CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter consists of theories from expert about personality, extroversion, including the signs, and the causes. All theories added with the writer’s explanation to make the readers understand more about the theory.

2.1 Definition of Literature

Literature is an imagination of fact to express human feeling. There are many ways to human to express ideas or situations that are happening. Those things can be expressed directly by using the communication or buy writing media. Literature helps people grow, both personality and intellectually. It provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding.

Based on Vince, (2008) said “Literature is stories, poems, and plays, especially are considered to have value as art and not just entertainment” The statement defines that all of literary works have great something to be learned and very interesting for reading and have meaning depend on literary work.

According to Roshida, (2015) “Literature is often defined as a permanent expression in words of the some through or feeling idea about life and the world. Literary work can construct the world throughout world for the motivate that world have power” By the side of statement, it is represented that through that power, it can form an imagination of particular world, as a new world those words have
documentary aspect that can break through space and times. Illustrate past as well as future.

Theory Klarer, (2004) 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 the word.” The definitions, therefore. Usually includes additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspaper, scientific textbooks, magazines, and so on. Literature, then can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values makes literature regarded as an art.

2.2 Definition of Movie

Movie is a kind of literary work but movie different with other literary works. Movie, also known as film, are type of communication which use moving picture and sound to tell story

According to Semsel, Hong, & Jianping, (1990) “A movie is based on a screenplay, which is different from other literary works. A good movie requires a good screenplay”. It can be said movie based on screenplay then movie is different with other literary work. Good movie requires good screenplay to make the audience enjoy to watch it. Boggs and Dennis (2008:31) stated that “Many movie lovers argue that ideally we should view any film in what they call its "proper" environment: a comfortable and attractive theater, preferably one with modern stadium seating and the highest quality projection and audio equipment”. It can be said a lot of people in the world like watch a movie in cinema because basic needs
of human needs is entertainment. Then ideally for watching movie, needs a good and comfortable place. Besides comfortable place, the most important when watching movie is the audio and the quality of projector.

From the statements above, movie is a form of entertainment that makes a story by sequence of image with illusion to make the audience can get a lot of knowledge about other thing that they never get before.

2.3 Definition of Character

Character is a literature that have function to explain about details character in the story. Character is someone who role the story such as drama, novel, or film. Without character the massages of the story will not send clearly to the audience or to the reader.

According Baldick (2008) says “Character is personage in a narrative or dramatic work, also a kind of sketch briefly describing some recognize type of person” From definition above, it can be concluded that every character in the movie provide pattern to describe her own personality and behavior.

According to (Lazar, Karlan, & Salter, 2015), “…fictional characters have had an influence that was deliberate and obvious.” From karlan statement means character have a influence to role a story and deliberate in a story.

Spacks (2006) said, “these characters occupy themselves as readers might and inhabit social spheres that readers might inhabit.” It means character is flexible, it can be a tools to role story or they can occupy as a reader.
Based on the definitions above, character is a tool to role a drama or story. Character is just a fiction in a story they not real and exist in real world but they exist in media and character can give a message from the story.

2.4 Definition of Main Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007), main character is “.Tokoh utama adalah tokoh yang diutamakan penceritaannya dalam novel yang bersangkutan. Ia merupakan tokoh yang paling banyak diceritakan, baik sebagai pelaku kejadian maupun yang dikenai kejadian” Through quotation above, it can be mentioned that main character is kind of character, which often shows up repeatedly as if it dominates every parts of the event in the novel. Regarding to the meaning of the active-passive in doing something, both of them can act as a subject that has capability in doing something or as an object that suffers the impact from treatment done by the subject or circumstances. In the other words, main character does not only act as subject but also as object. This kind of character plays important role in the novel and it cannot be ignored.

2.5 Definition of Personality

Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving. The study of personality focuses on two broad areas: One is understanding individual differences in particular personality characteristics, such as sociability or irritability. The other is understanding how the various parts of a person come together as a whole. According to sociologist.
Newcomb (1943) said “personality that is a stance which belonged to someone in the background of his behavior. It means that your personality is intended to show the behavior of the group-the vagaries of an individual to be able to do, know, think, and feel in particular if he is related to someone else or when he dealing with a problem/situation.” By this, we can see that according to him every human naturally has a different personality. Thus, the life of society is to be with a great personality.

Every individual has a different personality traits to each other. In General, the personality of the individual is classified into two properties, namely: introvert and Extrovert. Individuals who have experienced stress will tend to be Extrovert when faced with issues that make him threatened or stressed in relation to human relationships than with individual characteristics that have extroverted personality traits (Wijono, 2010)

According to the Levy et. al. (1987) said “that have been grouped into two personalities of different type i.e. type extrovert and introvert type. Both these personality types will be different in addressing the changes that occur in their environment. Some of the characteristics that can be seen from these two types is the individual task quickly, has a high competitive attitude, impatient with any way he wants to achieve the goal or complete a task in less than the time defined, achievement-oriented, ambitious, aggressive, simple stress, depressed easily, easily agitated, often experiencing tension, and speaking passionately (explosive). Opponents of such type is the introvert personality type discrete relax, do not like trouble, rarely angry, using much of his time to activities that endeared, not easily stressed, it is not easy to envy, working constantly, rarely lack of time, and spoke with a tone of voice and movement is slow.”

Most people know terms extrovert and introvert from Switzerland named psychiatrist Jung, who originally was one of Freud's closest friends. But the personality of the introvert extrovert Jung developed further in detail by Eysenck
Carrigan (1960). According to Jung (1954), the personality of the individual can be classified into two large sections as follows:

a. Introverted
b. Extroverted

Humans can be classified into two types, namely:

2.5.1 Definition of Introvert Personality

Instead of someone who has the tendency of introvert will have characteristics among others: intrigued by the thoughts and feelings of his own, performing with the face of subdued and looked full of thoughts, usually do not have many friends. It is difficult to make new relationships, like the concentration and the silence, do not like unexpected visits, either work alone rather than in groups.

Based on the theories of Jung Carrigan (1960)

“stating some of the characteristics of people who are introverted, i.e. especially in the emotional state or conflict, people with this personality tends to pull away and be alone. They prefer their own thoughts than to talk with others. They tend to be cautious, pessimistic, critical and always trying to maintain good properties for yourself so that by itself they are difficult to understand. They are often much knowledge or developing talent is above average and they only can show their talent delightful surroundings. Those introvert is in its peak in the State alone or in small groups is no stranger.”

According to Eysenck (2006) “people with introverted personality type has a quiet nature, likes to take care of yourself, being cautious, thinkers, less trust in a sudden decision, preferring live regularly, like the brooding, worry, rigid, simplistic, pessimistic, reclusive, less like hanging out, quiet, passive, cautious, careful grace, peace, controlled, reliable, mastering self” It can be concluded that the person
who has an introvert is a person who is not easy to adjust to the surrounding environment, which tends to be influenced by his own (subjective) rather than the outside world (objective).

### 2.5.2 Definition of Extrovert Personality

According to Suryabrata (1993) said:

*Orang-orang yang ekstrovert terutama dipengaruhi dunia objektifnya, yaitu dunia luar dirinya. Orientasinya terutama tertuju keluar. Pikiran, perasaan serta tindakan-tindakannya terutama ditentukan oleh lingkungannya, baik lingkungan sosial maupun non sosial. Dia bersikap positif terhadap masyarakatnya, ini sama artinya dengan hati terbuka, mudah bergaul, hubungan dengan orang lain lancar.*

The danger for the Extrovert this is when bond against the outside world it is too strong, so immersed in the world of his objective, losing himself or herself against the world.

According to Eysenck (1981) said

Suggested that someone who has a tendency extrovert will have the following characteristics: they belong to people who are friendly, like to hang out, party, have a lot of friends, always in need of friends to talk, intrigued by what also surrounding them, open, and often a lot of talk, compare their opinion with the opinion of others such as action and initiatives, easily got friends and adapt in the new group, said what they think are attracted by new people easy to refuse friendly with people that wants.”

Their individual jolly and not to a dizzying array of problems, optimistic and cheerful. Meanwhile, according to Pervin (2003) said:

That the description of the nature of the Extrovert personality type is as friendly people in the Association, many of his friends, is in need of joy, careless, impulsive. Spelled out in more detail the irritable, aggressive, agitated easily receive supplies, changeable, impulsive, optimistic, active, likes to hang out, a lot of talk, listen, come to lively, carefree, leadership.
According to Jung et. al. (2016) said “Extrovert people influenced the world objectively, outside of himself. The orientation of fixed on thoughts, feelings are inherently are mainly determined by the environment social good social or non”. It can be concluded that the person extroverted personality is outgoing and people who fit in with the surrounding environment, so the minds, feelings and wild world heavily influenced his actions himself (objective) rather than the worlds within her (subjective). Jung suggested the four sign; sensing, sensing, thinking, and feeling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extrovert Thinking</th>
<th>Logical, objective, opinionated, can withstand the emotion.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extrovert Feeling</td>
<td>Emotional, sensitive, outgoing, more distinctive women, happy to vent privately thought, open, hesitate, cheerful, willing to sacrifice, do not like the State of lonely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrovert Sensing</td>
<td>Free, fun seekers, adaptable, to be honest, either.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrovert Intuiting</td>
<td>Creative, able to motivate others and always catch opportunities, less patient, impulsive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5.3 The Signs of Extrovert

According to Mischel, Shoda, & Ayduk (2007), if a person is said to have a dominant Extrovert personality types, they will be more likely to blend in with others and engaged in social activities. Likewise when you're in a pressure. They are also more interested in jobs that allow them to deal directly with others.

According to one of the people who developed the theories of Jung, i.e. Eysenck (1993) there are some characteristics in individuals who have an Extroverted personality type, namely:

1. His attention fixed on the world outside himself,
2. Get energy through other people,
3. Tends to communicate by means of oral,
4. Interest has spread,
5. Expressive and easy to adapt to the new environment,
6. Friendly and not awkward,
7. Easy to talk and expresses feelings.

According to (Pervin, 1993) said

“Extrovert personality is one of a kind personality types described in the science of psychology. Extrovert personality is the polar opposite personalities with introvert. Human personality extrovert are more concerned with the world outside of humans. So the man who has personality extrovert will spend a lot of activity on the outside and very little time to think about that is too complicated for him.”

They prefer to be in a crowd where there are a lot of people in it compared to the silent place. This is because the nature of dominance, the conditions under which feels more fun being out than in themselves. For their social activities and
interaction with other people and hang out be the most fun. Conversely, if they are in the condition alone then becomes the most boring thing.

2.5.4 Definition of The Causes of Extrovert

Talking of an extrovert are more dominated by the nature, conditions or habits of fun from outside themselves. For them, social activities, interacting with others, Exchange information with many people and love to hang out, it was fun. Conversely, if they are in a State of his own for them is something boring. If we are always excited when our friend invites, hanging out and always dominating the discussions, we tend to be extrovert personality. An extrovert tends to be more eager to do a lot of things if they are in an interactive environment. An extrovert is usually an ice breaker or easy going. They are usually more extrovert who can adapt and work well together in a community or social organizations.

Cain (2012) mentioned the study about emotional and cognitive development of children in Laboratory for Child Development in Harvard by a psychologist named Jerome Kagan and his team.

In Kagan’s research, he and his team followed the development of their subjects which started since the subjects were four months old. As infants, the subjects were tested with stimulation such as, hearing sounds from tape-recorder, balloon popping, Kagan and his team also showed the colorful car dancing in front of the subjects. After taking the test, the result showed that 20 percent of the infants reacted by crying loudly and moving their arms and legs during the stimulation, Kagan categorized them as high-reactive infants. The other infants who are quieter, and rarely move their body during the stimulation were categorized as low-reactive
infants. The other 40 percent of the infants are somehow in between high and low reactive category. Kagan had predicted that the high-reactive infants will grow up become introvert while the low-reactive infants will grow up become extravert.

The study continued, and the subjects returned to do another test at the age 2, 7, and 11 and as he expected before, the high-reactive infants were likely become introvert persons while the low-reactive infants become extravert persons. The reason behind Kagan’s true prediction is the subjects’ physiology, Kagan and his team measured heart rates, blood pressure and body temperature of the subjects, he explained that the subjects’ reaction are controlled by a part of brain called amygdala which explained below in Cain (2012):

“The amygdala is located deep in the limbic system, an ancient brain network found even in primitive animals like mice and rats. This network—sometimes called the “emotional brain”—underlies many of the basic instincts we share with these animals such as appetite, sex drive and fear. The amygdala serves as the brain’s emotional switchboard, receiving information from the senses and then signaling the rest of the brain and nervous system how to respond. One of its functions is to instantly detect new or threatening things in the environment”

The nature and personality of the person, can be inherited from the genetic data from both parents. If one of your parents was an extrovert person, then you have the privilege to be an extroverted personality type that has as well. If your grandparents are Extrovert people, you may have a chance to become the person extroverted personality. Everything can be passed down from generation to generation., According to Santos (2015) said:

“Genetic factors, meaning that properties are passed down from parents. When the father or mother nature is introvert, so child will grow as private introvert. The same thing happens on the child that grows as private
Extrovert. The environment was also influential, in the sense: If small children since growing up in the environment of people who open (family, relatives, neighbors), then the child will be formed which tend to be extroverted.”

Encourage the vagaries of the doings and also the growing swell of human personality traits can also affect humans. If the personality of the introvert and Extrovert has become the default since birth. Then various nature and one's character, created from the results of education and also live them grow and develop. Because indeed, every human being who just like blank paper, paper that already has a background (color), but still has no writing on it. So, human nature will change with what they capture from the environment, if his group is bad, then the personality traits of a person can be bad; or if the surrounding environment is good, then the nature of that arise in person will be better. (Cain, 2012) explained about the orchid hypothesis by David Dobbs. The hypothesis discussed on how the interaction between genes and environment can influence child development. In the hypothesis said that, some monkeys are born with allele; shortened version of serotonin transporter gene (a gene that affects mood which also found in human body).

The conclusion is that there are two factors that cause a person to have personality and character different. In essence, it all depends on the nature of the line and also the influence of the environment. someone being an introvert/Extrovert who is successful, or being an introvert/Extrovert who failed. Depending on the nature and patterns of thought. If personality Extrovert and introvert can not be changed. Thus, the nature and the character can still be changed. So one can become better than ever. It doesn't matter if a man or woman, who is
obviously all the same. Both introvert and Extrovert who have different characteristics.