

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

In this research, Theory will be required in order to examine the film and novel for the respond to answers the research questions. The researcher used one theory in this study, A theory proposed by Pamasuk Eneste called *Ekranisasi*.

2.1.1 Adaptation (*Ekranisasi*)

Pamasuk Eneste stated (1991:60) *Ekranisasi* is the process of turning a novel into a film. Converting a novel into a film will result significant changes and differences. Transferring a novel to the big screen or into a film will invariably result in changes to the film, with the following changes:

1) Reduction

The first process of transformation of a novel into a film is called reduction. Reduction is a cutting some parts from the novel that will not to be appear in the film. Eneste (1991: 61-62) stated not all from the novel are included in the movie, because of a variety of factors:

1. The director thinks that some scenes in a literary work are not that important.
2. Character incompatibility with the movie story that will appear on the big screen.
3. Very limited duration & technicalities of the movie.

2) Addition

The second process of transformation of a novel into a film is called Addition. Addition is something that didn't exist in the novel but exist in the movie. It could be characterization, theme, plot, character and even dialog. Eneste said (1991:64). Additions to this film adaptation certainly also have certain reasons. Directors assume that if they make an addition, the addition is still relevant to the overall story of the film that will be adapted by them, besides that the addition of characters can also occur in a film adaptation.

3) Changes Varies/Modification

The final process of transformation of a novel into a film is called Changes Varies/Modification. Changes Varies/Modification here can occur in a story idea, storytelling style, and so on. Variations in the transformation of a novel into a movie are influenced by several factors, including the media used, this is also influenced by the duration of the screening time. Eneste (1991:67) stated every film has technical limitations of duration and has very limited playtime. It's really impossible to implement all scenes of the novel to film. So that's why many directions make some changes to make it fit and viewers enjoy to watch it.

In addition to the transformation of form, *Ekranisasi* is also a transformation of a work. Therefore, *Ekranisasi* can also be said to be a process of change from something that is produced individually to something that is produced together. The phenomenon of *Ekranisasi* cannot be separated from a successful novel that has gained fame in the market. The success of this novel is not uncommon to be the starting point for the birth of a movie, which is expected to be successful as well.

This is often a reference to the birth of new successes from a change of form, both from novels to movies and vice versa movies to novels.

2.1.2 Elements of Fiction

According to Prameswariedyah (2013) *“In every work of fiction, there are always elements that build your story to make it more interesting. The elements of fiction are character, plot, point of view, setting and theme.”* This intrinsic element of fiction is part of a literary theory to create a literary work such as: novel, movie, drama, prose, and others. The intrinsic elements of fiction also directly participate and build a story. In addition, the intrinsic elements of fiction can also be used to analyze literature according to the text in the literary work, the intrinsic elements of fiction directly such as: novels, films, dramas, prose, and others.

1) Theme

The purpose of a theme is to give a shape and effect to a story for our minds, thus making the story of the work easy to remember. According to Nicholas (1999:2) argues that. *“Themes in literature are the important subjects and experiences of our public and private lives: they are the ordinary and common words in our everyday thoughts and conversations, like love, death, marriage, freedom, hope, despair, power, war, revenge, evil, and so on.”*

Staton also argues that (2007:37) *“Just like the meaning of human experience, themes highlight and refer to aspects of life so that there will be certain values that surround the story.”* Themes are represented by a writer in the story to give a message that may come from the writer's experience to the readers of the

novel or movie audience. This is explored by the author of the story and then gives an impression for each event in their written work.

2) Plot

Plot, in general, is the series of events in a story. According to Ansen (1999:5) *“Plot is built of significant events in a given story—significant because they have important consequences.”* Staton also argues (2007:28) *“The plot is the backbone of the story’s; a story can never be fully understood without an understanding of the events that connect their causality and interplay.”*

3) Character and Characterization

Character and characterization are important aspects of literary elements. Character and characterization have an inseparable relationship in every story. According to Staton (2007:33) *“Characters refer to the individuals who appear in the story”* *“Refers to the mix of interests, desires, emotions and moral principles of those individuals”* Characters are individuals who appear in a story. Usually, an author evaluates them based on the basics of what the author says about them and the basics of what they do and speak.

According to Petrie & Boggs (2012:49) *“To be interesting, characters must seem real, understandable, and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. In other words, they conform to the laws of probability and necessity (by reflecting externally observable truths about human nature), they conform to some inner truth (humans as we want them to be), or they are made to seem real by the convincing art of the actor.”* Since characters are a very important literary element to create

and develop a story, the character traits must also be captivating to keep the reader or audience glued to the layer/book until the end of the story.

4) Setting

According to Staton (2007:35) *"The setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacts with ongoing events."*

The setting in a story can also take many forms. Days, months, weather can also be from a period or history. There are 2 types of story settings, namely:

A. Place

The setting of a work of fiction is the place where the events described occur. Staton explains (2007:35) *"The setting can be a café in Paris, a mountain range in California, a dead-end street in the corner of Dublin."* The setting of a novel usually includes several locations and shifts from one area to another as the plot and characters develop.

B. Time

Time setting refers to when the story takes place which is often associated with factual time. Staton explains (2007:35) *"The setting can also take the form of specific times (Days, months, and years), weather, or a period of history"* The reader's knowledge and perspective will be used to try to engage in the story, which is centered on the time setting.

5) Point of View

Point of view is a view or reaction of the characters in a story. Staton argues that (2007:53) *"In short, 'we' have different positions, have different relationships with each event in each story: inside or outside a character, emotionally integrated*

or detached. This 'position', the center of consciousness from which we can faithfully understand the events in the story, is called 'point of view'."

Point of view can be determined by what is seen and how it is seen, as well as the nature and personality of the narrator.

6) Style and Tone

Elements of fiction also include style and tone. Stories are written in a certain style and tone by an author. A writer's choice of diction, sentence structure, literary technique, and use of rhythm are all examples of style. Staton stated (2007:61) *"In literature, style is the author's way of using language. It generally lies in the language and spreads in various aspects such as complexity, rhythm, sentence length, detail, humor, concreteness, and the number of images and metaphors."*

2.1.3 Novel

A novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction written in prose and published as a book or a digital-print. According to Ferdinal, Seswita Edria & Sandika (2020:14) *"Prose Fiction is a written story about people and events that are not real. It is literature that tells stories that are imagined by writer"* *"The writer or author imaginatively creates prose fiction as a reflection or imitation of real life. Compared to poetry and drama, prose fiction is associated heavily with narration or stories. Fiction itself is an act of storytelling with a narrator to deliver, which is not available in drama and poetry, focusing more on expression"*

In the point above we know that, Novels are a type of fiction created by what is in the mind of an author, they describe the events they created, can be from

an author's imagination or can also be based on real events that can happen in our lives.

2.1.4 Film

Film is a work of visual art that uses moving images to simulate experience and connect an idea, story, perception, feeling, beauty, or atmosphere. Carlos Ruiz Carmona (2019) stated *“From the very birth of cinema, we have established that representing reality involves a number of complex technical choices and creative possibilities. This process means to transform event information from a three-dimensional historical world into a two-dimensional visual format. Essentially a film narrative substitutes our continue and homogeneous perception of the never-ending flow of reality for a series of audio-visual discontinued fragments.”* The difference between novels and movies is that novels are still limited to a narrative and do not have a visual and movement, in contrast to movies. Meanwhile movies use moving images to convey what the story is like.

2.1.5 Synopsis

The Fault in Our Stars is about a young adolescent girl who is diagnosed with lung cancer and attends a cancer support group. Hazel, 16, is hesitant to attend the support group, but she soon realizes that it was a wise decision. Hazel meets Augustus Waters, a young boy. He's charming and funny. Augustus was diagnosed with osteosarcoma, a rare form of bone cancer, but has since been given the all-clear. While looking for the author of their favorite book, Hazel and Augustus experience a roller coaster of emotions including love, sadness, and romance. They travel to Amsterdam in search of the author of An Imperial Affliction, Peter Van

Houten. Augustus breaks some heartbreaking news to Hazel on their trip, and both of their world's crumble around them.

2.2 Previous Studies

For this thesis The Researcher discovered some prior research that is relevant to the work being done.

The first study is conducted by Muh. Kayyis. Ba (2016) in his thesis entitled "*Comparison Between Novel and Film "Divergent" (Ecranisation Theory)*." He found that the film adaptation contained little *Ekranisasi* process. Not many themes, plots, time settings, or points of view were reduced, added, and modified. He found that in the thesis analysis of the movie *The Divergent* only experienced reductions in events, characters, and style. He also concluded that the reason is because the film director considers all of these elements important and unimportant to be included in the story so that the adaptation looks more interesting.

The second study is conducted by Rara Rezky Setiawati in her thesis entitled "*Alih Wahana Novel Supernova Karya Dewi Lestari Menjadi Film Supernova Karya Rizal Mantovani Kajian Model Pamusuk Eneste*" She found a comparison of differences between novels and films that include themes, characters and characterizations, settings, characters and characterizations, as well as storytelling styles, implied in novels and films. She analyzed that there is a reduction that occurs, including in terms of character backstory that is not in the film. In the movie there are some additions that include, scenes that seem dramatic and changes in variations that occur in the movie also include the presentation of the story starting from the setting of the story and the theme of the story.

The third study is conducted by Devi Shyviana Arry Yanti in their thesis entitled “*Ekranisasi Novel Ke Bentuk Film 99 Cahaya Di Langit Eropa Karya Hanum Salsabiela Rais Dan Rangga Almahendra*” Just like the previous analysis, she found a comparison of the differences between novels and movies which include themes, characters and characterizations, settings, characters and characterizations, and storytelling styles, implied in novels and movies. On the other hand, she concluded that. When adapting a literary work into film form, the audience must still pay attention to the meaning of the story, so that the audience has a thorough understanding of the essence of the literary work when understanding the essence of the literary work during the process of *Ekranisasi* from the original textual media then converted into audio-visual media, or vice versa.

The fourth study is conducted by Nurhuda Fithroni in her thesis entitled “*Psychological Relationship in The Fault in Our Stars Novel: An Analysis of Social Exchange*” In her thesis she discussed and analyzed the psychological relationship between the main character Hazel Graze and the main character Augustus Waters in the Novel “The Fault in Our Stars”. She’s using Interpersonal Relationship theory by Robert S. Fieldman’s to analyze the relationship between Hazel and August the main characters in novel "The Fault in Our Stars". Throughout analysis the writer concluded that we should have high rewards and low costs in order to have a good relationship. The author demonstrates that the more rewards produced, the closer our relationship is. On the contrary, the higher the cost of production, the more estranged our relationship.

The fifth study is conducted by Ferisa Julianti in her thesis entitled “*The Influence of Augustus Waters’ Existence on Hazel’s Personality Development in John Green’s The Fault in Our Stars: A Psychoanalytical Study*” In her thesis she discussed and analyzed the psychology influence of Augustus Waters’ existence on Hazel personality throughout the story of the novel. She’s using variety of theories in her analysis, the first one is “*Characteristics*” By using theory from Holman and Harmon’s, Abrams. The second one is “*Personality Development’s*” by using theory from Feist and Hurlock. The last one is “*Characteristics Development*” by using theory from Sigmund Freud. Throughout the analysis the writer found that. People in his or her life can have an impact on his or her personality development. Hazel, the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars*, loves Augustus so much that she attempts to live her life. And learning from his spirit to appreciate the life she has. It occurs because the fact that everyone requires someone else to cherish his/her life has a significant impact on what she/he does and decides.

The last study is conducted by Jamira in her thesis entitled “*The Positivity of Facing Cancer in The Fault in Our Stars by John Green*” In her thesis she discussed and analyzed the major problem of the character fear using Motivational Theory by Handoko and John A Kalish. Throughout the analysis the writer found the characters showed great courage and strength in the story. Their cancer robbed them of their sight but despite that, they still kept their sense of humor and relationship close to adapted their life to cope with their disability.

The similarity of the previous studies above is that they both use the *Ekranisasi* theory assessment process in it. The difference is in the focus of the

object of study. Muh. Kayyis focuses on finding the elements of *Ekranisasi* in novels and films. He found that the adaptation experienced a reduction in events, characters, and styles in the novel and movie "Divergent".

Rara Rezky Setiawati focuses on reduction, addition and modification to find out the changes that have been adapted into the movie. Meanwhile, her researcher focuses on the process of *Ekranisasi* of the novel and film "Supernova".

Devi Shyviana Arry Yanti found various kinds of shrinkage, addition and modification in her analysis. She also found the changes that occurred in the setting of place and time in the making of the movie *99 Cahaya Di Langit Eropa*. She concluded that, when adapting a literary work into a movie. The audience must still pay attention to the meaning of the story, so that the audience has a thorough understanding of the essence of the literary work when the understanding of the essence of the literary work during the process of *Ekranisasi* from the original textual media is then converted into audio-visual media, or vice versa.

Different from the previous analysis, Nurhuda Fithroni analyzes the Psychological Relationship between the two characters. The writer found a conclusion in his analysis that the book stabilizes our relationship like Hazel and August's. Both characters have positive outcomes. The gratification they have received places a high value on rewards. They cannot form a relationship unless they share the same attitude and way of thinking. They cannot also maintain their relationship unless they reciprocate. Because similarity and reciprocity can increase the value of rewards in a relationship.

Ferisa Julianti analyzes the psychology influence of character existence to another character in the novel. In her thesis she's found that Hazel loves Augustus so much that she tries to live her life while learning from his spirit to appreciate the life she has. It occurs because the fact that everyone requires someone else to cherish his/her life has a significant impact on what she/he does and decides.

Jamira found in her analysis that "The Fault in Our Stars" also teaches the readers about having a positive attitude when dealing with problems in our lives; the author weaves the story with characters who have cancer to demonstrate that positivity can have a positive impact. From here, we can see how positivity becomes the novel's theme.

Meanwhile, the researcher focuses on the *Ekranisasi* process of reduction, Addition and Modification or Change variations and the similarities & differences between the novel and the film "The Fault in Our Stars".

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The title of this research is "The Fault in Our Stars Novel Adaptation into a Movie". With Robert Stanton Fictional Theory. For the analysis to investigate Intrinsic Elements of Fiction. Literature can be analyzed with using the inherent features of fiction in accordance with the text of the literary work.

Pamasuk Eneste's theory is also used by the researcher to investigate the changes and differences with *Ekranisasi* theory that occur in the film and the novel. Eneste also examines the various forms of *Ekranisasi*, which often occur in every adaptation from novel to film.