

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Research

Genre formulas are part of a literary work according to Leverkhun (2020) Formula fiction is a type of fiction in which many books or literary works have many elements in common, so that in the end it can be predicted by forming a pattern or formula. One of the main characteristics of this type of fiction is the reuse of storylines and plots that contribute to the predictable narrative of any particular story. While this type of fiction has often been underestimated by critics and academics, it is precisely some examples of this type of book that attract large audiences. A series of literary works that employ a formulaic fiction writing strategy may ultimately provide entertaining reading for many over the years, partly because some audiences enjoy the predictable nature of this type of work.

Formula are product of culture and on an impact on culture because formula becomes the conventional way and linking certain images, symbols, themes and myths; The process by which a formula develops, changes, and is separated from other formulas is a change in the form of culture that the audience cannot see. A process that develops, changes, and is independent of the formula which occurs in a cultural evolution by saving through audience or audience selection. Formula is a pattern, when the reader or audience is successful defined formulas, then they have isolated a single base of popularity of a number of works. When a formula works, a narrative pattern clearly holds special interest and meaning for many people in the culture. In general, conventional definitions tend to be based on elements of a fictional text, such as theme and setting. However, fiction can also be new in the plot, narrative, and other elements of the story. This happens because works are rich in inventions. According to Cawelti (1976, p. 384) "All cultural products contain a mixture of two types of elements: conventions and inventions

Formulas in popular literature have meaning as plots and conventions related to culture. Formula as a plot in popular literature has a uniform or the same form.

A love story will have the form of a formula as the same plot as another love story, as well as stories that have the same type will certainly have a similar formula as well. Cultural convention as a formula is the adoption of a culture of society that influences the writing of popular literature. Astika (2014) said that the difference between the concept of formula and genre is basically the difference between the type of literary work and its components. Genre is a form composed of various B components. The component itself is composed of various elements that correspond to its function in forming the whole. Thus, the genre has an understanding of the types of literary works that have formulas as its constituent components. In other words, formulas are structural components that make up literary genre, several categories of literary genres include action, drama, historical epic, science fiction, horror, comedy, criminal, adventure, action, war and western. In this regard, this study will discuss two film objects that have the same genre, namely the action and adventure genre in the film *Kingdom Of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn The Knight Templar* (2007), which in this study will discuss the elements of the film *Kingdom Of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn The Knight Templar* (2007). The elements of the literature formula are the character formula and the genre formula, especially the action adventure genre, on the two film objects and then compared using the comparative literature theory.

This research is a comparative literary analysis that compares two objects that are popular films based on the history of civilization, the *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) film written by William Manohan and directed by Ridley Scout which officially came out on May 6, 2005, which will be compared with the film *Arn: The Knight Templar*(2007) which is a film adaptation of a novel written by Jan Guillou and written in a scenario by Hans Gunnarson, a film about the Swedish Knight fiction Templar Arn Magnuson which was officially released on December 17, 2007.

The researcher makes a comparative analysis between the two films against the background by the significance of stories of the history of Islamic civilization. These films is the struggles for the holy land of Jerusalem by three major religions in the world precisely in a history of the crusade, which originated from a reference source from the YouTube internet video that displays several a

film cut from a film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005). The researcher took the initiative to conduct an analysis of the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) which was carried out with comparative literature techniques because seen from various sources of stories about the history of the crusade had many references and even every reference many experienced differences and similarities in opinions and historical stories. The researcher searches for a crusade-themed film again through a search engine on the internet, many references come out including *Robin Hood* (2018), *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves* (1991), *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007) and Nine references another film. After making a cursory reading and review, the researcher made the decision to raise the film *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007) as a comparison with the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) because in the film contains an element of similarity of events in formula of Action and the characters.

In the object of comparative literary studies now, the researcher finds that between these two films have many similarities in the formulas mainly in the formula of action genre, character and characteristics of the characters related to the history of civilization and crusade.

The researcher uses the comparative literary method as a literary analysis to compare the formulas of literary analysis by using the theory of the John Cawelti genre formula, Cawelti (1976, p. 34) describing it as follows :

“The special artistic quality of formulaic literature was the result of striking a balance, appropriate to the intend audience, between the sense of reality or mimesis essential to art of any kind and the characteristics of escapist imagenative experience : an emphasis on game and play, on wish-fulfilling forms of identification, on the creation of an integral, slightly remove imagenative world, and on intense, but temporary amotional effect like suspense, surprise, and horror, always controlled by a certainly of resolution”

In the literary genre formulas, the two films clearly have in common because the film is a film set in the history of world civilization, which is about a crusade event in plot. One of the most important elements in forming a work of fiction is the story plot. In story analysis, plots are often referred to as plot lines. According to Nugiyantoro (1998, p. 110) “*Plot* is a series of events that are presented sequentially to form a story. Plot or plot is a reflection or journey of the behavior

of the characters in acting, thinking and acting in dealing with various problems in a story”

Even though in the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) is a film adaptation of the true story of a Belian of Ibelin set in a century 12th whereas in the film *Arn: The Knight Templaris* a film based on Jan Trilogy which tells the story of a man named Arn Magnusson who is the son of a folkung dynasty in the 12th century, where this story does not exist in history or is a fiction film which is set in a historical story that was raised in the middle of the 12th century.

In both films also have similarity in character and characterization. According to Abrams in Nugiyantoro (2010, p. 165) said: “*character is a person who is displayed in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in words and what is done in action.*”

As the main character in *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) Balian and the main character *Arn: The Knight Templar* is Arn Magnusson, although the two characters are different but have some characteristics that are the same as the children of a nobleman. and one who was sent to be a Templar knight to do a penance. Balian to atone for sin for killing his brother then followed his biological father who turned out to be a nobleman in Jarusalem and had promised to fight and become a Templar knight in the holy land of Jarusalem while Arn was a penance for having been accused of sleeping with his wife who was already pregnant in the war. marriage which has violated the rules of the church so that Arn andcalon His wife must do a penance by becoming a monastery and become a Templar knight to fight in the holy land of Jerusalem.

In addition to the different main roles but having some of the same characteristics, the two films also have the same figure, that is, a figure from a Sultan Saladin, which is told by a Sultan Saladin who has a great leadership spirit firm and wise, interestingly in both films have secene scenes which is almost the same as the scene of Sultan Saladin's naivety, which owes a debt to the main character for being saved / not killed then in the warfare, the Sultan Saladin did a revenge by winning the war he did not kill him and the adeg happened to the two *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005)films and *Arn: The Knight Templar*. It has a significant

similarity in setting and differences in the story *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* and *Arn: The Knight Templar(2007)* is very interesting when analyzed using comparative literary analysis.

The researcher finally decided to choose the object study of the Comparative Literature film, that is *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* and *Arn: The Knight Templar(2007)*, where the two films have similar similarities. In addition to the same genre and formula in conflict and the plot is not much different, that is telling a story set in when the crusade occurred, other than that these films have the same characters and characteristics because indeed these two films tell a history even though in *Arn: The Knight Templar* itself is a fictional film that tells a lot about the personal life drama of the main character and the film *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* is lifted from the life story of Balian of Ibelin who is still questioned by the reality of the truth. But even so, these two films are very interesting to be compared as comparative literary studies where we can draw conclusions from the similarities and differences in the two films.

This research uses the method and theory of a comparative literary theory. According to Basnet (1993, p. 3) :

“Comparative literature is a cross culture study text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related the pattern of relationship in literature across space and time” in accordance with opinion of her, the study of literature is literature with different cultural background. Different in cultural background it is naturally also very in space and time.”

Comparative literature is one of the many approaches that exist in the science of literature. Comparative literary approaches first appeared in Europe in the early 19th century. The idea of comparative literature was raised by Sante-Beuve in an article published in 1868 Darmono (2005, p. 14). In the article he explained that at the beginning of the 19th century there was a comparative study of literature in France. While the confirmation of the comparative approach occurred when the journal *Revue Litterature Comparee* was first published in 1921

That using a comparative literary method is a Thesis research entitled *The Impact of World War II on Personal and Social Life as Protrayed in Jack Kerouac's on The Road and Kim Won-II's The Wind and The River: A Comparative Literature* written by Mira Aprianti 2017. Besides the previous research with the same object was also written by Hasyim with a thesis entitled *Humanistic Respect as Reflection*

of Sultan Saladin's Leadership in *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) written in 2009. Previous research that discussed film studies or cinematography was also written by Dian Pradipta Shan with a thesis entitled Elements of Cinematography For Supporting Suspense in the film "Sasmita Narendra" written in 2018.

B. Statement of Problem

1. What are the similarities and differences of events plot in formula of Action Adventure in Film of *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007)?
2. How are the similarities and differences of the characters described in Film of *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007)?

C. Research Objective

Research in the films *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007) has the following objectives:

1. To identify the differences and similarity genre formula Action and Adventure in the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007)
2. To identifying Character and Characterization Formulas in Film History *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007).

D. Research Significance

This research is expected to be useful for the audience of literary works both theoretically and practically and can add insight to the audience of literary works. The expected benefits of this research are as following.

Theoretically, the research expects to help analyze comparative literature in each object, specially to analyze Formula Literature constructed or influenced in the short story, film, and novel especially formula genre and character in the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn : The Knight Templar* (2007). This reaserch

expected to have far-reaching and help the researcher to analyze literature including Film, Novel or etc

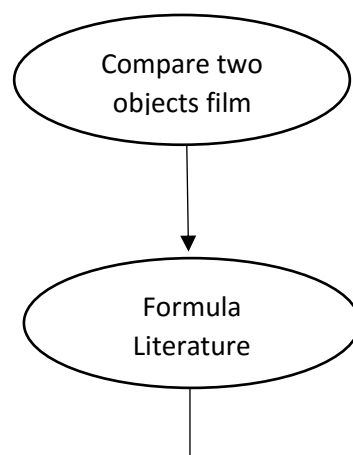
The researcher decided to take many theories to make process of analysis become easier. Those theories will help the researcher explain each data from the two objects. All of data which described by those theories will be compared using comparative theory and create a new understanding about Formula Literature itself

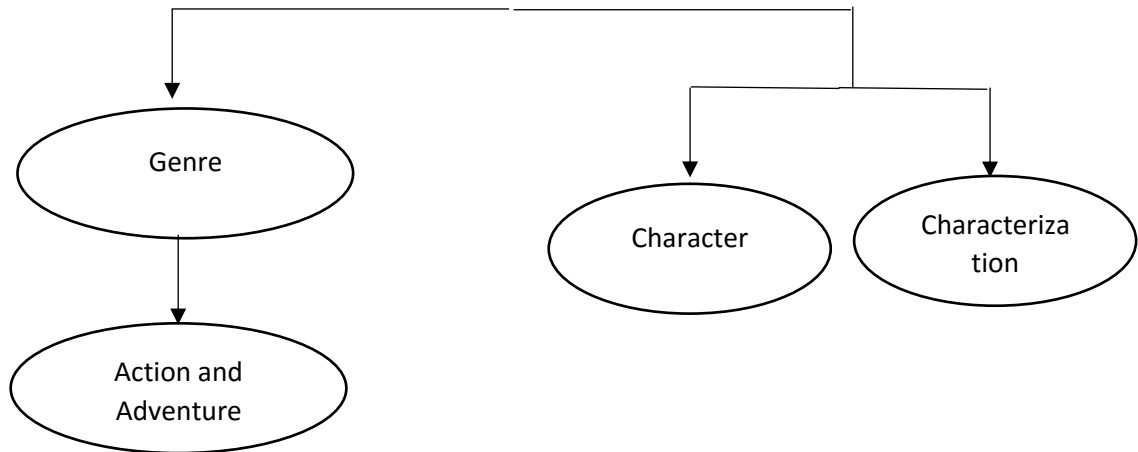
Practically the research will add reference analysis and source of student English department students especially majoring in Literature study is expected to provide more comprehension of Comparative Literature. In additional reference to other researcher who area interested adding the audience's research treasury about the centrality of knowledge about comparative literature in understanding the formulas that exist in the film *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* and *Arn: The Knight Templar*.

E. Conceptual Framework

The first this research compares literary work about Formula Literature especially Genre, Character and Characterization in the two object: *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* and *Arn The Knight Templar (2007)*. This research requires several theories related to the object to have analyzing the comparison process of the two objects. Each object has own characteristics in explaining about formula literature especially genre, character and characterization. The whole theory will bind discussion to adjust with topics of formula literature.

The description represents with the diagram below :





As the diagram above, it is important to focus on the objective research in this thesis in order to make easier in figuring out the problems that will be discussed. The literary work consist of two objects film that will compared two literary devices sunch as Genre and character & Characterization in Formula literature study.

Starting with the theory of Comparative Literature, according to Wallek (1989, p. 7) :

“The first term comparative literature use for the study of oral literature studies, folkore and migration, how and when folkore into to the more artistic literary writing. The term of comparative literature in this case, includes the story of the relationship between two or more literary. Comperative literature equated with a thorough literature study.”

So, all literature have similarities and difference that gave rise to study to compare and look for causes of appearance of similarities and difference.

According to Basnet (1993, p. 11)

“Comparative literature is a cross culture study text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related the pattern of relatiogognship in literature across space and time” in accordance with opinion of her, the study of literature is literature with different cultural background. Different in cultural background it is naturally alaso very in space and time.”

Therefore concept of comparative literature can conclude simplyt hat the comparison between the literary work with other literaarywork, compare the one object to the other one objects. And this study will compare two objects, namely film and film to look for differences and similarities between the two, especially in

the focus of this study, namely comparing literature formulas that focus on genre and characterization.

Because this study will discuss the literature formula, the researcher will theoretically explain the literature formula. For the purposes of the analysis in the next discussion, the following will be presented several concepts related to genre and formula. Genre means type or class. Genes are used to determine the type or type of literary work. Literary genre that is commonly known is poetry, prose, and film or film which are literary works that are visualized with digital and technology. However, different from the genre in popular fiction is not the same as the genre in valuable literary works because the determination of genre in literary works is more seen from the narrative itself.

According to Cawelti (1976, p. 22) in genre analysis, the most common thing is that there are two things, namely concerning Conventions and inventions conducted in the study of popular narrative genres, presenting images and meanings that are familiar to the audience while emphasizing the continuity of values; inventions are new perceptions or meanings that have not been realized before. These two functions are important for culture, conventions help create cultural stabilization, while inventions help respond to changing circumstances and provide new information about the world.

In other words, genre research can be equated with historical approach research, namely by making a selection of data sources and making interpretations based on facts taken from sources based on certain paradigms. The approach with this formula is a conventional system in structuring cultural products. Different formulas and archetypes, archetypes are stories that are not limited by a particular culture or time Cawelti (1976, p. 34). Formulas are defined as specific cultural conventions between one culture and another. Conventions and inventions are formulas that shape the characteristics of a genre. The method forms established genres of character genres such as romance, detective, travel, and so on. From the study of the Cawelti Genre, it can be seen that the historical fiction of warfare in the crusade events of the films *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* (2007) is fiction based on previous fictional conventions namely fiction nuanced warfare, hostility and experiencing the genre's gradation with wisdom

in war where the enemy figure namely the Islamic army, Sultan Saladin, is depicted as a wise enemy.

Regarding genre, Cawelti (1976, p. 14) in his book titled *Adventure, Mystery and Romance: Formula Stories as Arts and Popular Culture* offers formula theory that “can be applied to classify literature.” However, according to other experts the art classification system needs to be carried out in the production-consumption paradigm. Thus, the classification of literary genre is not only based on textual studies by considering the formula offered by Cawelti (1976, p. 26) but also taking into account the role of producers as literary menu providers and the role of consumers as connoisseurs of the literary menus. In terms of production, genre is like a menu offered by a producer, while from genre consumption is a choice determined by the consumer.

The theory from the literature formula relates to the research that the researcher will use because it will indeed focus on the search for the theory because the two objects of the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn The Knight Templar* (2007) very much have similarities in their formulas, especially in genre, character and characterization.

Then we discuss genres, in the genre formula this time the researcher will focus on genres that are related to these two objects, namely Action and Adventure, following the theory of these genres according to Cawelti. (1976, p. 6) stated that the definition formulation in popular literature is the same as the term genre in classical literature discussion. Formula is a combination of a number of certain cultural conventions with a more universal form of story or archetype.

If we discuss the discussion of classical literature, we recognize the distribution of genres such as novels, plays, poetry, then popular literature includes adventure, mystery, comedy, romance, drama of alliance and state, and tragedy. Adventure fiction was put forward by the literary scholar John Cawelti because of psychological desire fulfillment. He asserts that the most popular works are those that help people to categorize artistically by actions they would like to perform but cannot do in a casual event.

Cawelti does not seem to doubt the ideological effect of the adventure genre when he places formulaic literature as the instrument of the ruling class to guard

the daily measure of the comforting anxiety of the majority of societal satisfaction Cawelti (1976, p. 25). This structural formula represents an engagement between reader and author where individual development and changes in plot are not apathetically anticipated, often in conventional storyline formations, relatively easy to follow and thus convincing familiar to the mass audience that they are enthusiastic about adventure fiction.

We have long known the characteristics of American films and other national theaters are action and adventure films. Which is related to the narrative of search and discovery, and there is a spectacular scene of battle, violence and pursuit, action films and adventure not limited to a historical setting or a specific geography. The basic elements of conflict, pursuit, and challenge can be influenced by various things. Thus, action and adventure as a continuous cinematic form in the process of reinvention. Nevertheless, we can still distinguish between sub-genres and the terms in them "action," "adventure," and "action-adventure" are all cinematic descriptions of genres that are arguably different. According to Abel (2004., p. 14) Thus we can find differences in fundamental definitions of action and adventure. Action associated with a particular type of scene or spectacle (explosion, chase, battle); On the other hand, adventure implies a story (usually, though not always, a search narrative) that often lies within an exotic fantasy or setting, for example, the search for mythical objects or treasures in such films.

Despite the diversity of genres in it, all of these two action and adventure films focus on some form of conflict. Alone or as part of a group, the heroes face several characters, strengths, or elements that challenge them physically and mentally.

These two objects, namely the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn: The Knight Templar* are films with the action and adventure genre, so that the similarities and differences will be explained in the next chapter.

Then what will be the next discussion is the character and characterization literature formula According to Abrams in (Nugiyantoro, 2010, p. 165) said: "character is a person who is displayed in a narrative work, or drama, which the

reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in words and what is done in action.”

Character is the most important element in literature. Through characters, readers will find a picture of other characters, a picture of events, and a complete picture of the story. A character is an actor who can make the events in a short story sequenced and have a flow.

Characteristics include three indicators namely physical, social and psychological characteristics. The physical portrayal of the character is useful to give the reader the image of how the physical form of the character, because the physical form will be associated with the character in the story. In short stories the work of migrant workers does not always depict the physical character of the whole, but rather emphasizes the essence of the story. Many physical characteristics are described through gender and age and not much is described through body posture, hair, and eyes.

According to Aminudin (2002, p. 79) “a character is an actor who carries events in a fictional story so that the event is able to interweave a story “. Furthermore Sujiman (1988, p. 16) states “characters are fictional individuals who experience events or act in a variety of story events”. Based on the two theories above, it can be concluded that the character is a fictional story performer who experiences and is subjected to an event in a story so that the event is able to intertwine a story.

Overall, the character in a fiction is a person who experiences an event, depending on the will of the researcher either in part or as a whole. These figures have their respective characters. The character was created based on the possibilities that humans have. Like, good, bad, loser, brave, cowardly, patient, and so on. From the character or traits are then stimulated to the growth of motivation that encourages the emergence or occurrence of an event, then from that event, it will be the driving force of the story that causes the creation of filmatisation in every event in the dialogue.

F. Previous Study

Here are some of the previous studies that have been studied before about comparative literature, including:

Dwi Nova Adji, Nopriansah (2018) in her journal entitled "*The Comparative Study of The Novel and the Film of Harry Potter, The Deathly Hallows*". In the research journal, researcher examined the analysis of intrinsic elements in a fiction and then compared it between films and novels by Harry Potter fiction. All the differences between novels and film modifications are examined by the theory of Eneste, as well as many similarities are also found identically. A qualitative descriptive approach is the approach that researcher use. In addition, the researcher found 55 character data, 18 data settings, 93 data plots and 2 data from the point of view. In this study, researcher divided all data into data between the similarities and differences of the two novels and films.

Latifah Azmi, Nurul (2020) from UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung student with study which discusses Masculinity and Feminimty in three different film objects the several aspects which becomes similarity divided in to two aspects first is masculinity concept by Chafezt: Sexual Aggressive side, Interlligence side, Interpersonal side. the second is intrinsic elements: Characterization, Point of View, Setting of Place. And the aspect which becomes the difference aspect is Cinematography or Language of film which only exist in the Wonder Women (2017) film and One Piece TV-Series.

Then from his thesis Yunia Siti Ma'rufah (2013) from UIN Sunan Ampel student with a study entitled *The effort of Holly's character in PS. I Love You: intertext concept in the novel and movie*, where the study uses the Comparative Literature research method, this study makes the character Jones Bridget diary as an object but in that study is more focused on other characters namely Holly, who compares the Holly character between characters in novels and characters in the movie. Where this research really focuses on the comparison of characters between novels and movies of the same title.

In addition, Zainul Arifin (2019) a researcher of a comparative study, namely from a thesis entitled *Comparative Study of The Main Character Of Bridget Jones's*

Diary In The Novel And Movie, thesis compiled by Muhammad from the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya which examines the comparative study of the main characters in the novel and movie in the film *Bridget Jones's Diary*, this thesis focuses on the characters of Bridget Jones, Mark Darcy, and Danil Cleaver. Because the three characters that build the storyline, in addition to that researcher also look for similarities and differences in media of art presented also have differences in the ending of the story even though the two titles are the same. This research uses the theory of new criticism to explain the characters in the story and comparative literature as a theory that explains the differences and similarities in the novel and movie. because finding it adapted from the same title, researcher found many similarities and differences

Furthermore, Dea Herawati (2017) a student of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Islamic University, entitled *Comparative Study on the Plot of Percy Jackson and the Olympian Lightning Thief's Novel and Movie*. What makes it a previous study, of course, is because his research uses a comparative literature method that compares novels and movies of the same title, this research uses the main focus of his research on story plots and also focuses on researching differences as well as Percy Jackson's character similarities in the film.

Then from the research of Asri Firda Monika (2014) Bandung Islamic University student entitled *Representation of Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi as Islamic Leader in the Film Kingdom of Heaven*. which is very related to my research because it has the same research object. In this study departs from the existence of a stereotype that is associated with the religion of Islam in the western world that Islam as a religion full of violence, and terrorism as described in many western media. The problem raised is how the visualization of Muslims in the film represented through the character Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi as an Islamic leader. The purpose of this study is the writer wants to know how Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi is represented through the film *Kingdom of Heaven (2005)* seen from the identification of levels of reality, representation and ideology. This study uses a qualitative method with John Fiske's semiotics approach and the theory of Construction of the Reality of social media mass & Personal Behavior theory as the basis for his thinking. The results of this study indicate that the film *Kingdom of Heaven*

(2005) portrays the figure of Salahuddin AlAyubi as an Islamic leader who has goodwill, high tolerance for religious people, and the ability to be a leader. *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) film can be used as a medium to fix the relationship between Muslims and Christians which has been separated by various differences in beliefs between each religion. Likewise my research in the same film object examines from the character Salahudin Al Ayyubi tenanting the comparison of these characters in the film *Kingdom of Heaven* (2005) and *Arn The Knight Templar* (2007).

