CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the definition and discussion of sociolinguistics in general, psychology and the explanation about character, about types of character including definition of character, and theory of character.

A. The sociolinguistic

Finch and Groves state that Sociolinguistics is derived from the word socio and linguistics. In nature, it describes the knowledge of how language is used in social context. This concept affects many experts proposing the definitions of sociolinguistic. A simple definition of sociolinguistic is the study of language and society.  

Sociolinguistics is used in social contexts in the relationship between language and society.

In addition, Gumperz states that Sociolinguistics is an attempt to find a relationship between social structure and linguistic structure and also to observe the changes that occur. A social structure shows systematic patterns of behavior between individual – individual, group – group, and individual – group relationship. Meanwhile, a linguistic structure describes the rule of linguistic component that creates wider component. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social

uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations. Sociolinguistic is a way to find the relationship between social structure and linguistics to see changes that occur in behavior between individuals and groups in studying the use of language.

This is supported by Trask that defines Sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics studies the relation between language and society. He argues that society is likely to create a number of language variations. Thus, sociolinguistics may be said as the study of language variation. Sociolinguistics as the relationship between language and society in language differences in the social environment.

Fishman adds that Sociolinguistics covers two domains. First, it deals with the descriptive sociology of languages. It is in charge in figuring out the accepted social organization of language usage. Second, it ideals with the dynamic sociology of languages. It relates with how different rates of change affect in the social organization either in terms of the language use or the human behavior toward language.

Katamba and Kerswill concluce that Five causes of linguistic change i.e. imperfect learning of grammar, social, functional, structural, and contact. Firstly, imperfect learning grammar deal with the phenomena where there is lack of

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young generation incomplete learning that results in the modification, such as for and form. Secondly, social aspect influences language change in term of age, gender, class, and ethnicity. Thirdly, functional factor occurs such as in the change of going to into gonna and want to into wana. Fourthly, language change is affected by structural function that focuses on formal relationship between linguistic element. The last is contact which occurs as a result of interaction with other language.  

B. Psychology

Psychology comes from the ancient Greek "psyche" which means soul and "logia" which means science, so etymologically psychological can be interpreted with the study of the soul.  

In addition, Growing states that Psychology is human behavior, namely human interaction with the surrounding world, both in the form of other humans and non-humans, animals, climate, culture and so on. Psychology is a person's behavior towards the natural environment, both with fellow humans and with animals and so on.

Muhibbin Syah and Jhon contend that Psychology is the science that examines public and private behavior in humans as individuals or groups, in their

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interactions with the environment regarding physical behavior by using factual research techniques about stimulation. Psychology is the study of human behavior, both individually and as a whole using factual techniques.

C. Movie

Merriam asserts that a movie or motion picture is the only new visual art from created in the 300 years. It is complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of the movies is instantaneous and universal. Motion pictures are in fact both an art form and medium of mass entertainment, and in the latter capacity they have a significant impact in a sociological sense. In addition, they have background rooted in science and technology. Movie is art that is created using technology that is made as a medium of mass entertainment, and has a significant impact on the social environment.

Luyin states that movie is one kind of the most popular entertainment media. It looks like piece of mirror, which reflects all the respect of human society, including the material world and the spiritual world as well. Movie or film is so important that it has become the first arts of the human world. The movie was the first art in the human world and the most popular type of entertainment in society.

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10. Luyin, On the Translation of English Movie Tittles (foreign Language Department of Tangsan China, 2009), p.171
D. Character

Hasballah points out that Character is the most important thing in a movie or story, without main character movie is nothing. Sometime characters are not only human, but also something like animals, plants, robots, toys, or aliens, but the writer give them human abilities and human traits which play a role in a story. The character is the main point in the movie, besides the character does not only exist in humans, but also in plants and animals.

Meanwhile Robert defines in literature, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. That is through action, speech, description, and commentary, writers portray character who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving. you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. The characters in literature as an action that comes from humans and is written based on the wishes of the writer of the way they speak, walk, and think as a picture of character.

In this study, the writer would like to try to explain about characters. There are two types of character, based on roles and based on personalities. Character based on roles such as, the antagonis, the protagonis, the underdog, and the sindekick, and character based on personalities such as, flat, round, static, dynamic. The types of character are discussed at the next page.

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12 Robert V.Edgar,Writing About Character: The People in Literature.p.53

13 Robert V.Edgar,Writing About Character…..p.55
E. Type of character

In a movie, the writer shows many kinds of characters, each character have different types and different roles to tell their stories and make the audience interest to see movie. But, the writer wants to explain some of characters that is often emerged in the movie, character based on roles and personalities are discussed as follows:

1. Protagonist Vs Antagonist

Hunter contends main character in movie or other literary work is called protagonist. They often are written as heroes, an admirable character who embodies widely accepted strengths and virtues, they do not have to be the “good” guy or girl. It is the character that the audience empathizes with and their problems that move the plot and conflict forward. He also adds that an older more neutral term than hero for the leading character is protagonist.\(^{14}\)

Basuki also has the same opinion that Protagonist is often referred to main character in the movie. He or she faced a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable, however he or she can affect the audience, or give empathy.\(^{15}\)

The character with whom the protagonist is engaged in a struggle called the antagonist.\(^{16}\) The writer concludes that antagonist is an important opponent


\(^{15}\) Basuki, Types of Character in literature flashcard, retrieved on September 20, 2014.

\(^{16}\) Dr. Hallett, Element of fiction, retrieved on September 20, 2014.
pitted against protagonist, who provides opposition. They does not agree with protagonist action in the movie. We can say the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.

The antagonist, often termed as the villain of the movie, is the character whom the protagonist must confront and defy for victory. The antagonist however not only be person, it could be a situation that is creating an obstacle in the path of the protagonist toward her/his final goal.\textsuperscript{17} Based on explanation, the antagonist in a work of fiction is the character who opposes the hero, or protagonist. The antagonist, when there is one, provides the drama conflict in movie, the antagonist also called a bad guy or someone who is villain.

2. **Underdog Vs Sidekick**

The underdog is a character who often is underplayed in movie or drama; say someone who is the scapegoat or someone against whom all bets would have been placed in any given situation, and sidekick of character of a character often has a weaker personality in comparison to the character her/himself. This is a person who sticks by the characters side all the time, and usually tends to do as directed by the character.\textsuperscript{18} The writer concludes that underdog is someone who always underestimated by the other, but sometimes he or she can become a hero. For instance, Erin Gruwel in Freedom Writers movie, other people think that he does not have any power to fight the antagonist, very

\textsuperscript{17}Graves http://Types of Character in literature.html, retrieved on September 20, 2014

\textsuperscript{18} Ibid
naughty racist student. But in the end, Erin succeeded to turn them into obedient students.

While, sidekick is the opposite of underdog. The character in sidekick always stick to the main character as his or her companion. This character often has weaker personality comparing to the main character.

3. Major Vs minor character

Hunter contends that Major character is the most important character in the story. A story, principally, is telling about (focusing on) this character. The story itself would talk much about it, but in describing how is the main character, it needs other characters to support the narrative. So that, it is said that he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more forceful and authentic. Major characters those whom people see of over a longer period of time; people learn more about them, and people think of them as more complex and frequently therefore more realistic than the minor characters, the figures who fill out the story. These major characters can grow and change.¹⁹

According to Sunaryo minor character is characters of less important than those of the main character because this character is needed to support the main character. The story, essentially, is not about minor character but it helps the main character to make the story strong. Hence, we can see in the story that such a

character does not have more complex details of this character. Minor is a supporting character that helps the main character to make the story perfect, and this character is not too prominent.

4. Round Vs Flat Character

Hunter states that Round character in a story, play, are simply characters who are most like real people. A round character is a major character in a work of fiction who encounters conflict and is changed by it. Round character tend to be more fully developed and described than flat, or static characters. A round character is the same as most people that capable of surprising us, this character is difficult to be found out with any person in real life, he is described as a complex it temperament, motivation and subtle particularity representative.  

Hunter asserts that Flat characters are not very complex and do not change in surprising ways. But people must be careful not to let terms like flat and round turn into value judgements, because flat character are less complex than round ones it easy to assume they are artistically inferior.


22 Http://Types of Character In Literature.html, (acessed on June 20, 2019), p.34
Flat characters in art say low characters do not have the effect of significant changes, because they are not complex and very easy.

Susies points out that the Flat character which have one main character trait and always act predictably, are a great place for beginning writer start experimenting with character. But soon they will want to explore creating more complex character. Flat character has the potential to be the main character, it can be seen from its actions, because the flat character is the basis of the writer in experimenting.

A flat character is distinguished by its lack of realistic personality. Though the description of a flat character detailed and rich in defining character, it falls short of the complexity associated with a round character. Supporting character are generally flat character, as most minor roles do not require a great deal of complexity. The writer concludes that flat characters are characters that have no influence because of the lack of realistic characters so they are not yet complex.

5. Static Vs Dynamic

Gadd asserts that Static character is who does not change during the course of the drama; static character well developed, but they often represent

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23 Susie Garber, Memorable Characters Magnificent Story.p34

24 Michles http://Types of Character In Literature.html, (retrieved on June 20,2014).p.34
types of people one would find in society. It means static is a character that does not change during drama and continues to run well, even though it is often found in society.

Laurie asserts that Static character faces the same challenges. For instance, a static character who was selfish and arrogant will still be selfish and arrogant, regardless of the nature of the drama conflict. Static is a character that does not change the attitude and nature of the character.

However, dynamic character is one who change and develops as the movie progresses. Terry R. points out that dynamic character changed over time from his role throughout the movie and the overall change of the movie.

A dynamic character is someone whose changes through the course of other character in the drama, due to change in the situation or the plot. This from weak to strong, from strong to weak, from a cheery person to a person in distress, and vice versa. While one would assume that a dynamic someone would be the protagonist, it is not always necessary. Based on the explanation, Dynamic characters are characters that can change from weak to strong, from a jovial person to a depressed person depending on the changing situation that makes the character change.

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27 Terry R. Gadd, To Kill A Mockingbird.

28 Ibid
Dynamic character grow and change in a course of a story developing as they react to event and to other character. Therefore, the changes here are not changes in circumstances but in some sense within the character, or changes in commitment. The lack of change at stake in this distinction is a change in the natural character of the fictional figure.\textsuperscript{29} The above explanation are Dynamic characters are influenced by the stages of events that will be passed by the cast, so they can change the basic characters of the characters.

F. The Technique of character analysis

In this thesis, the writer uses traits approach to analyze the main character Erin Gruwel in the movie Freedom Writers, The writer would like to clarify about the actions, the attitudes and behaviors of main character.

Gerald states that the trait theory is focused on identifying and measuring individual personality character. The traits approach to describe the personality of Erin Gruwel, those are way she acts, attitudes and her behaviors in daily life with her family, students, and her surroundings.\textsuperscript{30}

Everyday conceptions of personality traits make two key of assumption. First, trait are stable over time. It means that the natural behavior that the character has. Second, it is generally believed that traits directly influence

\textsuperscript{29} Http:// Types of Character In Literature.html, retrieved on June 20, 2014.p.50

\textsuperscript{30} Gadd, Gerald Theory traits .(USA university press January 2009.p.63)
behavior, for example the mood of a person can change if he or she listen to a cheerful song.\textsuperscript{31} Traits are what make us know who we are and it is relatively permanent aspects of us by our interaction, act and our behavior.

In this thesis, the writer describes several theories about the personality traits of some psychologists in the form of analysis of different traits, those are; Gordon Allport, and Hans Eysenck.

\textbf{a) Gordon Allport}

Trait is a generalized and focalized neuropsychic system which is peculiar to the individual, with the capacity to render many stimuli functionally equivalent, and to begin and lead (equivalent) shapes of adaptive and expressive behavior.\textsuperscript{32} Gordon W states that nature is a habit or attitude that focuses on each individual with his ability to initiate and lead adaptive and expressive behavior.

According to Barkhuus, to describe the concept of traits, Allport compares it to the concept of habit and attitude. However, a habit can be a function as a trait but trait is not always the habit.\textsuperscript{33} Trait is an attitude that refers to behavior.

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\textsuperscript{31} Gerald Matthews, Ian J. Deary, and Martha C. Whiteman, Personality Traits, 2\textsuperscript{nd}.Ed.p.1
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\textsuperscript{32} Gordon W. Allport, Personality: A Psychological Interpretation, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1937,p.295
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\textsuperscript{33} Louise Barkhuss, Allport’s Theory of Traits: A Critical Review of The Theory and Two Studies, Concordia University, 1999,p.6
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Barkhuus also added that the function of trait is as an attitude because an attitude could lead behavior, either a trait is. Furthermore Allport stated that, the two concept are very similar but that they are differed in three ways:

1. Attitudes are commonly to be favourable or unfavourable towards something, one of the character is a trait necessarily processes.
2. usually traits can be more general attitude towards many similar things. Which is traits are move widely extended attitude, an attitude can still be situational.
3. An attitude always refers to something. It can material or conceptual. It is described more specific that trait. The above explanation are traits and attitudes are habits that are still situational in each individual, the nature of forming behavior while attitudes are more towards something can be material or conceptual.

In addition, Allport also divides traits into a hierarchy of three levels;

- **Cardinal traits:** These traits control and form an individual’s behavior. They lie at the top of the hierarchy and they are also known as the individual’s master control.
- **Central traits:** these traits fall next in the hierarchy. The general character found in varying degrees in every person. These traits can be the fundamental of building blocks that could form most of our behavior.

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34 Ibid
These type of traits can be listed in a recommendation letter for a friend. For instance, a central trait would be honesty.

- Secondary traits: Different from the two traits above. These traits are lying at the bottom of the hierarchy, they are plentiful, but activated by specific stimuli. These traits describe why person show his or her behavior such incongruent with other behavior. It apparently inconsistent behavior which is lead by a secondary trait, however both perfectly congruent with a central trait.\(^{35}\)

**b) Hans Eysenck**

Character is able to be depicted based on the basic factor, namely: first, psychoticism which shows anti-social traits as cruelty and ejection of social customs. Second, intversion-extroversion, and the last, emotionally –stability which are also called neuroticem. Further Eysenck also formulates a quadrant based on interesting emotional-stable and introverted and extroverted axes.\(^{36}\) Eysenk points out that character can be seen from a number of basic factors that combine anti-social traits and social customs based on the introvert and extrovert emotional axes.

\(^{35}\) Louise Barkhuus, Allport’s Theory of traits: A Critical Review of The Theory and Two Studies, Concordia University, 1999.p.6

\(^{36}\) Louise Barkhuus, Allport’s Theory of Traits: A Critical Review Of The Theory and Two Studies, Concordia University, 1999.p.6
Eysenck creates a model of character traits, it initially consisted of the continuums of extraversion and neuroticism, later adding psychoticism creating the PEN model. The tree are on spectrum: psychoticism - Ego central, Extraversion - Introversion, Neuroticism – stability. Eysenk believes everyone exist somewhere on the spectrum of all there character traits. According to Eysenk, by creating PEN can make people know the character traits of each person better in the place and character traits that exist.

1) Psychoticism

Psychoticism is at one end super ego controls at the other. Hans Eysenck classified this into high psychoticism and low psychoticism. In high psychoticism people are tough-minded, nonconformist, willing to take risks, unconcerned about the rights and welfare of other, and engage in anti-social behavior. While in low psychoticism people are warm, sensitive, and concerned.

2) Extraversion

The extraversion dimension is widely seen as a continuum ranging from extroversion to introversion. Based on Hans Eysenk’s theory, extraversion is divided in to two, extroversion and introversion. Extroversion is also called high extraversion (extroverts). People in this type are sociable, carefree: tend to find

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37 Eysenck Three Personality Traits Theory(Jurnal education.html,p 60), accessed on February 20,2019  
38 Eysenck Three Personality Traits Theory…..p.62. accessed on February 20, 2019
sensation, active, but assertive. Then, introversion is also called low extraversion (introverts). In this type, people tend to be quiet, less sociable, and live in a well ordered life.

3) Neuroticism

Eysenck claims that neuroticism are best explained as individuals who are unstable like Impulsive or obsessive behavior, depression, feeling guilty, low self-esteem, high tension, and irrationality. According to Hans Eysenk, there are two types of neuroticism, those are high and low. In high neuroticism, people are emotionally unstable, they have exaggerated fears for objects, places, animals or even certain individuals. While in low neuroticism people are emotionally stable, they are very calm, and they do not feel tense and also low tempered.

The above explanation are some theories about personality trait. The writer would analyze the character by using Hans Eysenck personality trait. The writer analyzes the Erin Gruwel to observe habits, acts, behaviors, and traits.