CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter consists with some definitions from expert. The writer would like to explain the definition of literature, movie, main character, love, aspect of love and types of love.

2.1. Literature

According to Wilson (2006:173), states that “Literature is performed a reader it may, on an exploratory basis, help to illuminate that readers life-historical (of course one can also derive sheer pleasure from the reading of literary work, a derivation that is independent of our making use of the work in the border context of our macro concern). The writer assumes this humanistic conception of the evaluative category literature as prominent ally technical thinking, is the kind of approach that is implied by fowls notion of the octopod groping of the art.

According to Webster (2003:726), “Literature is writing in prose on verse. Especially writing having excellence and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest.” The writer concluded that literature is a prose and verse, include poetry, drama, novel that is something interesting to follow.

Furthermore according to J.Long (2004:5), “ literature means simply the writer records of the race, including all hits history and sciences, as well as it is poems and novels.” It means that in the narrower sense literature is writing fiction or nonfiction, and can be in a form of novel or movie.

The writer concludes that literature helps the readers understand the content and the situation of the literary work. So, the readers can get pleasure from reading the literary work.
From all definition above, the writer assumes that the literature is something beautiful and attractive to readers. In the literature, there are elements that can be taken as materials to be studied. Literary works contain elements of imagination that can make the reader understand the meaning of story.

### 2.2 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 with human life but also animal life which may be taken from the real or unreal life. Basically, movie is similar to novel as it has character, characterization, dialogue and plot, but different from novel. Movie or film can be seen and heard.

According to 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 moving picture but contains a story and uses sound, therefore it shows in the cinema or television.

According to Refered Hamm and Smadych (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 a motion picture to be seen, but sometimes the audience cannot see because the dominant market player block it.
According to Gianneti (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 (2000:24), he states “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 the definitions above, the writer concludes that movie is part of art, a combination of image, 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 tells story. The audience can watch the movie at cinema, television, even at home.

2.3 Character

A character is the representation of a person in a narrative work of art (such as a novel, play, theater or film). In fiction, character refers to textual representation of a human being (or occasionally another creature). When looking at characters, notice details about how they look, feel, and act. The details that tell about their personalities are called character. Identifying and understanding characters, emotions, and motives help the reader understand the characters.
Based on Beaty (2002:102) “Character is someone who acts, appears is referred to as playing a part in literary work.” It means character is someone who does some actions and dialogues in the movie or drama.

According to Handerson et. al. (2006:23) “Character is the people created by the play wright and actors and imagined by the readers or spectators.” It means character is about a person or actor created by the author and can be imagined by the readers.

Furthermore, Based on Milhorn (2006:08), “Characters are usually human, but can be animals, aliens, robots, or anything you want to be, character has names physical appearances, and personalities.” It means the characters can be anything. There are some movies which robots or animals as their characters.

According to Resseguie (2005:121) “Character reveal themselves in their speech (what they say and how they say it), in their actions (what they do), by their clothing (what they wear), and in their gesticulates and posture (how they present themselves)”. It means character is shown what and how people say, see and do.

Based on Kennedy and Gioia (2010:77), “Character is human personalities that become familiar to us,” It means a character has to be familiar or popular to the audience because the character will often appear for the watch.

According to all definitions above, the writer concludes the character is someone who acts, appears on movie who is created by the author to play a part in movie. The characters are usually simple and may or may not change. The characters which are familiar to the audience will be more interesting and will be satisfying to the movie that character plays in it.
2.4 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 “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 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 most 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 the main relation”. It means about the main character is someone who plays the most important figure in a drama. It must have an attitude of awareness of the potential, dramatist or playwright is one governs the relationship of characters 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 in a story, the main character has to solve the problems which happens in a story.

2.5 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 live, more than any emotion. This is the reason why love usually becomes 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 or 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 feel an emotional high, exhilaration passion and elation when you and your emotionally with passion to a 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 the 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 of seemingly incompatible and ungovernable mood states. When in love individuals 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 the definitions above, the writer concludes that love is one of aspects that people should have in their lives. Not just when we have a lover, but people can show love to another person, such as family or friends.

2.5.1 Aspect of Love

Based on Berhm and Kassin (1993:246), love consists of the following components:
1. **Intimacy** is the emotional component which involves feeling the closeness. It includes feeling loved, shared disclosure, empathy, support and sharing.

2. **Passion** is the motivation components which reflect romantic, sexual attraction, feeling euphoria, infatuation and psychological arousal generally.

3. **Commitment** is the cognitive component, which includes the decisions people make about being in love and the degree of their commitment to the partner.

The writer concludes that with intimacy, there are the strong emotions, such as feeling loved, empathy, and also support and sharing. With passion, the love reflects romantic, attraction, and psychological arousal. The last is commitment; this is where people make a decision to take steps to maintain the love and relationship.

According to Sternberg (2007:332), there are three components of love as follows:

1. **Passion**, Passion can be associated with either physical arousal or emotional stimulation. Passion is defined in three ways:
   a. A strong feeling of enthusiasm or excitement for something or about doing something.
   b. A strong feeling (such as anger) that causes people to act in a dangerous way.
   c. Strong sexual or romantic feeling for someone.
2. **Intimacy** is described as the feelings of closeness and attachment to one another. This tends to strengthen the tight bond that is shared between those two individuals. Additionally, having a sense of intimacy helps create the feeling of being at ease with one another, in the sense that the two parties are mutual in their feelings.

3. **Commitment**, unlike the other two blocks, commitment involves a conscious decision to stick with one another. The decision to remain committed is mainly determined by the level of satisfaction that a partner derives from the relationship. There are three ways to define commitment:
   
a. A promise to do or give something
   
b. A promise to be loyal to someone or something
   
c. The attitude of someone who works very hard to do or support something

The writer concludes that love is complex, love is fascinating, and love is so very important when it comes to positivity.

According Hanh (2006), there are four aspect of true love, as follows:

1. **Loving-kindness or benevolence.** Loving-kindness is not only the desire to make someone happy, to bring joy to a beloved person; it is the ability to bring joy and happiness to the person you love, because even if your intention is to love this person, your love might make him or her suffer.

2. **Compassion**, this is not only the desire to ease the pain of another person, but the ability to do so. You must practice deep looking in order to gain a
good understanding of the nature of the suffering of this person, in order to be able to help him or her to change. Knowledge and understanding are always at the root of the practice.

3. **Joy**, If there is no joy in love, it is not true love. If you are suffering all the time, if you cry all the time, and if you make the person you love cry, this is not really love—it is even the opposite. If there is no joy in your love, you can be sure that it is not true love.

4. **Equanimity or freedom**. In true love, you attain freedom. When you love, you bring freedom to the person you love. If the opposite is true, it is not true love. You must love in such a way that the person you love feels free, not only outside but also inside.

The writer assumed there would be more peace and happiness around the world if people lived by these 4 Aspects of Love. Love is complex, love is fascinating, and love is so very important when it comes to positivity. It is truly a worthwhile goal.

**2.5.2 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 that 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 remains 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 leans toward this type of relationship may look for a partner at work or where the person is spending the time. Sex is likely to be seen as 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 types 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 Hatfield (2005), there are two basic types of love, namely compassionate love and passionate love, that is:

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 emotion, sexual attraction, anxiety and affection.