, even at home.