



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Comparative Literature

World and its various cultures create many kinds of literary works. We can say novels, prose, poems, dramas, and movies as part of the literary works. There is no doubt that human life creates human Literature through Literature and works of art (Toshmatova, 2021: 1). Human Literature is different in every place of the world, but some of them are similar to each other. The existence of various kinds of literary works and cultures between countries that have similarities creates similar literary works across them. A study to compare literary works is called "Comparative Literature.". The word 'comparative' is acquired from Latin *comparativus*, which means observation or evaluation of similarities and differences between two or more branches of disciplines or fields of study (Sahin, E, 2016: 6). Thus, a research able to analyze literary works in one country to another country, or between literary works from one culture to another and or between literary works from the same country but the difference in the field. Meanwhile, not only based on the cultural distance but also on the distance of period, comparative literature can be applied in a research (Gayley in Xamist, 2011: 38). Comparative literature means the knowledge of more than one national language and literature, and/or it means the knowledge and application of other disciplines in and for the study of literature (Zapetnek, S. T, 1998: 13). Comparative literature is a study that analyzes between two literary works from other languages and cultures. Comparative Literature is the application of two different literary works or two different disciplines and is compared for a scientific purpose.

According to Wellek (in Meyliana, 2018: 16), comparative literature is a study that is comparing between two or more literary works, "*Comparative Literature*" as a study of relationships between two or more literatures. Thus, comparing literary works only happens in two literary works or more than one. This research aimed to find out the relationship between *The Lorax* 1972 and *The Lorax* 2012 movies in the terms of the similarities and differences of intrinsic elements using the theory of comparative literature by Rene Wellek. Then, after

comprehending the number of similarities and differences between *The Lorax* 1972 and *The Lorax* 2012. This research will explain the similarities and differences operate in the movies.

2.2 Intrinsic Elements in Literary Works

Intrinsic elements are the limitation of the study in this research. It will analyze the comparison between *The Lorax* 1972 and *The Lorax* 2012 in the theme, plot, character and characterization, setting, and point of view on these movies. Intrinsic elements are elements built into the literary work itself. Intrinsic elements of the movie involved theme, plot, character and characterization, setting, and point of view.

2.2.1 Theme

The central idea of a movie is called the theme. A theme contains universal messages of the movie and obtains timeless ideas and may be shown implicitly or explicitly (Rozelle in Islam, A. F, 2021: 40). Themes give a message to the viewer and assist to determine the character and characterization in the film. It infers that each literary work encompasses a secret message that can be decoded. The messages may be around life, society, or human nature (Islam, A. F, 2021: 50). There are six common themes in literary works: good vs. evil, love, ambition, redemption, struggle, courage and perseverance, coming of age, and revenge.

2.2.2 Plot

The plot is the sequence of interrelated incidents or events arranged in a rational structure to accomplish an intended effect (Polking, K in Islam, A. F, 2021: 37-38). The author makes and arranges each event of the story that describes what the characters experience. The plot give an understanding to the viewer about the events that are interconnected with each other and reveals how and why the events happen. The structures of the plot are an introduction, rising action, climax or complication, falling action, and denouement (Islam, A. F, 2021: 53-54).

Kinds of plot are:

1. Linear plot : When the occurrences of a story told chronologically.



2. Episodic plot : When the story consist of the series of related incidents which are tied together by a common theme.
3. Parallel plot : When the author combine two or more in a story then crash it together at the climax.
4. Flashback plot : When the story begin with the effect of occurrences then move to the cause of occurrences.

2.2.3 Character and Characterization

The character is the person who plays in the plot. A character is an envisioned individual in a story whom we know from the words (Islam, A. F, 2021: 55). The plot brings the character to run in the storyline as well. Character and plot cannot be separated because the character causes the plot, and the plot shows the character. Moreover, characterization is the creation or development of a fictional character (Harrison in Islam, A. F, 2021: 55). A character also plays an important role in a movie. A characterization is a representation of the character in a movie. There are two ways to show the characterization of a person in a movie. A characterization may be shown by the action of the character (indirect characterization). In addition, characterization can shows by the description (direct characterization) (Baldick. 2001: 37). Characterization makes the storyline of the character become more obvious.

2.2.4 Setting

The setting is when, where, and how the situation occurred in the movie (Abrams, M. H, 1999: 284). The setting serves as a pointer to place and time of events in the movie. Time and place cannot be separated from a movie because a story always uses an expression of time and place to describe and complete the storyline of the movie. The social circumstance is aimed at emphasizing the feeling portrayed so that the movie can be touching. The general setting of a story or sensational work is the common region, verifiable time, and social circumstances in which its activity happens; the setting of a single scene or scene inside such a work is the specific physical area in which it takes place.



2.2.5 Point of View

Point of view is how the storyline gets told. Point of view is meant to present the movie to the viewer and determines the style of telling the story of the movie.

signifies the way a story gets told—the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events which constitute the narrative in a work of fiction...It deals first with by far the most widely used modes, first-person and third-person narration (Abrams, M. H, 1999: 231).

The reader can initialize the point of view of a movie or other literary works by the character, dialogue, actions, setting, and events established by the author. The most frequently used point of view modes are the first-person point of view and the third-person point of view.

2.3 Synopsis

The Lorax 1972 tells about a young boy who listens to a story of an old Once-ler about the valley before it is destroyed. In the past, Once-ler was an entrepreneur who exploited Truffula tuft to make a kind of garment called 'Thneed'; The Business can develop. Many people like Thneeds, making the Once-ler a rich man but arrogant. Once-ler becomes negligent to the environment. He cuts down Truffula trees to get the leaves. Lorax, the guardian of the forest, always tries to make Once-ler stop his evil deeds, but Lorax has no power. Then, when the Thneeds production decreased, Once-ler became lost. He realized that he had to change the environment. The environment that was lush in the past and full of inhabitants now becomes empty, arid, and not beautiful anymore because of his greed.

The Lorax 2012 tells the story of the civilians of ThneedVille, who used to live in an artificial environment. A teenager named Ted decided to go out of town to learn the real story of trees in the past. His struggle is challenging. He must go across the town's frontier, which is always watched by hidden cameras. Then, he passes a deserted and polluted valley until he meets Once-ler and listens to the story about the past. The story is similar to *The Lorax* 1972 synopsis above. After that, he was given by Once-ler a Truffula seed to plant. When he gets back to the town, he is watched by Aloysius O'Hare –a person who sells oxygen to the civilians.



Aloysius O'Hare struggles to stop Ted from planting a seed in the center of town. However, with his grandma and crush, Ted succeeds in planting the seed. The changes happened. The civils of ThneedVille, who anti with trees, now hope that tree will be a part of their life.

2.4 Previous Studies

The previous research of *The Lorax* 2012 movie came from an undergraduate thesis by Fanny Ariesta (2014), the title is *The Environmental Problems and The Struggles of The Main Character as Reflected in Dr. Seuss' The Lorax Directed by Chris Renaud (An Ecocritical Study)*. The research was analyzed the environmental problems and the way of struggles of the characters in *The Lorax* movie to save the environment. The next previous study is came from Dita Kurniati (2016) entitled *Figurative Language in Dr. Seuss the Lorax Movie Script: A Pragmatic Perspective*. Dita Kurniati's research was elaborated about the types of figurative language, implicature, and violated maxim of Dr. Seuss *the Lorax* movie script. The next is an undergraduate thesis by Pratiwi Nursita (2017) entitled *A Critical Metaphor Analysis in Lorax Film*, this research was explained about types of metaphor in *The Lorax* (2012) movie. Then, previous research was from undergraduate thesis by Muhammad Isyraqy Putra (2018) by title *The Role of Mode of Production Depicted in Dr. Seuss' The Lorax Movie*. It ass explained about how the role of mode of Once-Ler and Aloysius O'Hare in the production of their business in *The Lorax* Movie. From that research it can be known that there are five types of characters and eleven types of moral values appeared in the movie.

Another previous studies are from journal article by Eliza Darling (2010) entitled *The Lorax: Profit Biggering and Some Selective Silences in American Environmentalism* that was explained about the relation between *The Lorax* story and the environment tragedies by mentioning three primary characters, Once-ler, Lorax, and the Boy. Then, a journal by Amy Sloane (2010) entitled *Reading The Lorax, Orienting in Potentiality* that explained how *The Lorax* indirectly present message for human nature and potential, and also as the child environmental education. Next, a journal by Arielle C. Mckee (2015) entitled *The Kind of Tale Everybody Thneeds? Ecocriticism, Class and the Filmic Lorax*. Then, a journal by Marwa Essam Eldin Fahmi (2018) entitled *Screening Nature in Walt Disney's*



Bambi (1942) and Dr. Seuss's The Lorax (1972): An Ecocritical Approach to Enviro-toons that explained about Ecocriticism in the enviro-toons *Bambi (1942)* and *The Lorax (1972)*. Next, a journal by Niğmet Çetiner (2020) by titled *Landscapes of Anthropocene in The Lorax by Dr. Seuss* that explained analysis of *The Lorax* by Dr. Seuss in the light of Anthropocene theory and comparing *The Lorax* movie in 2012 with its namesake book on which it is based. Then, an article by A. Ilah Nurul Falah, Herawaty Abbas, Amir P (2020), entitled *Comparative Literature between Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby and Hamka's Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* that analyzed the similarities and differences between both novels. The other research is a journal by Elis Risa and Gustaman Saragih (2022) entitled *Characters and Moral Values in "The Lorax" by Chris Renaud* that analyzed characters and moral values.

From the previous researches above, it can be concluded that *The Lorax* movies can be able to be analyzed by different approaches. Therefore, this research tries to compare the intrinsic elements between *The Lorax 1972* and *The Lorax 2012* applying a comparative literature approach.

