CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Struggle

Struggle is something done by someone to achieve their goals or dreams. As explained by (Harmon, 2014), that "Struggle is a means by which we are entranced into a process that is intended to move us from a place of limitation in capacity to unlimited potential and possibilities". This statement means that someone who is struggling has his own target that he wants to achieve and struggle is a step that must be done after someone make a motivation in him.

Also defined by (Siti, et al, 2018) that, “Hidup adalah sebuah perjuangan, artinya dalam hidup ini harus ada sebuah usaha dari kita untuk bias maju (Life is a struggle, it has a meaning that in this life there must be an effort from us to be able to progress)”. It can be interpreted as humans who struggle that they want a situation to be better. So someone who struggles must be determined seriously by mobilizing everything in his energy to achieve the results that he wants.

(Afriliana, 2017) also gives the definition of struggle that, “Perjuangan adalah berjalan melewati titian berduri untuk sampai di satu titik puncak (The struggle is to walk through the hard road to reach the main goal)”. This statement means that every struggle carried out will surely have difficult things that hinder the process of achieving the true goals. But because of the motivation that they have, a person will not easily give up until the goal is reached.
From the explanations above, it can be concluded that struggle is a matter based on motivation to be better. A person who struggle has a goal, that he wants to be released from condition that make him suffer. And he must be against the problem, not only accepting the suffer. Struggle needs to be done by someone who also wants him to be seen as someone who has strength.

2.1.1. Kinds of Struggle

According to (Weber, 1985), he divided struggle into two forms, those are:

1. **Perjuangan Fisik (Physical struggle)**
   
   One of the forms of effort and resistance to achieve a goal by using objects, either in the form of weapons or other objects used.

2. **Perjuangan Non Fisik (Non-physical struggle)**
   
   An effort and resistance in achieving the desired goal without using objects as a weapon.

Also discuss by (Duverger, 2010) he divided struggle into two forms, those are:

1. **Perjuangan Terbuka (Open Struggle)**
   
   In open struggle, conflict can be clearly seen. The strategy used by someone is also clear, how to deal with opponents is also shown to be obviously.

2. **Perjuangan Sembunyi (Struggle Quietly)**
   
   In this kind of struggle, the struggle must be carried out quietly and covered up. The strategy used is not shown clearly.
   
   The struggle must have a purpose. If the goal is clearly seen, the person will think of a way out to reach his goal. The solution can be by fighting physically or
by negotiating the way to reach out the goal. But someone can also doing it quietly so that the secrecy of the strategy is maintained.

2.1.2. Phase of Struggle
According to (Honneth, 2018), he divided struggle into three phases, those are:

1. The Demand For Love
   Strengthen sensory reliability. Searching for something valuable, which can make ourselves feel motivated. So that the enthusiasm for struggling is increasing.

2. The Demand For Rights
   Where someone wants to learn to get to know others as independent human beings with rights like themselves, creating a basis for self-esteem.

3. The Demand For Recognition
   As a unique person, the basis for self-esteem and a complex and tolerant social life.

According to (Harmon, 2014), there are three stages of struggle, those are:

1. Self-confidence; at this stage, a person will feel he has greater potential than before. That potential is what he uses to change the next situation.

2. Self-respect; at this stage, if he has struggled and the results are not satisfactory, he will no longer be sagged, but will appreciate his own hard work.

3. Self-esteem; at this stage, a person will not give more importance to achieving his goals or not. More important for him is the courage he has.

From three phases that explained above, it can be concluded that someone that struggle must through three phases. Someone who struggle must go through the first
stage, which is getting enthusiasm or motivation that makes the reason for fighting. Then the second stage is someone who struggle must have confidence that he is valuable, then other people are not entitled to step on her pride. The last is the stage where someone who struggle wants to be recognized that he succeeded in achieving his goal.

2.2. Definition of Main Character

There are various characters that people can meet in a movie. Each role has a different character. As stated by (Kartina & Pangestu, 2019) “Main character is character that plays an important role”. The statement can be interpreted that the main character is the one who determines the point of view in the movie. The main character’s point of view is usually shown more in the movie because the audience will understand the story from the point of view of the main actor.

(Meinawati & Dewi, 2017) also stated that, “Main character is commonly used in two ways. The first is that character designates the individuals who appear in the story. The second is that character refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles the makes up each of these individuals”. The main character is the opposite of the antagonist, therefore, all actions taken by the main character should be the opposite of the antagonist. The main character is often known as the protagonist character because the main character is rarely described as a person who commits a crime against another character.

Muda in (Yoanita, 2011) also gives the definition of main character, that “Tokoh utama adalah peran utama dalam cerita rekaan (The main character is the main role in the imaginary story)”. It can be interpreted that the main character must have
a good influence because of his important role in the movie. At least the main character must try to reconcile a conflict.

Meanwhile, according to Nurgiyantoro in (Nuri, 2017), he said that, "Tokoh utama merupakan tokoh yang paling diutamakan dalam sebuah cerita yang dimuat dalam novel atau cerita lainnya yang bersangkutan. (The main character is the most prominent figure in a story contained in the novel or other related story)". It means that the center of the whole story is the main character. The main character that is most highlighted by his emotions is because the life journey of a main character is the key to the story.

From the quotations above, it can be concluded that the main character is the most important figure. The main character most often appears and its appearance usually coincides with the antagonist. This is because of main character’s role is to run the story to defeat the antagonist.

2.3. Definition of Movie

According to Gamble in (Wahyuningsih, 2019) he stated that, “Film adalah sebuah rangkain gambar statis yang direpresentasikan di hadapan mata secara berturut-turut dalam kecepatan yang tinggi (Movie is a static image sequence that is represented before the eyes in succession at high speed)”. From the statement it can be interpreted that in a movie there are several elements and most of these elements are presented in an attractive form so that the audience feels comforted and interested in watching the movie until the end of the story.

Discussed further by (Darsono, 2018) he stated that, “Film merupakan suatu bentuk komunikasi visual yang hendak disampaikan oleh pembuat kepada
*penontonnya* (Movie is a form of visual communication that the maker wants to convey to his audience)”. Movie can be a medium for delivering moral messages to the audience. The audience not only gets pleasure from watching a movie, but also messages and they can also apply the good lessons they got to their own lives.

Also discussed by (Mabruri, 2013) “Film juga diartikan sebagai (cerita) lakon hidup (Movies are also interpreted as (stories) of life plays)”. The most important thing in movie is a great storyline. If movie does not have a single story, a character, and all its elements, then it cannot be called a movie.

From the statement, it can be interpreted that in a movie, there are many things that are entertaining, it can be because of the storyline or the behavior of the character of the movie itself which is the result of the movie producer's thinking.

According to (Wahyuningsih, 2019) she said that, “Film dalam pengertian sempit adalah penyajian gambar melalui layar lebar (Movie in the narrow sense is the presentation of images through the big screen)”. From the statement, it can be interpreted that in a movie, there are many things that are entertaining, it can be because of the storyline or the behavior of the character of the movie itself which is the result of the movie producer's thinking.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that movie is a literary work that displayed images and sounds. The movie also becomes a medium for delivering message to the people watching and the message can be spread by the audience itself. Movies have several elements that must be fulfilled such as characters, storylines and characterizations. Good movies are always have a great storylines.