

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Literature is the study of what it means to be human, and being human entails how to be followed by society, the world, the universe, the time and habits that allow us to survive, and how we can afford to live (Woolf, 2005). Fiction and nonfiction are the two types of literary works. Prose, poetry, and theatre are examples of literary works of fiction. Biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticism are examples of nonfiction literary works. Many people are more interested in discussing, studying, and evaluating literary works such as novels, short stories, or songs when it comes to literary works. In truth, there are a variety of other sorts of literary works that incorporate a variety of unique elements, one of which is film. Dramatic works of fiction, such as drama, are included in the category of films. According to (Andrew Bennett and Nicholas Royle, 2004), film and literary studies are inextricably linked. Because movies may help us think about books in a new manner.

Many people nowadays enjoy watching movies. The growing number of moviegoers demonstrates these phenomena. This is because viewing movies is enjoyable and entertaining for the audience. Many individuals appreciate fiction, whether it is in the form of movies or books. A film produces the illusion or wishful belief that what is happening on screen is a documentation of events about the current condition of affairs, free of personal beliefs or viewpoints. A film that reflects reality or facts that occur in people's lives as part of the composition or combination of a broad culture (Meisuri, 2017). The characters of key characters

in the film, in particular, play a crucial role in the film. They have a significant influence or impact in representing the crucial message that is given to the viewer in a film. Character and personality are inextricably linked. Personality plays a vital role in the behavior and actions of characters in any genre of drama to safeguard something that has a unique and different existence from the own psyche (Meisuri, 2017). Characterization is a method of analyzing the evolution of the major character actors in the personality linked with the process of producing a complete picture of a character in fiction that includes traits, attributes, and specific aims (Aquino, 1996) This method refers to the description, explanation, and development of a character's character in a story. Direct characterization and indirect characterization are two different types of characterization procedures. Direct characterization is employed in novels when the writer tells the audience what the character's personality is like. When the writer explains what aspects disclose the characteristics of a transient character who appears frequently in films, they are using indirect characterization. For learning indirect characterization, there are four methods: 1) speech or utterance, 2) thinking or ideas, 3) act or activity, and 4) appear or perform (Wulandari, 2021). Characters are the result of characterization, which means they were created in a specific way. Writer has chosen to study the main character in the movie Redeeming Love in various ways, including their effective communication, the things they do, and the performances they put on.

Writer will focus on characteristics in this study, and the most prominent character is more likely to be the film's main character. The film Redeeming Love is chosen by the writer because it is based on the popular movie by Francine

Rivers, whose plot is inspired by one of the Bible's stories about the Prophet Hosea and his marriage to a sex worker named Gomer. The drama, romantic, and historical film *Redeeming Love* is set during the California Gold Rush of the 1850s. *Redeeming Love* has been a topic of discussion among TikTok users recently. The film *Redeeming Love* is based on Francine Rivers' 1991 novel of the same name. D.J. Caruso directed *Redeeming Love*, while Francine Rivers, the novel's original author, wrote the screenplay. Since January 21, 2022, *Redeeming Love* has been shown in American theaters. In the romantic drama genre, *Redeeming Love* is a collaboration between producer Cindy Bond and Simon Swart. Several TikTok creators have given reviews and recommended the film *Redeeming Love*.

Redeeming Love is the story of Michael Hosea (Tom Lewis), a sex worker in Pair-a-dice, California, and his deep love for Angel (Abigail Cowen). Angel, who was just eight years old at the time, was sold to a prostitution home by her father after her mother died. Angel's mother had previously faced sexual assault from her father, who did not want Angel's existence, as well as numerous men, to support her. Angel used to be a girl who was expected to satisfy the passion of the male masher in his community until she grew older. Michael Hosea, a farmer from afar, falls in love at first sight with Angel and believes she is the girl God has sent for him. Angel is rescued from the House of Prostitution by Michael Hosea, who promises Angel a better life. Even though it is tough for Angel to accept Michael Hosea's proposal, he does so and lives in Michael Hosea's home away from his community. Angel began to realize that this was the first time she had ever felt a man's genuine affection. Angel's life has gone awry after her

mother's departure, and she isolates herself from everyone. Angel is one of the main character in this movie. According Staton's theory Angel one of actor who always appear on movie. Angel has character who not believe in God. The writer make decision that angel has introversion's character, because state on Paul Costa and Robert McCrae's (1992). Introversion is a person's tendency to focus his energy inward. Michael Hosea is a farmer. He falls in love at first sight with Angel and believes she is the girl God has sent for him. Angel is rescued from the House of Prostitution by Michael Hosea, who promises Angel a better life. Even though it is tough for Angel to accept Michael Hosea's proposal, he does so and lives in Michael Hosea's home away from his community. Angel began to realize that this was the first time she had ever felt a man's genuine affection. Angel's life has gone awry after her mother's departure, and she isolates herself from everyone. Based on the explanations above, the writer will conduct the study under the title: **“An Analysis of Main Characters in Redeeming Love Movie”**

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The research question is as follows, based on the context and focus of the study:

“What kinds of characteristics of the main character on the Redeeming Love movie?”

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Regarding the problem of the study specifically, the objective of this study is:

“To describe how are the main characters of Michael, Angel, Paul, and Duke in Redeeming Love movie.”

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the preliminary research, the research will analyze the main character in the Redeeming Love movie by Francine Rivers taken from the theory of personality traits by Paul Costa and McCrae.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically, namely about:

1. The goal of this study is to add to our understanding of a film, particularly about the main character.
2. This research holds life's meaning, which could serve as a life lesson.
3. This research is expected to provide valuable information to readers, particularly. English Department students are interested in researching literature, particularly the condition of the main character in the live-action film *Redeeming Love*.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Previous Research

This chapter explains the theories that helped the writer perform this study. Previous research can also be used as input by the writer while studying this study. As result, we must conduct a study to see how other writer have approached the problem. There have been several studies done that are pertinent to this study. There is some previous research related to this research.

First, there is a thesis by a (Tresno, 2020) IAIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi student titled Psychoanalysis of the Main Character in Snow White and The Huntsman that discusses a character's psychology and characterization and belongs to Aliyah. Her research aims to determine the main character's conflict in the film and how she resolves her issues utilizing M.H. Abrams' objective theory and Sigmund Freud's psychological approach. Her thesis stated that the main character has various issues and difficulties that are depicted in the film: 1) Snow White felt desperate, 2) Snow White felt terrified, 3) Snow White lost her castle, 4) Snow White felt threatened, and she discovered that the main character uses her innate mind drives (id) to address her difficulties utilizing Sigmund Freud's psychological approach.

Second, Ni Kadek conducted research. (Ni et al., 2016) who carried out a study named "Psychological Analysis of the Main Character in the Frozen Movie Script" The goal of this study was to pinpoint a psychological component of the main character in the film Frozen. As well as identifying the main character's

problem in the film Frozen. Jennifer Lee's manuscript was the source of the information (2013). This study used a documentation strategy, in which the writer first watched the "Frozen movie" before identifying data from the screenplay. Following that, this study discovered psychological aspects in the film Frozen, such as attitude, feeling, emotion, and human motivation.

Third, (Natalia, 2018). This study looks at the personality features of the protagonist in Federick Backman's novel "A Man Called Ove". The focus of the analysis will be on Ove, the novel's main character, and his extrovert and introvert personality. The goal of this study is to disclose and examine the protagonist's personality, which is evident throughout the work. The extrovert and introvert personalities were investigated utilizing Carl Gustav Jung's psychological theory and approach (1921). The research method proposed by John Creswell was used in this study (2008). According to the findings of this study, the protagonist has both extrovert and introvert personalities, which are reflected in the novel. There are 51 sentences in the novel that show the protagonist's extrovert personality and 62 sentences that show the protagonist's introvert personality.

Every research project must have some similarities and differences. From past research, the author has various similarities and differences, including the following: in this thesis, the authors perceive a similarity with earlier research that is performing a study on the main character's attributes. The difference is that the author performs a study on personal characteristics based on theories by Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa that are mirrored in the character, rather than the entire tale in the film. The writer wants to know what is in the "Redeeming Love"

Movie and how the value can be applied to human daily life based on all of the preceding arguments.

2.2 Defenition of Character

A character is a fictional character who appears in a story, whether it is a short story, novel, drama, or film. In the story, the character is a participant. It is usually a person, but it could be any individual or entity whose existence is based on a fictional work or performance. A character is a person figure that helps in the building of a storyline for a film to be shown. According to (Abrams & Harpham, 2012) "people who appear in narratives or plays that the reader understands have particular moral qualities and inclinations reflected in speech and behaviors that we refer to as "characters". The "actor" in a story is frequently referred to as a character. Characters in the novel have a variety of traits.

Characters contribute to the scene and can add a variety of moral, emotional, and physical values. Persons, animals, plants, or anything that act in a film are referred to as characters. Other than that, supporting characters are required to round out the story. Besides that, supporting characters are required to round out the plot. Although they are not as important as the protagonist and antagonist, they might impact the protagonist's or antagonist's actions. According to (Nurgiyantoro, 2010), the characters have various characteristics, such as protagonist and antagonist. A protagonist is a character who appears throughout the story and has a good outlook. An antagonist is a character who usually opposes the protagonist and has a bad personality.

Characters in fiction stories come in all shapes and dimensions. They can be found almost anywhere and always indicate a human characteristic or personality. They act, speak, and behave as though they are human. They even give viewers instructional information so that they can learn a lesson. Besides that, supporting characters are required to round out the story. Although they are not as important as the protagonist and antagonist, they might influence the protagonist's or antagonist's decisions. A protagonist is the main character who is usually a hero with a noble personality. A character who opposes the protagonist is known as an antagonist. The adversary is frequently a villain with nefarious intentions. The antagonist's conflicts must then be resolved, and the story must come to a finish.

It may be inferred that the character is one of the story's character traits capable of displaying a character's entire personality or soul. In a story, a character's role is crucial. Because a character's personality will be his personality.

2.2.1 Main Character

Main Character, according to Stanton (Rahmaniah, 2019), is a person who is often utilized in two ways. The first is a character, which refers to a person who occurs in a story. The second is about character, which refers to an individual's mix of interests, desires, emotions, and moral ideals or attitudes. According to writer, the main character can be deemed to succeed if he or she is effective in conveying the content and goal of the story to the audience. the main character is one of the characters who often appear from the beginning of the middle to the end of the story.

A person's character can be of many different types. Each of them has a unique personality. Eccentric personality refers to a person's mentality and activities that differ from those of others, making them appear odd. To remark that a person's moral goodness or attitude can imply certain attributes. It should be mentioned that a person's values contain the knowledge of such activity. A character is formed in literary terms to make a work of fiction.

A character who has been thoroughly characterized can develop well. Within the narrative that has been created. Character development in the story is better known the more the audience understands the characters. Characterization can help to make a character good, clear, and complete. It provides a sense of realism. According to F.R. Leavis, Leo Tolstoy is a master of a variety of character types and psychology that may be understood through fiction. Similarly, a character who appears unexpectedly or a character who appears on the opposite side of the screen is referred to as a common character.

2.2.2 Personality Traits Theory Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa

Personality is derived from the Latin word *persona*, which means "mask." Your personality separates you from other individuals, just as a mask separated one character from another in ancient Greek and Roman plays. Personality refers to an individual's distinct thoughts, emotions, and behaviors that define how they adapt to their surroundings.

There are five basic personality qualities, according to the most significant personality study of the last few decades. These are referred to as "The Big Five." Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa developed the Five-Factor Theory. It's an explanation of how the Big Five factors influence personality. The Five-Factor

Theory proposes several ideas about the nature, origins, and development of personality traits, as well as the relationship between traits and many of the other personality variables, mentioned earlier. The Five-Factor Theory is a biological explanation of personality traits in which learning and experience have little to no influence on the Big Five.

The "Big five" theory, based on Paul Costa and Robert McCrae's (1992) approach, is now the most widely recognized and established theory of component analysis qualities. This hypothesis demonstrates five universal characteristics:

1. Introversiion/Extraversiion

The proportion of energy devoted inward as opposed to outward. Introversiion and extraversion describe a person's energy Introversiion/Extraversiion focus. Introversiion refers to a person's tendency to focus their energies inward. This could mean being strict, dependable, sober, or in charge. All of these characteristics have an internal focus. Extraversiion indicates that a person's energy is focused on others. Being easygoing, vivacious, or exuberant are all characteristics in which energy is directed outward.

Personality extraversion is closely related to a person's comfort when interacting with other people around him. The positive traits of this personality are happy and easy to get along, socializing and able to live in groups and assertive. Instead the opposite of this personality is Introversiion, such as shy, loner, quiet, and timid.

2. Neuroticism

Neuroticism is emotional instability and degree of stability. Emotional stability is frequently related to neuroticism. Neurotic people are easily distracted,

cranky, easily upset, irritable, and frequently anxious. It would be tough for people with this personality to be satisfied in their jobs. The majority of them will be obliged to work. People with low neuroticism, on the other hand, will be more relaxed, tranquil, emotionally stable, and free of negative thoughts.

Neuroticism (emotionally negative) describes a person's level of anxiety, difficulty to control impulses, and inclination to feel negative emotions like wrath, guilt, hatred, and rejection. Even when they have no troubles in their lives, neurotic people are frequently worried, whine, and dissident. They are continuously viewing the negative aspects of life and are unable to feel the positive aspects of life.

Personality neuroticism is a personality that is able to assess a person's ability to withstand stress or pressure. This personality assesses the stability and emotional instability of the individual, whether the individual is easily stressed, and has unrealistic ideas. The positive nature of this character is to have emotional stability, so that you can face problems with emotions that are more stable, confident, and firm. While the negative side of this character is easily depressed, nervous, easy to change your mind, and not confident.

3. Openness

Openness is how someone thoughtful and rational you are when contemplating new ideas. The degree to which a person deliberately seeks out positive events for their benefit is known as openness to experience. Someone curious, imaginative, and has some value inconsistencies. They have a stronger emotional awareness. Low people have less emotional responses and are more traditional, conservative, and dogmatic in their opinions.

4. Agreeability

The ability to work well with others. Agreeability is defined as the tendency to be compassionate toward others rather than suspicious and antagonistic. This trait reflects individual differences in the overall desire for societal peace. People who are pleasant place a high priority on getting along with others. They are thoughtful, kind, generous, and willing to put others' needs ahead of their own. Agreeable people that are agreeable have a positive attitude toward life. They believe that people are generally honest, good, and trustworthy. People who are aggressive prioritize their personal needs over getting along with others. They don't give a damn about other people's well-being and are less likely to go out of their way to help others. As a result of their suspicions about others' motives, they can be skeptical, rude, and uncooperative.

5. Conscientiousness

The degree to which one is aware of and attentive to other persons and asks for details. Conscientiousness is defined as a person's level of planning, self-control, and perseverance in achieving goals. People with a high level of conscientiousness are usually hardworking, ambitious, and motivated. Shiftless, negligent, and pleasure-seeking are all characteristics of non-conscientious low individuals. This personality dimension assesses a person in the organization, both in terms of perseverance to motivation in achieving existing goals.

Individuals with the personality trait Conscientiousness are usually more likely to be cautious when doing things or doing things thoughtfully. In addition, individuals with this personality also have a high discipline and trustworthy attitude. The positive characteristics of this personality are reliable, responsible,

diligent, and achievement-oriented. The opposite nature of this personality is likely to be irresponsible, always in a hurry, unreliable in work, and tend to be less organized.

2.3 Film/Movie

A film can be a very entertaining medium as a form of literature, (Anggraeni & Saputra, 2018). The film is one of the most popular forms of literature. The film was invented in the late 1800s and is still evolving today as a result of advances in photography technology. This is evidenced by the fact that practically every family around the globe owns at least one television set. The film has become the most popular literary product because it provides moral values, is created in a variety of genres, is entertaining with a variety of many colorful animation and special effects, is easy and inexpensive to obtain, and frequently includes language and culture content.

2.4 Characterization

Characterization differs from character and characteristic in that it has a broader definition. Characterization is concerned with who the characters are, what their characteristics are, and what the story's representation tells us. Based on characterization differences, (Nurgiyantoro, 2010) distinguishes four types of characters: major character and peripheral character, protagonist and antagonist character, flat character and round character, static character, and changing character. The following is how the characters will be distinguished:

a. Main Character & Peripheral Character

The main character is the character who appears throughout the story, from beginning to end. Because the main character always appears in the story, they influence the plot's development. Furthermore, because they only appear in the story sometimes.

b. Protagonist & Antagonist Character

Protagonist The hero is a character to whom the other characters can feel sympathy and empathy. It makes us believe that the problem he or she is dealing with is the same problem we are dealing with. While an antagonist character is someone who opposes the protagonist. This character has the potential to create friction and tension between protagonists and antagonists.

c. Flat Character & Round Character

A flat character has only one quality of character and acts or behaves in ways that reflect that trait. While a Round Character is a complicated character with multiple personalities. It indicates that the character has multiple personalities or that it is sometimes impossible to predict.

d. Static Character & Developing Character

Characters who do not change or develop their characteristics are known as static characters. It indicates that the character's personality does not alter from the beginning to the end of the story. While Developing Character is the polar opposite of a static character, in which the character's personality changes and develops.

Moral values, on the other hand, which are contained in the message of a tale, can be defined as one's personality or an action that we took that was either good or terrible. The morality of our actions determines whether they are good or evil. People with better morals can define what is good and what is bad. A moral is a value that has been received in behavior, personality, obligation, etiquette, and morals that can be good or negative. Morals in literary works frequently represent the author's perspective on life and the values of truth that the author wishes to impart to the audience. It is usually designed as a recommendation relating to some practical moral principles that might be adopted or interpreted through the story (David A. Kenny, 1986). Thus, morality is an action or personality in human social life that involves human characters' good and wrong.

The concept of value remains broad. Justice, truth, respect, and honesty are all mentioned. Values are thought to be the abstract representation of hidden traits like justice, truth, respect, and honesty. According to (Hinestroza, 2018), value is considered a more fundamental aspect of attitude, human actions, and the type of idea about how to behave that instruct us about what is right and bad. To summarize, moral value is a human attitude or conduct that involves how people behave in ways that can be considered right or wrong based on society's opinion.

2.5 Human Being and Character in Fiction

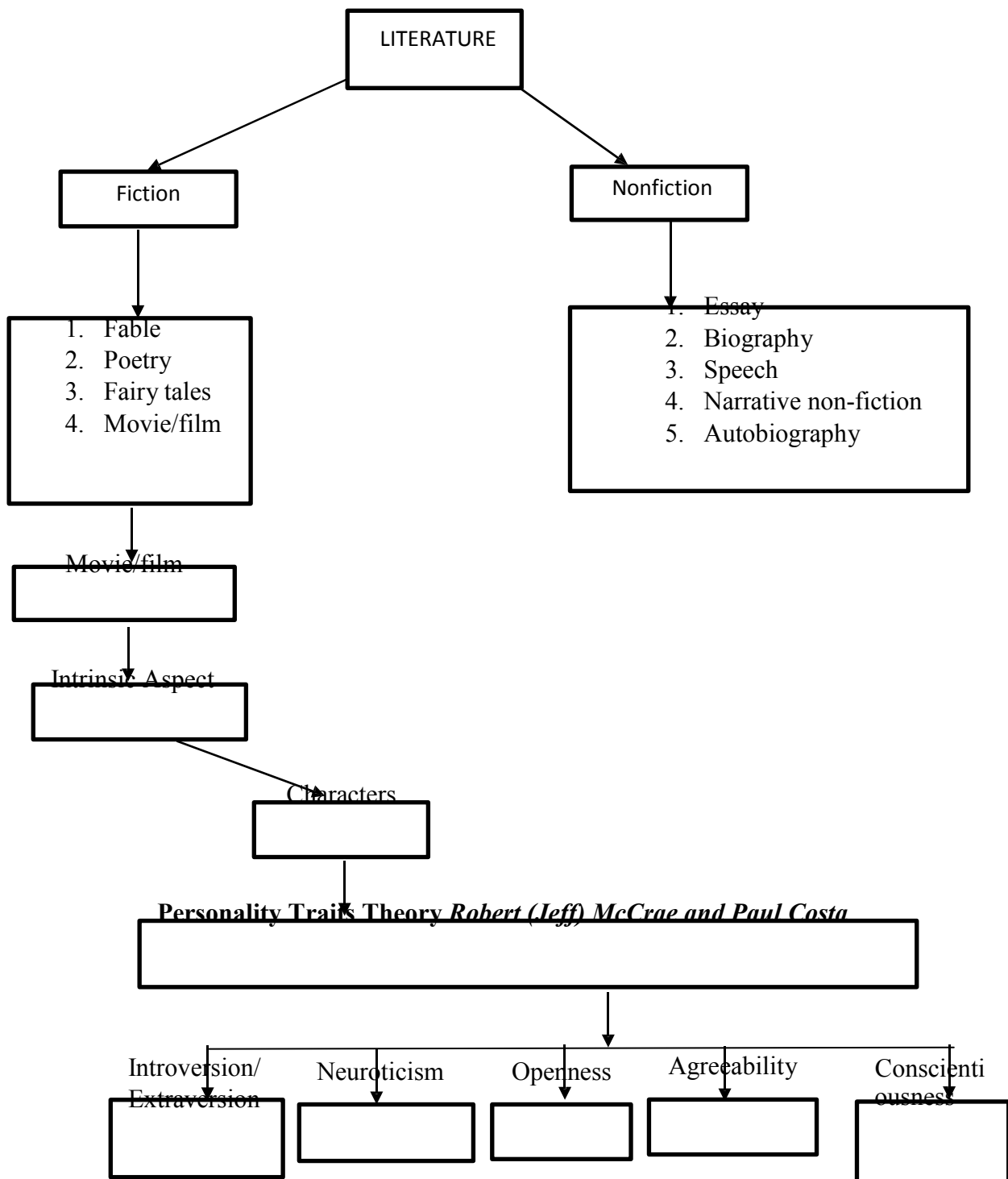
Each character gives life to a human being. Humans can be recognized by their attitudes, behaviors, responses, and ideas when interacting with others. Humans exist in both the physical and spiritual realms. Individual activities' social impacts are mostly defined by their place in the larger social framework. Human-made objects, organizations, and relationships, as well as other people and their

activities, shape the individual world. Humans can be identified based on their personalities in social situations. Both are intertwined because a human character is shaped through how we interact with others, the environment, and our families. Each person's personality is distinct, and it is reflected in the objects and circumstances that he encounters. The writer frequently depicts the figure in regular human life.

Humans can be identified based on their personalities in social situations. Both are intertwined because a human character is created by how to socialize, the environment, and his family. The character of each person is different, it is reflected in the object and the conditions that are being experienced by him. The writer frequently depicts the figure in regular human life.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Based on the framework of the concepts compiled below, literature becomes two parts, namely fiction and nonfiction. Types of examples of fiction are fables, poems, fairy tales, and films. While non-fiction is essays, biographies, speeches, non-fiction narratives, and autobiographies. In the conceptual framework, various types of basic characteristics become the study of work in fiction, namely intrinsic aspect, character, and characterization. In Robert McCrae and Paul Costa's theory of character in personality traits. These types of personality traits are introversion/extraversion, neuroticism, openness, agreeability, and conscientiousness.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study utilized a descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative research focused on several methods and took an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter, (Aspers & Corte, 2019). This means qualitative writer evaluated objects in their natural settings to comprehend or interpret events in terms of the meanings people give them. Case studies, context, introspective, life narratives, interviews, observational, historical, experiential, and visual texts are some of the empirical materials used in qualitative research to described ordinary and problematic moments and meanings in people's lives.

Denzin and Lincoln believed this Qualitative research employed a variety of methods and approaches its subject matter in an interpretative, spontaneous way. This means qualitative writer examined objects in their natural settings to comprehend or interpret event to understand the meaning given them. Case studies, personal experiences, introspective, experiences and views, conversations, observational, historical, interactive, and visual texts are among the empirical materials included in qualitative research to described ordinary and challenge moments and mean in people's live.

The writer used Descriptive Qualitative in this study since the data was a conversation transcript, and when a discussion occurs, it was an attitude. Personality Traits Theory was employed by the author. In the film "Redeeming Love," Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa to examined the characters.

3.2 Research Instrument

This research included supporting instruments were observation in addition to research as the main instrument to such as a laptop, earbuds, notes, pencils, and capture all data gained from reading results. The main instrument in analyzed the data in this study were using a laptop, earbuds, notes, and pencils.

3.3 Data and Source Data

The data must be from a film script because this study was look at the personality qualities discovered in the film script. The script for the film "Redeeming Love" and it can be provide information about what was important in everyday life as well as the role of personality traits in understand and respect others based on this movie. By completely and properly observation and read the movie Redeeming Love's script, the writer describes the movie. Then, after identified the character, explained the character's identity used statements and scenes. To achieved this, watch, read, browse, and gather resource by went to library and website.

3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

The writer followed these steps:

1. Movies and screenplays downloaded from the internet by the writer.
2. After downloaded the movie, the writer watched it and then read the script to seen how personality quality were mirrored in the characters.
3. The writer chose the section of the film with the most relevant conversation to study.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The writer followed the approach of data analysis in a way that:

1. Separated data about personality features that were reflected in the character from the movie script scenes.
2. Sorted the information was into categories using Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa's theory, which was reflected in the characters.
3. The writer was read the movie script to discovered the personality traits reflected in the movie characters.
4. Examined how the character's personality and attributes portrayed in the film.