

Chapter II

Literature Review

This chapter discusses about theoretical foundation to do a research topic of the paper. There are several sections like character, narrative, characterization, semantic, film, and fiction.

2.1 Previous Research

The writer found several previous researches as references and avoid plagiarism, first the writer chose Natalia and Parnaningroem, (2024) research entitled *karakterisasi tokoh utama film Das Privileg karya Felix Fuchssteiner dan Katharina Schone*. The main theory used indirect characterization by Minderop (2013). This research focused on the main character and the result of the research was the main character in this film named Finn who loved his family and the people around him.

For the second research, the writer found Safitri, Kuncara, and Valiantien (2019), The research reference entitle is *The Revealing of characters through soliloquies in William Shakespear's a midsummer night's dream drama*. The main theory is the Big Five personality by Mcgrae and Costa. This research focused on revealing all the character's development and the drama plot. The result of this research was characters development can reveal from their acts, thoughts, and intentions.

For the third research, the writer found Putri, Dzarna, and Citraningrum's (2024) research as a reference. The entitled *Analisis Karakteristik Tokoh pada film "air mata di ujung sajadah" karya Key Mangunsong*. This research uses Edgard V Roberts's intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The result of this research was to show the complexity of the characters in the film and how their characterization affects the plot.

The journal above emphasizes the importance of the characterization approach in describing roles, traits, and influences the character to storyline. Previous research has a significant impact on the preparation of the paper that focuses on the analysis of a supporting character named Brooks Hatlen in the Shawshank Redemption (1994) using direct and indirect characterization theories. This approach is expected to provide a deeper understanding complexity, traits, and emotional aspects of Brooks Hatlen in the writer's paper.

No	Name	Title	Research Finding
1.	Natalia and Parnaningroem	<i>karakterisasi tokoh utama film Das Privileg karya Felix Fuchssteiner dan Katharina Schone</i>	This research focused on the main character. And the result of the research was the main character in this film named Finn who loved his family and the people around him.
2.	Safitri, Kuncara, and Valiantien	<i>The revealing of characters thorough soliloquies in William Shakespear's a midsummer night's dream drama</i>	The result of this research was to show the complexity of the characters in the film and how their characterization affects the plot.
3.	Putri, Dzarna, and Citraningrum	<i>Analisis Karakteristik Tokoh pada film "air mata di ujung sajadah" karya Key Mangunsong</i>	This approach is expected to provide a deeper understanding complexity, traits, and emotional aspects of Brooks Hatlen in the writer's paper.

2.2 Literary Review

2.2.1 Character

Character is one of the most important parts in literature. Character refers to the people or actors involved in the story. With the characters, the plot of the story will have an influence in the future. Characters in literature can be based on people in the real world, but they can also be based on the author's imagination. According to Nurgiantoro (2018: 251) stated that: “*Tokoh-tokoh cerita yang ditampilkan dalam fiksi, sesuai dengan Namanya yang adalah tokoh rekaan, tokoh yang tidak pernah ada di dunia nyata.*” Wiyatmi (2006: 30) stated the same thing: “Characters are the actor contained in fiction. Character in fiction are the creation of the author, although they can also be depictions of people who live in the real world. Therefore, in a fiction character should be presented naturally.”

Ribo (2019: 54) stated that character can divided by their degree of individuation (flat and round character).

1. Flat character referred to characters that are less complex and ordinary.

The personality of a flat character usually does not change significantly over the course of the story. they only serve as a complement to the story and are more easily recognized by the audience.

2. Round characters refer to characters with more complex personalities, usually whose personality development changes as the story progresses. Round characters usually have internal conflicts, quite complex backgrounds, and have quite high motivation. its existence can affect the plot of the story.

Lutters (2006: 81) character can be divided based on the role of the nature.

1. Protagonist

Protagonist refers to the main character of the story. The protagonist is usually center role that can move the story. they must be accustomed to face challenges, conflicts from outside or conflicts from his heart. This is necessary because it attracts the interest of the audiences.

2. Antagonist

It is opposite from the protagonist, antagonist have a role as a evil character who became obstacle the protagonist. Antagonist have to create conflict with the protagonist to move the story. The existence of antagonist character is needed for the development of the protagonist's character during the story, besides that it will make the story more interesting.

3. Tritagonist

This role tritagonist just a support character for the protagonist or antagonist. Their existence sometimes has no effect during the story. But in some stories the tritagonist character can have an effect on moving a story along. The function of tritagonist is to provide assistance in the form of emotional support.

In the the Shawshank Redemption film, the writer chose a supporting character named Brooks Hatlen as the object of research because he is a quite interesting and unique supporting character. He is depicted as an old man who reflects the length of his prison term. He is a good person to the main characters, namely Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins) and Red (Morgan Freeman). The relationship between Brooks and other inmates can be said to be quite good, this was proven when Andy

Dufresne was assigned to be a library assistant. Brooks Hatlen also received Andy very well. Brook Hatlen was imprisoned for almost fifty years from 1905 to 1955. In the film, the background of Brook Hatlen's imprisonment is not told, but according to several sources, Brooks Hatlen was imprisoned because he killed his wife and child after he experienced something bad at the poker table. After being released from prison, Brooks Hatlen tried to adapt to the outside world but felt unable to keep up with changes in the world which he felt had changed very significantly.

One of his interesting quotes is "the world went and got itself in a big damn hurry." Fear and despair always creep into his heart as a form of Brook Hatlen's unpreparedness to face his new world. at the end Brooks Hatlen ends himself by hanging himself, but before hanging himself he carves on the wall the words "Brooks was here". This also indicates that Brook Hatlen's character is a symbol of someone's difficulty adapting to the outside world.

His unique side is his ability to not be able to adapt to the outside world, making him feel strange when he is released from prison. this becomes an expression of sadness, loneliness, and even loss of identity after being released. Brooks felt that in prison he felt more comfortable as a librarian and can interact with other inmates.

Characters are important roles in literary works or film, they can be someone who drive the plot. Character can be fictional or inspired by the real world. They are divided into two: flat character who tend to be simple and undeveloped, round character who are complex and change over the whole of the story. In addition, character also divided into three roles, The protagonist is usually an important role that

can affect the whole story. Antagonist have a role as evil character who became obstacle the protagonist. The role tritagonist as a support character for both role.

Character and narrative are two thing that cannot be separated, because narrative can be used as foundation of the story such as characterization, fiction, and character. Meanwhile, character is a person who move the story. His action, personality, trait, and decision can determine the direction of the story. Without characters, narrative cannot be a foundation of story because it loses its uniqueness and becomes difficult for audience to understand.

2.2.2 Narrative Fiction

Narrative refers to an event that occurs to the story in the novel, short story, or even film. Generally, narratives have supporting elements such as characters, plot, problems, conflict, and setting. These elements form an event that has a specific purpose. all of these elements are bound by the aspect of causality, causality is a cause-and-effect relationship that occurs between two events. Pratista (2017: 24) stated that:

“narrative elements are related to aspects of the film. Every film (fiction) cannot be separated from narrative elements because in a story there must be elements, such as characters, problems, conflicts, locations, and time.”

Narrative is closely related to narration, even though they sound the same, narrative and narration are different. In general, narrative is the whole story or series of events that will be told, narrative can also be based on a story structure that follows a chronological order to convey it. While narration refers to the way the story is told. Ribo (2019: 66) stated that: “*Narration is the communicative act of telling a story. The*

figures discourse involved in this act are the narrator (who tells the story) and the narratee (who listens to, or reads, the story). The story is what is being told. Narration is how it is being told.”

Narration is the presentation of the story being told, if in a film narration includes character dialogue, accompanying music, voiceover, cinematography, and others. This is important because films rely on audiovisual elements to convey the story. Narrative elements are the main ingredients for creating a literary work consisting of characters, plots, settings, and themes. while cinematic elements include shooting style, lighting positions, and use of music. So, narrative elements are what is told, while cinematic elements are how the story is presented. Pratista (2018: 23).

Meanwhile, fiction itself explain about imaginative. Usually the writers create stories based on their imagination, but there are some stories that are inspired by the real world but added with fiction for the needs of the story. According to Nurgiantoro (2018: 2) stated that” *“karya fiksi, dengan demikian, menunjuk suatu karya yang menceritakan sesuatu yang bersifat rekaan, khayalan, sesuatu yang tidak ada dan terjadi sungguh-sungguh sehingga tidak perlu dicari kebenarannya pada dunia nyata.”*

In the plot theory by Ribo (2019: 22), it is said that the classical structure of the plot can be divided into three main parts that form the storyline: the first is the beginning, second is middle, and third is ends.

The beginning refers to the introduction of the story, characters, and surrounding environment to explain how the world will work. Usually in this stage inciting incident will appear to disrupt the balance of the story. The antagonist characters will appear to disturb the main characters goal too.

The middle refers to the main character will face the conflict. The conflict in this stage will develop and disrupt the story. After the inciting incident appears, the main character cannot go back to his old life. He has to keep going, even though there are more challenges and obstacles. The story gets more intense and interesting. In this stage the main character will get success or failure for the choices he makes, big changes will happen in his life. This tension will continue until it reaches the peak of the story conflict.

The end refers to the conclusion of the story, where many conflicts are resolved. After the main character faces challenges and obstacles, he finally faces the climax, the most defining moment in the story. In this stage we will see what happened after the conflict was resolved. Did the character achieve his goal, did he change, or what was learned from his long story. The ending will give to the audience, it can be sad or happy depends on the story.

2.2.3 Characterization

Character and characterization are two things that cannot be separated. If character refers to the person or actor who carries it out, then characterization refers to the process of developing a character created by the author. Can be seen from the way he speaks, his appearance, and emotional aspect. His function is to make the character come alive and more real.

Characterization in fictional stories can be interpreted as a way to introduce or develop a character either through description or dialogue (direct) or actions and

interactions (indirect) so that the reader can interpret the character according to their interpretation. Nurgiantoro (2018:247).

The Big Five Model of Personality is a psychological approach that is often used to understand the major dimensions of human personality. The five dimensions consist of Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extroversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Costa and Mcrae (2022).

1. Openness to Experience refers to the extent to which a person is open to new ideas, creativity, and diverse life experiences. Individuals who score high on this dimension tend to be curious and have a broad interest in a variety of phenomena, often showing an ability to think outside the box and embrace new ideas with enthusiasm.
2. Conscientiousness refers to the degree to which a person is careful and responsible. Those high on this dimension tend to plan their actions carefully, pay little attention to detail, and act in an orderly manner.
3. Extroversion describes the extent to which a person enjoys social interaction and socializing with others. In simple terms, Extroverts enjoy social interaction with many people while introverts are more limited in their interactions with many people.
4. Agreeableness is a dimension that measures how friendly and kind a person is to others. Individuals who are high in empathy, trust, and a tendency to help others. They often have a tendency to cooperate and maintain harmonious interpersonal relationships.

5. Neuroticism is related to an individual's emotional stability. People who are high in neuroticism show greater levels of anxiety, anger, or depression. meanwhile, individuals with low levels of neuroticism tend to have a more stable emotional balance and are better able to cope with stress.

Minderop (2013:7), characterization refers to the role or way of depicting characters in a story. This includes how the author develops characters to provide a deeper understanding of the personality and trait of a character.

The characterization theory by Minderop (2013:7) it is explained that there are two types of character characterization methods, namely direct characterization (telling) and indirect characterization (showing).

2.2.4 Direct Characterization

The direct characterization is basically the author directly involved in it. In this method there are three stages.

2.2.4.1 Characterization through names

Using a character's name in a literary work is a very common thing, because the name usually reflects the character itself and also differentiates it from other characters. Minderop (2013:8).

Characterization using a character's name can mean more than just the identity of a character. A character's name can contain allusions or references that give insight into their nature or role in the story.

Based on text it can be:

The name Ethan Brand in Ethan Brand by Nathaniel Hawthorne, name "Ethan Brand" directly refers to the character's profession, which is a lime burner. In the past, lime burners were known as nomadic people, aiming to explore various places to find work and the name Ethan Brand describes his job and adventurous lifestyle. This name contains an allusion to the mark (brand) of Cain, the heir of sin so that Brand was banished as taught in the Bible. Minderop (2013: 9).

2.2.4.2 Characterization through appearance

Appearance is the most important thing in a character because with the appearance you can see directly what the nature of the character is, although in some characters appearance can be deceptive to hide true nature. Appearance includes age, gender, social or educational background, and job. Characterization through the appearance of the characters provides deep insight into their character and social status. This excerpt from Nathaniel Hawthorne's short story "My Kinsman, Major Molineux" provides a rich description of the physical appearance of the character Robin, which serves to develop characterization. Here is the example:

He was a youth of barely eighteen years, evidently country-bred, and now, as it should seem, upon his first visit to town. He was clad in a coarse gray coat, well worn, but in excellent repair; his under garments

were durably constructed of leather, and fitted tight to a pair of serviceable and well-shaped limbs; his stockings of blue yarn were incontrovertible work of a mother or a sister; and on his head was a three-cornered hat, which in its better days had perhaps sheltered the graver brow of the lad's father. Under his left arm was a heavy cudgel formed of an oak sapling, and retaining a part of the hardened root; and his equipment was completed by a wallet, not so abundantly stocked as to incommode the vigorous shoulders on which it hung. Brown, curly hair well-shaped features, and bright, cheerful eyes were nature's gifts, and worth all that art could have done for his adornment (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:29).

Based on text it can be:

Brown, curly hair well-shaped features, and bright, cheerful eyes were nature's gifts. Robin's physical description, like his curly brown hair, well-groomed facial features, and cheerful eyes, reflects a natural quality and happiness. This appearance simple and cheerful nature, reinforcing the character's down-to-earth and positive image.

his stockings of blue yarn were incontrovertible work of a mother or a sister. The blue socks made from yarn suggest the hand made by his family, adding a personal element and suggesting that Robin had close ties to the family, because he is from a humble rural background. Minderop (2013:11).

2.2.4.3 Characterization by the author

For this stage, the author is given the freedom to determine the fate of the character he creates. The author comments on the nature or character of the character. However, this stage is only focused on explaining the characters in the novel or short story. Minderop (2013:15).

In Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel *The Scarlet Letter*, the characterization of Hester Prynne offers insight into her personality and social status, despite the hardships she faces. Hawthorne's depiction of Hester Prynne reveals the stark contradiction between her appearance and the circumstances she finds herself in, underscoring the complexity of her character. Here is the example:

The young woman was tall, with a figure of perfect elegance, on a large scale. She had a dark and abundant hair, so glossy that it threw off the sunshine with a gleam, and a face which, beside being beautiful from regularity of feature and richness of complexion, had the impressiveness belonging to a marked brow and deep black eyes. She was lady-like, too, after the manner of feminine gentility of those days; characterized by a certain state and dignity, rather than by the delicate, evanescent, and indescribable grace, which is now recognized as its indications. And never had Hester Prynne appeared more lady-like, in the antique interpretation of the term, than as she issued from the prison. Those who had before known her, and had expected to behold her dimmed and obscured by a disastrous cloud, were astonished, and even startled, to

perceive how her beauty shone out, and made a halo of the misfortune and ignominy in which she was envelope (Hawthorne, 1959:60-61)

Based on text it can be:

The young woman was tall, with a figure of perfect elegance, on a large scale. Physical appearance Hester's character described as a tall woman with an overall elegant body figure. This emphasizes the impression of elegance and beauty that she has despite her difficult circumstances.

She was lady-like, too, after the manner of feminine gentility of those days; characterized by a certain state and dignity, rather than by the delicate, evanescent, and indescribable grace. Hester has the typical state and dignity of her age, based on her manner and dignity, different from the gentle and indescribable grace more commonly known today. Minderop (2013:19).

2.2.5 Indirect Characterization

Indirect characterization refers to the author which not involved in it, so the character acts on his own with his behavior and actions. Minderop, (2013:22). The author uses this as main theory because is related and suited to describe Brooks Hatlen. There are six stages for indirect characterization. Such as:

2.2.5.1 Characterization through dialogue

Traits or characteristics in a character can be shown through dialogue. With dialogue, a character's character can be identified by paying attention to his speaking style, his words, and the high and low levels of his voice. Here is the example:

I have thought of death," said she, "have wished for it, would even have prayed for it, were it fit that such as I should pray for anything. Yet if death be in this cup, I bid thee think again, ere thou behodest me quaff it. See! It is even now at my lips" (Hawthorne, 1959:77-78).

Based on text it can be:

I have thought of death," said she, "have wished for it, would even have prayed for it, were it fit that such as I should pray for anything. In this quote, Hester explain that she has long contemplated death as a way out of her suffering. The phrases "*I have thought of death*" and "*have wished for it*" indicate that death is a thought that often appears in her mind. In fact, Hester feels "*would even have prayed for it*", indicating that she has been in such a desperate emotional state that she thinks of death as something that can be hoped for or asked for, even though she feels unworthy to pray. Minderop (2013:25).

2.2.5.2 The location and situation of the conversation

Setting in literature is an important thing in literature. conversation by paying attention to the situation and location will indirectly make these character traits emerge. The following is an excerpt from a short story that is used as an example. The following is a description of the character Louisa, who often gossips about General Mannon's wife, Christine. Here is the example:

"Which is more'n you kin say fur his wife. Folks all hates her! She ain't the Mannon kind. French and Dutch decended, she is. Furrin lookin' and queer. Her father's a doctor in New York, but he can't be much of a one 'cause she didn't bring no money when Ezra married her." (O'Neill, 1959:19).

Based on text it can be:

Location of Conversation: Although the location is not specifically mentioned, it can be assumed that it is in a social setting where gossip and social judgment are common.

Conversation Situation: In the above quote, Louisa is talking about General Mannon's wife, Christine. The situation clearly emphasizes gossiping. Christine in the above quote is considered a bad person based on Louisa statement.

Which is more'n you kin say fur his wife. Folks all hates her! She ain't the Mannon kind. French and Dutch decended, she is. From the short

story excerpt above, it can be assumed that the character Louisa is considered a character who often gossips. Louisa thinks that Christine is not worthy of being the wife of the well-known general Mannon. because according to Louisa, Christine has mixed blood. Minderop (2013:31).

2.2.5.3 Identity of The Character Addressed By the Speaker

Speaker here refers to the speech delivered by a particular character about another character. In this excerpt from The Minister's Black Veil by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the characters' statements provide a clear picture of Mr. Hooper's character and the impact he has on the people around him. Here is the example:

"How strange," said a lady, "that a simple black veil, such as any woman might wear on bonnet, should become a terrible thing on Mr. Hooper's face!" "Something must surely be amiss with Mr. Hooper's intellects," observed her husband, the physician of the village. "But strangest part of the affair is the effect on this vagary, even on a sober-minded man like myself. The black veil, though it covers only our pastor's face, throws its influence over his whole person, and makes him ghostlike from head to foot. Do you not feel it so?" (McMichael, 1980:1154).

Based on text it can be:

How strange, that a simple black veil, such as any woman might wear on bonnet, should become a terrible thing on Mr. Hooper's face! This

statement describes how Mr. Hooper's appearance wearing a black veil becomes disturbing and frightening to many people. The veil that seems ordinary when worn by a woman, suddenly turns into something terrible and causes fear when worn by Mr. Hooper. This can show how mysterious Mr. Hooper's appearance is in the eyes of many people. Minderop (2013:32).

2.2.5.4 Mental quality of the characters

The mental quality of a character can be seen from how he communicates between one character and another. Observe his gesture, his act, and his personality. for example, when there is a character who is used to speaking firmly in public, usually that character has a brave and open attitude. In the play *Mourning Becomes Electra* by Eugene O'Neill, Lavinia Mannon's mental qualities can be analyzed based on her short dialogue with Seth. This dialogue provides an explanation of Lavinia's mentality. Here is the example:

Lavinia (again starts - then slowly as if admitting a secret understanding between them). "I went to New York, Seth." (O'Neill, 1959:25).

Based on text it can be:

I went to New York, Seth. This sentence is very simple but has a double meaning. Lavinia does not provide further explanation or reason for her trip. Lavinia does not want to give too much information about what she did there. This proves that Lavinia's character is filled with a cautious and secretive attitude. Minderop (2013:33).

2.2.5.5 Tone of voice and dialect

Through tone of voice, dialect, vocabulary, and even voice pressure can show the character's trait if observe it carefully. Because usually each character has its own characteristics in speaking. In Eugene O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra*, Lavinia Mannon's emotional distress is evident through her angry and frustrated dialogues. The dialogues provide a deep understanding of Lavinia's character and condition. Here is the example:

Lavinia. (Stiffening-brusquely) I don't know anything about love! I don't want to know anything! (Intensely). I hate love! (O'Neill, 1959:29).

Lavinia. (Snatching her hand back). "Don't be stupid Peter! (O'Neill, 1959:30).

Lavinia. (angrily). "Do you think I care anything about that-that-! (O'Neill, 1959:30).

Based on text it can be:

I don't know anything about love! I don't want to know anything! I hate love! In this quote, Lavinia shows her anger and disbelief towards love. It is shows that she feels very pressured by the words of love, even to the point of rejecting them. Her anger towards love shows that Lavinia may be experiencing deep emotional conflict by the experience of love in

her life. There is no emphasis on his voice, but his anger can be seen at the end of the phrase with an exclamation mark. Minderop (2013:36).

2.2.5.6 Characterization through the actions

The actions of characters in films or literary works usually have certain motivations. This motivation serves to help build character. A character's actions usually reflect what the character feels. It is helpful to know the personality character. In this excerpt from *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Pearl's character is shown through her cheerful and mischievous actions. Here is the example:

but, while she said it, pearl laughed, and began to dance up and down, with the humorsome gesticulation of a little imp whose next freak might be to fly up the chimmney (Hawthorne, 1959:99)

Based on text it can be:

but, while she said it, pearl laughed, and began to dance up and down. In this quote, Pearl shows her cheerfulness by laughing and dancing with energetic movements. This explains that Pearl is a very cheerful and energetic child. Pearl's dancing and laughing reflect her cheerful and joyful nature. On other side, the description “*a little imp*” explains that Pearl also has a mischievous nature. The term “little imp” means that she acts like a naughty little creature. Although she is cheerful, Pearl can also act in unexpected ways with her mischief. Minderop (2013:41).

Characterization is the way the author introduces and develops characters so that readers can understand and interpret the character. Nurgiantoro (2018) explains that characterization includes descriptions, dialogues, and actions that reveal the character's personality, while Minderop (2013) describes characterization methods that are divided into direct and indirect characterization. Meanwhile, Costa and McCrae (2022) offer a psychological approach with the Big Five personality to understand the main dimensions of human personality.

A comparison between these three theories shows that Nurgiantoro and Minderop focus on characterization techniques in narratives, with Minderop providing details of specific methods. On the other side, Costa and McCrae provide a theoretical approach to measuring and understanding character based on psychological approach.

2.2.6 Film

Film usually referred to as a film or motion picture, is a type of visual storytelling that uses moving pictures, audio tracks, and frequently dialogue to create a story or show a sequence of events. Typically, it is produced for audiences' amusement, artistic expression, or to convey ideas and messages. Film can build with two elements first, narrative element and second, cinematic element.

These two elements are related to each other because if one of them is not present then the film will experience deficiencies. for example, without narrative element the audience will not be able to understand the message the author wants to convey. whereas without the cinematic element visual effects it would feel flat and less interesting. According to Pratista (2017: 23) stated that: “*Film secara umum dibagi atas dua unsur pembentuk, yakni unsur naratif dan unsur sinematik. Dua unsur tersebut*

saling berinteraksi dan berkesinambungan satu sama lain untuk membentuk sebuah film. Masing-masing unsur tersebut tidak akan dapat membentuk film jika hanya berdiri sendiri.”

Narrative elements refer to stories created by the author, related to setting, plot, theme, characters and characterization. This aims to make the story presented interesting, whereas for cinematic elements refers to things related to visuals such as camera, lighting, editing, sound, and so on. Cinematic element is important in films because it will make the audience's viewing experience better, creating a more pronounced atmosphere.

Pratista (2017: 24) stated that Cinematic element has a four element, *mise-en-scene*, cinematography, editing, and voice. *mise-en-scene* it is mean everything that is in front of the camera, cinematography it is mean to a person who creates visual images in the film, a cinematographer is responsible for controlling the camera, lighting, and others. Editing it is mean to selecting several shots that have been taken and then arranging and assembling them into a story line that can be enjoyed. The sound here comes from the film that has been shown, it can be in the form of sound effects, dialogue from actors and actresses, and music.

In films there are several popular film genres such as action, horror, thriller, adventure, drama, documentary, romance, science fiction and mystery. The action genre focuses more on action scenes such as shooting and other physical actions. The horror genre aims to make the audience feel afraid of figures who are usually invisible. The thriller genre is more inclined to create tension and anxiety. The adventure genre usually

explores unusual places. The drama genre prioritizes the development of a character and tells stories that make you sad.

The Shawshank Redemption film is included in the drama genre because this film prioritizes the development of the main character and other supporting characters. This film also carries the themes of friendship, freedom, and hope shown by the main character, Andy Dufresne. The Shawshank Redemption was directed by Frank Darabont and released in 1997, starring famous actors Tim Robbin and Morgan Freeman. The film is adapted from Stephen King's novella "Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption."

The film tells the story of a man named Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins), a banker who was sentenced to twenty years in prison for the murder of his wife and her mistress, even though Andy did not feel he had committed the murder. Finally Andy was imprisoned at Shawshank State Penitentiary. In the prison he had to be able to adapt and survive because life in prison was very unfair and harsh. In the prison Andy befriends a man named Red (Morgan Freeman), a prisoner who was sentenced to life. the two of them built a friendship over the years and lived life and made friends with many people there.

Film combine narrative and cinematic elements to make an engaging and meaningful experience for the audience. Narrative include plot, characters, and settings function as message and bring the story. Meanwhile, cinematic elements include visual aspects such as camera, lighting, editing, and sound that enhance the viewing experience and create an immersive atmosphere. These two elements

complement each other, where narrative provides substance and cinematography presents it aesthetically.