CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Movie

Movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories. People in every part of the world watch movies for entertainment. For some people, fun movies can make them laugh, while the other can make them cry or feel afraid.

Danesi (2010:134) states that “Movie is a text that contains a series of photographic images that lead to the illusion of movement and action in real life”. It means that movie is a combination of moving images depicting real life. Movie leads illusion of action in real life into art.

According to Curtis (2003:151) “Movie is a gross oversimplification for one of the most complex of business interactions”. The writer concludes movie is a tool for communication that is basically for business purposes. Movie is one of important things in entertainment and business field.

According to Effendi (1986: 239) “Movie is defined as a result of cultural and artistic expression tool. Movie as a communication is a combination of a variety of technology such as photography and sound recording, both visual art and theater, literature, art and architecture as well as art music”. It means movie is the result of the expression of artwork which is a mix of various artistic aspects.
From the statement above the writer concludes that movie is a work of art that contains moving images, sound and many artistic aspects. Movie’s purpose is to communicate with the audiences through the artwork by the director. Creating a movie is usually for business and entertainment purpose.

2.2. Definition of Character

According to Abrams (2003:105), “Character is a person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue and by what they do (action).” In other words, character is someone who appears to entertain the audiences. The character presented in literary work with dialogues and actions.

Meanwhile, according to Letwin, (2008:52) “Character as meaning the essential nature of dramatic persona of fictional people in movie or play, someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work. It means character is the dramatic persona in fictional work. It is someone who appears as a performer in literary work.

Based on Joseph. et.al (2002:5),

Character is representation of person in a work of art in the form of narrative or dramatic such as novels, short stories, or drama. Character is not only portrayed in a book or a play, but it also can be found in a movie. In narrative or dramatic works, it usually uses the term character and characterization. The method by which writers create, reveal, and develop characters is called characterization. Character is one of important thing in literary work. Every character has many values to make a story seems real, understandable, and
worth caring about, the values that it could be moral, emotional, intellectual, or appearance value. A character can change the mood of a story by the intrigues that happen to the character or by the interaction between one character to another character.

In other words, character is a figure in many kind of art work, who appears not only in a play but also in a movie. Every character carries important roles in literary work and it has many values with it. Its appearance is to make the story seem real and easy to understand.

Based from those statements above the writer concludes that character is an important thing in literary work. Character is a figure in literary work that appears with dialogues and actions to make audiences understand the story.

2.3. Definition of Main Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2005:176-177), “Main character is usually the character in a story of any kind, book, movie, and TV show, who has the most importance in the story and does the most to support the plot. Most of the action should follow the main character.” It means main character is the character who has the important roles in the story.

Tobias (2011:259) said that, “The main character is the focus of the story. One way of thinking of the main character (who can be an antagonist or a protagonist) is to think of her as the sun in the solar system of character. All of the character resolve around her.” In other words, main character is the focus of the story that all the other character are related to her/him.
According to Bernardo (2015), “Major or central characters are vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters.” (para. 2) It means major or main character is a center to a story and mainly the conflict.

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 literary work. Main character is the main focus in the story that other characters are related to it. Every conflict and struggle in the story is mainly about the main character.

2.4. Definition of Psychology

Sosiawan (2003:1) said that, “Psychology is the study of mental, both the symptoms, as well as the background process.” In other words, psychology is the study about symptoms or background process of mental.

Based from Indonesian National Encyclopedia Volume 13 (1990), “Psychology is the study of human and animals behavior that can be seen either directly or which can not be seen directly.” It means, psychology is a study of human and animal behavior.

Muhibbin Shah (2001:1) states that, “Psychology is a science that studies the behavior of opened and closed in humans either as individuals or in groups, in relation to the environment. Opened behavior is behavior that are psychomotor covering acts speaking, sitting, walking and so on, while the closed behavior covered
include thinking, belief, feeling and many others.” It means psychology is a study about inside human related to environment.

From the definition above the writer concludes that the definition of psychology is the science which studies human behavior, both as individuals and in relation to its environment. Behavior in the form of behavior that is visible and invisible, the behavior of the conscious and unconscious. Psychology analyzed the mental, behavior and psychological living creatures, especially human beings.

2.5. Definition of Mental Disorders

Rusdi Maslim, (2013:7) states that,

Mental disorder is conceptualized as clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is associated with present distress (eg. A painful symptom) or disability (ie, impairment in one or more important areas of functioning) or with a significant increased ask of suffering death pain, disability, or an important loss of freedom.

The writer concludes that mental disorder is a psychological syndrome that occurs in a person which makes the person has disability.

Kanfer and Goldstein in Muryana (2012:31) state that, “Mental disorders is the difficulty of dealt with by the person because of interactions with others, difficulty because his perception of life and his attitude towards himself.” It means mental disorder is difficulty that affect a person because his perception of relationship with the other.
From the statement above the writer concludes that mental disorder is a mental condition where a person experiences an issue that causes his/her mental is not working properly. Mental disorder affects relationship between a patient with people around his/her.

According to Maisel (2013),

A mental disorder is a syndrome characterized by clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotion regulation, or behavior that reflects a dysfunction in the psychological, biological, or developmental processes underlying mental functioning. Mental disorders are usually associated with significant distress in social, occupational, or other important activities. An expectable or culturally approved response to a common stressor or loss, such as the death of a loved one, is not a mental disorder. Socially deviant behavior (e.g., political, religious, or sexual) and conflicts that are primarily between the individual and society are not mental disorders unless the deviance or conflict results from a dysfunction in the individual, as described above.

In other words, mental disorder is a syndrome characterized by dysfunction in the psychological, biological, or developmental processes underlying mental functioning.

2.5.1. Mental Disorder Symptoms

According to Rudi Maslim (2013:7), the symptoms of mental disorder in general, includes:

1. There clinical symptoms such as:
   a. syndrome and behavioral patterns
   b. syndrome and psychological patterns

2. The clinical symptoms lead to "suffering" (distress), among others, may include: pain, discomfort, not peaceful, disturbed, organ dysfunction, etc.
3. The clinical symptoms lead to "disabilities" (disability) in activities of daily life that is ordinary and necessary to self-care and survival (bathing, dressing, eating, personal hygiene, etc.)

The writer concludes that the symptom of mental disorders there are behavioral patterns, psychological patterns, suffering (distress), and disability.

From the definition according to Ranna (2015) the behavioral and psychological pattern can be seen in more detail, as follows:

1. Withdrawal — Recent social withdrawal and loss of interest in others
2. Drop in functioning — An unusual drop in functioning, at school, work or social activities, such as quitting sports, failing in school or difficulty performing familiar tasks
3. Problems thinking — Problems with concentration, memory or logical thought and speech that are hard to explain
4. Increased sensitivity — Heightened sensitivity to sights, sounds, smells or touch; avoidance of over-stimulating situations
5. Apathy — Loss of initiative or desire to participate in any activity
6. Feeling disconnected — A vague feeling of being disconnected from oneself or one’s surroundings; a sense of unreality
7. Illogical thinking — Unusual or exaggerated beliefs about personal powers to understand meanings or influence events; illogical or “magical” thinking typical of childhood in an adult
8. Nervousness — Fear or suspiciousness of others or a strong nervous feeling
9. Unusual behavior – Odd, uncharacteristic, peculiar behavior
10. Sleep or appetite changes — Dramatic sleep and appetite changes or decline in personal care
11. Mood changes — Rapid or dramatic shifts in feelings

From the lists of symptom of mental disorders above the writer concludes that the symptom of mental disorders can be seen from patient’s condition, includes the change of patient thinking, the behavioral, the mood, and the body condition, Signs and symptoms of mental disorders based from Mayo Clinic (2015) can be vary, depending on the disorder, circumstances and other factors. Mental illness symptoms can affect emotions, thoughts and behaviors. (para. 1)

Examples of signs and symptoms include:

1. Feeling sad or down
2. Confused thinking or reduced ability to concentrate
3. Excessive fears or worries, or extreme feelings of guilt
4. Extreme mood changes of highs and lows
5. Withdrawal from friends and activities
6. Significant tiredness, low energy or problems sleeping
7. Detachment from reality (delusions), paranoia or hallucinations
8. Inability to cope with daily problems or stress
9. Trouble understanding and relating to situations and to people
10. Alcohol or drug abuse
11. Major changes in eating habits
12. Sex drive changes
13. Excessive anger, hostility or violence
14. Suicidal thinking

From the symptoms above the writer concludes that the symptoms appear as physical problems, such as stomach pain, back pain, headache, or other unexplained aches and pains.

From the lists of symptom of mental disorders above the writer concludes that the symptoms of mental disorder appear as physical and psychological problems.

2.5.2. Types of Mental Disorder

Based from Australian Government Health (2016:1), “Mental disorders are of different types and degrees of severity. Some of the major types are depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, personality disorders, and eating disorders. The most common mental disorders in adult are anxiety and depressive disorders. While everyone experiences strong feelings of tension, fear, or sadness at times, a mental illness is present when these feelings become so disturbing and overwhelming that people have great difficulty coping with day-to-day activities, such as work, enjoying leisure time, and maintaining relationships.”
It means, the type of most common mental disorders are depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, personality disorders, and eating disorders.

Based from Mental Health Association (2016) there are five major categories of mental disorders are:

1. Anxiety Disorders
2. Mood Disorders
3. Schizophrenia/Psychotic Disorders
4. Dementias
5. Eating Disorders

From the statement above, the writer concludes that there are five major of mental disorder, includes, anxiety, mood disorders, schizophrenia, dementias, and eating disorders.

Thus, from definition and types above, from website National Institute of Mental Health (2016) it can be explained in more detail the types of most common mental disorders, as following:

1. Depression

   Depression is a condition in which a person feels discouraged, sad, hopeless, unmotivated, or disinterested in life in general. When these feelings last for a short period of time, it may be a case of "the blues."

2. Anxiety

   Occasional anxiety is a normal part of life. Someone might feel anxious when faced with a problem at work, before taking a test, or making an important
decision. But anxiety disorders involve more than temporary worry or fear. For a person with an anxiety disorder, the anxiety does not go away and can get worse over time. The feelings can interfere with daily activities such as job performance, school work, and relationships.

3. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. People with schizophrenia may seem like they have lost touch with reality. Schizophrenia may result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning, and can be disabling.

4. Eating Disorder

Eating disorders are actually serious and often fatal illnesses that cause severe disturbances to a person’s eating behaviors. Obsessions with food, body weight, and shape may also signal an eating disorder. The symptoms include, extreme emotions, attitudes, and behaviors surrounding weight and food issues.

5. Bipolar Mood Disorder

Bipolar disorder, also known as manic-depressive illness, is a brain disorder that causes unusual shifts in a person's mood, energy, and ability to function.

It means, the type of mental disorders are depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, and eating disorders.
From that types above the writer concludes that there are five major and most common types of mental disorders, includes, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, personality disorders, and eating disorders.

2.5.3. Mental Disorder Factor

Mental disorders are influenced by many factors. Suryani in Syaharia (2008:14) revealed that mental disorders may occur because of three factors working together they are biological factor, psychological factor, and sociocultural factor.

Same as Suryani, Kartono (1989:83) states the three factor that cause mental disorders are biological (predisposition), psychological, and socio-cultural (external) factor.

a. Biological Factor

To prove that a mental disorder is an illness like criteria of illness in medicine, psychiatrists conduct a lot of research among the abnormalities of neurotransmitters, biochemical, anatomical brain, and genetic factors that are related to mental disorders.

In this study it was found that the family affective disorder patients, more than schizophrenia affective disorder (Kendell and Brockington, 1980), schizophrenia closely associated with genetic factors (Kendler, 1983). But the paranoid psychosis has nothing to do with genetic factors, (according to Kender, 1981).

b. Psychological Factor
The relationship between life events that threatened a person and mental disorders are very complex depending on the situation, the individual and the constitution of the person. It is highly dependent on the help of friends and neighbors during periods of stress. The social structure, social change and social levels achieved highly meaningful in life's experiences.

Personality is a form of the relative resistance of interpersonal situation repeated typical for human life. Behavior that now is not a repetition of the history of impulsive little time, but it is a collection retention and retrieval. Any patients experiencing functional a mental disorder showed striking failure in one or several phases of development due to the strong personal relationships with family, school environment or the surrounding community. Symptoms shown by a person is the embodiment of the past experience are the experience of infancy to adulthood.

c. Sociocultural (Social) Factor

Mental disorders that occur in various countries have differences, especially regarding the behavior patterns. Characteristics of a psychosis in a particular sociocultural different from other cultures. The difference of one cultural other, according to Zubin, (1969), is one factor in the differences in the distribution and type of a mental disorder.

In other words, there are three factor of mental disorder, includes, biological, psychological, and social factor.
From that statement above the writer concludes the factor of mental disorders are biological or genetic factor, psychological or factor which is from inside or mental the patient, and the last is social or external factor.