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# The Study of Main Character and Characterization in the Troy Movie

Addy Utomo

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**Abstract:** The education development of a nation can be measured by reading interest of the people and their appreciation to literature. Appreciation to literature evokes the reader's emotion, and intellectual responses. By reading literary works, readers would get much knowledge and information about human life, history, and culture of different nation.

The focus of this study is specified on the analysis of the characterization of the main characters on movie "Troy". For this purpose and to support this study, the researcher reviews the references material such as biography, theories about characters and characterization.

In answering the problem of the study, the researcher takes the procedures of descriptive, qualitative approach in which the researcher applies the library research. After that, he selects the supporting data and continued analyzing the characterization of the main characters on movie "Troy".

The characterizations of the main characters on movie "Troy" have different descriptions. In Achilles an uncontrollable passion commands his actions, and his actions in turn reveal his personality traits. Hector on the other hand, is a man who is inspired by honor and motivated by duty to his community. Prince Achilles and prince Hector are alike in position which provides similarities in their skill and heroic qualities. They both try to overstep their boundaries but are maintained at the mercy of the gods. The princes are different in their motivation, passion for Achilles and duty for Hector, because of these differences they have contrasting personal characteristics. These differences in inspiration produce wonder in Achilles and obligation in Hector. While comparing between Agamemnon and Achilles is that Agamemnon was born to a role greater than his ability, and Achilles, another hot-tempered Greek, was born

to a role less than his ability. Both men are great men, but both are quick to anger, And both are conscious of the role that must play within the heroic code Neither man is willing to compromise or to accept a seemingly lower status within the heroic code, nor so does their quarrel over Brise is result in a tragic breach between the two.

Another main character on movie: "Troy" shows that Paris has some honor, desirable to women. Paris likes women, irresponsibility, short-mindedness, shameless, cowardice. Paris agrees to fight, and he knows he has very little chance to win. And Priam courageously entered the Greek camp by night and tearfully pleaded with Achilles to take pity on a father bereft of his son and return Hector's body. That is a sign that Priam is courageous and loveable father to his son.

In conclusion that, those main characters on movie "Troy" showed the struggle to gain their ambitious for Honor, Victory, Love, Glory, Passion, and Troy.

**Key words :** Characterization, Main Character

## INTRODUCTION

Literature is an expression of life in the world of truth and reality. It concerns with our lives because it describes the events happening in society, what human beings experience in their lives, and it describes the reality. In discussing literature, it should be pointed out that literature could not be separated from social life. Usually an author writes a literary work based on the experience of his/her life or from the people surroundings. In life, human beings usually have ambitions which make them have a better life than before.

Then, it can be said that literature is a creative and imaginative work of art either spoken or written. The kinds of works of art are such as movie, drama, poem, short story, prose, and novel. All of those works of art are primarily aimed to entertain and to give pleasure to people.

In this study, the writer tries to analyze one of the literary works on the film. Film is an expressive process which is best understood through the idea of symbolization and its role in the discovery and communication of meaning (McGrgor, 1984:24). Film is the most often used motion pictures, although other common words are cinema, movies, and sometimes epics. It is a specialized of drama, utilizing, like drama, the techniques of dialogue, monologue, and action. Also like drama, it employs movement and spectacle. For this reasons, film can be studied for aspects such as character, plot, structure, tone, and symbolism. However, film embodies techniques from photography, film chemistry, electronic technology, sound, and editing.

Film arose out of technologies developed in the late nine century. The first of these was the creation of a flexible substance-celluloid-that could accept the chemical emulsions that in the early years of photography could be apply only to glass. Other significant inventions were the motion picture camera and projector, together with screens coated with reflective silver iodide and on which the pictures were projected. Once these were in place, and once producers and directors decided to use the medium for full-length dramas, movies as we know them came into existence.

Although the earliest film makers thought of motion pictures as private entertainment, they soon recognized that the development of large filmmaking studios, national distribution, and a system of local movie theaters could become extremely lucrative. The first motion pictures were black and white and were silent. Production realized that large profits required easily recognized actors with "big names". In 1928 the first talking picture, *Lights of New York*, was made. Film as we know it today

was substantially established in 1933 with the first Technicolor film, *La Cucaracha*, a "short subject" and in 1935 with *Becky Sharp*, a feature film. Since then the use of color in films has undergone great refinement and improvement. For a time after the end of World War II, the growth of television inhibited the power of the large studios. Soon, however, many films were developed specifically for television viewing, and popular picture were released for television use.

Since film is one of the literary works and has characters as one of the intrinsic elements, the researcher tries to analyze how the characters' characterizations are on the movie "Troy". In literature, a character is a verbal representation of a human being as presented to us by authors through the depiction of actions, conversations, descriptions, reactions, inner thoughts and reflections, and also through the authors' own interpretative commentary, (Edgar V. Roberts, 2003:66). The goal of literary characterization is to present not just the externally perceived person, but also primarily the inner person, the secret self: those expressed and unexpressed inner thoughts, aims, motives, aspirations, joys, fears, obsessions, and frustrations that collectively make up human personalities. Of course, authors want to present characters to us whom we care about, cheer for, and even love, although they also present characters whom we dislike, laugh at, or even hate.

The writer chooses the movie entitle "Troy", it is an epic film (epic film is an historical or imagined event mythic, legendary, or heroic figure with an extravagant setting and lavish costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle and a sweeping musical score. <http://www.filmsite.org/lepicsfilms.html>) released on May, 14, 2004 concerning the Trojan War.

The research question is: What are the characteristics of the main characters in the "Troy" movie? Related to the problem statement formulated, the objective of the Study is as follow: to describe the characteristics of the main characters in the "Troy" movie.

This study is mainly concerned with the characteristics on the main character in the "Troy" movie.

## **REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Theoretical Review**

#### **Language and Literature**

Language is influenced by ideas on the nature of language in general. By ideas the particular language being taught and by ideas how the language is learned. William Francis Mackey, in his book, "Language Teaching Analysis" (1972:20-27) talking about aspect of language, he divides the aspect of language into three different points of view. It may be interested in (1) language as a state; (2) language as an activity; (3) language is an activity.

The writers of literature express their literary works by using language as the medium. Griffith (1988) writes that the medium of literature is language, either oral or written. However, not all oral or written language is literature.

According to Kenneth Quinn (1922), literature is experience organized as structure of work that can be accepted both as artistic creation and as representation of life that is essentially true, so literature is writing of particular kind, involving particular use of words in a particular way.

Then, the researcher can conclude that literature is the expression of thought, feeling, and attitude towards

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## **REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE**

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Then, the researcher can conclude that literature is the expression of thought, feeling, and attitude towards



life, thus literature can be more completely defined as a permanent expression in word of the same thought or feelings or ideas about life and world.

### **Literary Works**

Literary work, in its broadest sense included all written material. It can be divided into three kinds according to its form. They are prose, poetry, and drama. Prose consists of explanation with some dialogues from the beginning until the end. Poetry is the form of literature that is elaborated through among of a play (Reaske 1990).

### **Drama**

Drama is work of literature or a composition, which delineates life and human activities by means of presenting various action of characters and dialogues between groups of characters (Reaske, Analyze Drama:5).

Drama is literary works that is presented on the stage with actors or characters in it. The same statement that is expressed by Kennedy (1983:59) that drama is a work of story telling in which actors represented the characters also the performance of a play is much more than an event for the exchange of emotions between performers and audiences.

There are two kinds of drama, tragedy and comedy. Tragedy drama is kind of drama which involves event which climax in unhappy disaster, the subject matter is necessary dark and the hero is defeated by forces outside his control. Comedy drama is drama that deals with events that inevitable fine some sort of pleasing or happy resolution with the subject matter is essentially light and the hero overcomes impediments and usually in entertaining, humorous way and successful.

## **Film**

Film is the word most often used for motion pictures, although other common words are cinema, movies, and epics. It is a specialized type of drama, utilizing, like drama, the techniques of dialogue, monologue, and action. Also like drama, it employs movement and spectacle. For these reasons, film can be studied for aspects such as character, plot, structure, tone, and symbolism. Unlike drama, however, film embodies techniques from photography, film chemistry, electronic technology, sound, and editing. These techniques are extremely specialized, and for this reason they require special consideration (Edgar V. Roberts, 2003).

## **Stage Plays and Film**

Although film is a form of drama, there are a number of important differences between film and stage productions. Plays can be produced many times, in many different places, with many different people. In bringing a play to life, the producer and director use not only actors but also artists, scene designers, carpenters, painters, lighting technicians, costume makers, choreographers, music directors, and musicians. For the actual performance of a play, however, the stage itself limits what can be done. In each theater production, the actors, setting, and effects are all physically confined to the stage.

The stage for makers of film, however, is virtually infinite, and the absence of restrictions permits the inclusion of any details whatever—car chases, underwater adventures, flying geese following an airplane, wartime combat, legislative debates, executives' discussions, scenes in living rooms, courtrooms, boxing rings, hotel rooms, football stadiums, and locations in cities and countryside anywhere—domestic or foreign, modern or ancient. If the setting is a desert island, the filmmaker can travel to

island and film it in all its reality, complete with palm trees, huts, and authentic natives-turned-Indians. And if additional scenery is desired, technicians can create it in by computer enhancement. If the setting is a planet, the filmmaker can create an exotic planet in the studio, with appropriate scenery, props, lighting, and the costumes for the space travelers. Visual special effects, in which filmmakers often invest heavily, are created by computers which permit effects that were unimaginable for the greatest part of film history.

### Content

Camera angles and views of the heads, bodies, and faces of actors are related to a film's content. What is related to the portrayal of action is the way in which a film shows the human body (and animal bodies) in motion with bodily motion and gesture (body language). The camera angle or perspective that the filmmaker presents is also very important. A torso (upper body) shot of a character may stress no more than the content of that character's speech. A close-up shot, however, with the character's head filling the screen, may emphasize motion as well as content. The camera can also distort (distort) our expectations of reality.

Sound is integral to the presentation and content of a film. Dialogue and music complement film dramatization. The first business of the sound track is the spoken dialogue which is mixed in editing to be synchronized with the action. There are also many other elements in the sound track. Music, the most important, creates and reinforces moods. A melody in a major or minor key, or in a fast tempo, can affect our perception of actions.

If a character is silent, his actions may be muted still further. The music may be rhythmic or percussive.

### The Elements of Drama Extrinsic Elements

In relation to drama, it is also related to character and character development, yet the perspective should be briefly social, political, and historical consideration.

### Intrinsic Elements

The essence of drama from the beginning of the plot, subject matter, and the mode of the drama.

### Plot

The framework of the plot implies just a beginning intelligence at his disposal and suggest or expose (1981:14)

Further, he said the essence of the conflict of beings against the world against some nature.

Plot has its own function, it is the beginning provides the necessary means, establishes the theme, also include the conflict.

If a character is thinking deeply, a complementary sound may be muted strings. But if the character is going insane, the music may become discordant (inharmonious) and percussive.

### **The Elements of Drama**

#### **Extrinsic Elements**

In relation with the aspects outside the play or drama, it is also related to the writer's message of character and characterization. Irsbacher (1994: 100) states that yet the perspective, which these approaches represent, should be briefly considered as: biographical, historical, social, political, psychological, mystic, and philosophical consideration.

#### **Intrinsic Elements**

The essence of the literary work, which cover from the beginning until the end of the story that covers: the plot, subject matter, character, and characterization, the mode of the expression, point of view, and theme.

#### **Plot**

The framework of structure of the play, the term plot implies just such an overview, it implies the controlling intelligence of the author the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and then ordered and arranged them to suggest or exposed their causal relationship (Pickering, 1981:14)

Further, he said that the essence of the plot is the existence of the conflict between opposite forces of human beings against themselves, against other human beings, or against some natural and supernatural forces.

Plot has its own components, such as (1) Exposition, it is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the actions. It may also include the character and conflict or the potential for

conflict; (2) Complication, break the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying by the exposition. The conflict can develop gradually and intensively; (3) Climax it a moment at which the plot reaches its point resolution; (4) Falling action, once the turning point has been related, the tension subsides and the plot moves towards its appointed conclusion; (5) Resolution, it is record the outcome of the conflict and establish some new equilibrium(stability). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion or the denouncement (Pickering, 1981:16-17).

### **Subject Matter**

The subject matter is totally of a story where we must understand about; (1) The events that express the action, (2) The motivation that become the elements of the events or action come true. The motivations are like human tendency, the situation, social interaction, and human nature.

### **Setting**

Edward H. Jones (1968:17) said that setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery of environment in which characters and literature live and move. Thing, such as time of day, the amount of light, the trees, animals, the sound described, the smells, and the weather, are parts of setting. Then, it can be concluded that the setting of a work is the sum total of references to physical and temporal objects and artifacts.

The action of the story may occur hi more than one place in a play; it may be in the city or at other country. According to Edward H. Jones, setting is divided into two types:

### **Character**

One of the important elements in drama is character. It refers to any individual in literary work. Without

character, there would be no plot; hence, there would be no story. Kennedy (1983:45) defines character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. But this definition is oversimplified, as he himself admits, for in a story, the character could be the elements of nature such as wind, storm, grass, or animal, but they act like human being. Then, Abrams (1971:21) states that characters are the persons in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say through dialogues, and what they do through action.

In a play there are kinds of characters like:

**Major character**

The major character is the person who has the biggest role in a play.

**Minor character**

The minor characters are the supporting characters that have supporting role to the major character.

**Active character**

Active character is a person that usually undergoes certain changes as a result of the action in the play.

**Passive character**

Passive character is a person who does not change from the beginning until the end in a play.

**Rounded personality**

It is the character who comes as complex human personalities with many facets.

**Flat personality**

It is the character that the same with human personality since the beginning until the end of a play.

**Static and dynamic character**

Static character is the person that fails to develop in any significant fashion, and character that achieves significant development or grows within plot is called dynamic character.

## **Characterization**

Daniel and Safire (1980:772-773) state that characterization is a method used to present the personality of a character in a work of literature. Then, Robert C Pooley (1968:136) states that what the characterization themselves say and think. It means that the speech and thought reflect emotional and intellectual state of the characters, what character does. The actions reflect their characterization, although sometimes their actions depend on their mood or their acts are inconsistent with their words.

There are two kinds of method of characterization:

### **Direct method**

The author shows the characterization of the characters by:

1. Their appearance, which is a way to describe the character in the physical sense. We learn from what the character looks like, how they dress, when a character plays his/her role on the stage.
2. A side and soliloquies is a device of characterization, which is established through dialogues when he is alone. We learn about the characters as they speak.
3. Dialogues between characters; when they use to speak to others

### **Indirect method**

The author does not reveal the characters directly. He can show the character by showing from:

1. Character in action, we know the character's characterization from their action.
2. The way they speak and their action.
3. Hidden narrative is character that is never directly described by the director himself.

4. Language that is being used by the character during the conversation is.

## **STUDY METHODS**

### **Research Design**

In this study the researcher uses the descriptive research because the data collected are the subjects' experiences and perspectives; the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on (Donald Ary 2002:425).

### **Content Analysis**

This study uses content analysis. It is more specific on characterization of the main characters. Content analysis is any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages (Holsti, 1969:14). It can be a useful technique for allowing us to discover and describe the focus of individual, group institutional, or social attention. It also allows inferences to be made which can then be corroborated using other methods of data collection (Weber, 1990:51).

Content Analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of manifest content of communications focuses on the actual content and internal features of media (Berelson, 1952:74). It is used to determine the presence of certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences within texts or sets of texts and to quantify this presence in an objective manner. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal



conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language.

Therefore, the researcher uses content analysis to describe characterization of the main characters in the movie "Troy". The main characters of this movie are Achilles (Brad Pitt): Brooding warrior whose quest for immortal fame brings him to Troy even though such a choice also brings his doom. Agamemnon (Brian Cox): Strongest of the rulers of the Greek City-States. He uses the incident of Helen as an excuse to bring the Greeks to war against Troy. Briseis (Rose Byrne): Vestal Virgin Priestess of Apollo taken by the Greeks during their invasion. She and Achilles fall in love. Hector (Eric Bana): Oldest son of King Priam of

Troy; champion of Troy. Helen (Diane Kruger): The most beauty Greek woman, who is promised to Menelaus, but falls in love with Paris and escapes with him to Troy. Menelaus (Brendan Gleeson): Younger brother of Agamemnon. Helen was promised to him as a wife. Odysseus (Sean Bean): Veteran Greek, who is known for his wisdom and way with words more so than his sword. Paris (Orlando Bloom): Younger son of King Priam of Troy, who brings war upon Troy by stealing away Helen. Priam (Peter O'Toole): Famed King of Troy. Those main characters show the struggle to gain their ambitions for honor, victory, love, destiny, passion, and Troy.

#### **Subject and Object of the Study**

In this case the researcher only analyzes the work itself, about the characterization of the main characters in the movie "Troy". Subject is something that is studied or examined (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1987). The subject of this study is the movie "Troy". And object is focused on a thought or action (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current Eng-

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lish, 1987). Therefore, the object of this study is to analyze the characterizations of the main characters in the movie "Troy".

### **Instrumentation**

Instrumentation is the extent to which vicissitudes (change) in subjects, raters, environment, and so on, affect the readings obtained on the measuring instrument employed (Bruce W. Tuckman, 1978:111).

The instruments that the researcher uses in this study are as follows:

1. The movie "Troy"
2. The data dealing with the purpose of the study.
3. The documents from the library, books, thesaurus, dictionary, lecturers paper, which support and are related to the study.

### **Technique of Data Collection**

The data of this thesis are dialogs quotations from the movie study that exists in the example of this study. They have been selected on the basis of the purpose of the study, so he has some steps of collecting data of the study as follow:

1. Watching and understanding the movie "Troy"
2. Selecting the data dealing with the purpose of the study.
3. Using document from the library, theory and bibliography of the writer of the drama, lecturers thesis, dictionary, which support and related to the study.

### **Procedures of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the last step is to analyze the data in order to obtain the appropriate results. The stages for analyzing the data are as follow:

1. Getting the information about characters and their characterization on movie "Troy."

2. Classifying the information about the characters and their characterization.
3. Analyzing the classified information about the characterization of the main characters.
4. Making conclusion as stated on the data analysis.

## RESULT OF ANALYSIS

### Research Findings

#### Characterization of the Main Characters

##### 1. Achilles

Achilles was the son of the nymph Thetis and Pel-eus, the king of the Myrmidons. Achilles' name can be analyzed as a combination of *akhos* "grief" and *Laos* "people, tribe, nation." in other words, Achilles is an embodiment of the grief of the people. Achilles also has the attributes of being the most handsome of the heroes assembled against Troy. Achilles was invulnerable in all of his body except for his heel. And Achilles was semi-immortal, however his heel was vulnerable. Since he died due to a poisoned arrow shot into his heel, the "Achilles' heel" has come to mean a person's principal weakness. The characterization of Achilles on movie "Troy" is described as follow:

##### a. Angry

Achilles is the only mortal to experience consuming rage. His anger is at some times wavering, but at other times he cannot be cooled. The humanization of Achilles by the events of the war is an important theme of the narrative.

Achilles became angry when Agamemnon took from him a captive girl (Briseis) after they had the battle with the Trojans. Achilles then vows that he will fight no more for Agamemnon.

##### b. Desire to Obtain Revenge

After receiving the news of the death of Patroclus from Antilochus, the son of Nestor, Achilles grieved over his close friend's death and held many funeral games in his honor. Patroclus' death caused Achilles to renounce the wrath that kept him out of action and he vows to avenge his fallen comrade by killing Hector.

When Hector sees Achilles coming, he turns and runs three times around the walls of Troy, then makes his stand. Achilles stabs his spear, which is given by Athena, through Hector's throat but misses the vocal chords. Hector begs Achilles for honorable burial. However, Achilles replies that he would rather eat Hector's flesh. After Achilles killed Hector, Achilles then slit Hector's heels, and took the girdle that Ajax had given him and passed it through the slits of the heels. He then fastened the girdle to his chariot and drove his fallen enemy through the dust to the Danaan camp.

#### c. Arrogant

After Achilles wiped out Boagrius with one swing of his blade on the Thessaly battleground, he showed his arrogance to the soldiers of Thessaly and their king (Triops).

#### d. Wise and Loveable

Achilles showed another side of his life of being a great warrior to Briseis after he saved her from Agamemnon. He showed his wise thought and at the same time he showed his care to Briseis.

#### 2. Priam

Priam was the son of Laomedon and was the king of Troy. In Greek mythology, **Priam** (Greek, Priamos) was the king of Troy during the Trojan War and youngest son of Laomedon. Modern scholars derive his name from the Luvian compound Priimuua, which means "exceptionally courageous"

He became king after Laomedon and all of Priam's brothers were killed by Heracles in the first sack of Troy. Priam himself was the father, by his wife Hecuba and other women, of fifty Sons and many daughters, including Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. He unsuccessfully defended his city during the Trojan War, at the end of which Troy was sacked a second time and was finally destroyed.

The characterization of King Priam is described as a man who is courageous and loveable. When Hector is killed by Achilles, Achilles treats the body with disrespect and refuses to give it back. Zeus sends the god Hermes to escort King Priam, Hector's father and the ruler of Troy, into the Achaean camp. Priam tearfully pleads with Achilles to take pity on a father bereft of his son and return Hector's body. He invokes the memory of Achilles' own father, Peleus. Deeply moved, Achilles finally relents and returns Hector's corpse to the Trojans.

### **3. Hector**

In Greek mythology, Hector ("holding fast"), or Hector, is a Trojan prince and the greatest fighter for Troy in the Trojan War. He is the son of Priam and Hecuba, a descendant of Dardanus, who lived under Mount Ida, and of Tros, the founder of Troy. He acts as leader of the Trojans and their allies in the defense of Troy.

Hector was featured as courageous, mild-mannered, pious and responsible. And then, he is a loving husband to his wife Andromache and father to his son Astyanax.

#### **a. Responsible**

After the Trojans had arranged peaceful relations between Greece and Troy with Menelaus, they came back to their homeland Troy. During the trip to Troy, Paris tried to tell his brother Hector that he brought Helen with

him. Then, Hector tried to convince his brother Paris to return Helen to spare Troy harm from the invading Greeks. When he refused, Hector took command of the Trojan Armies believing that the best omen was to protect the homeland.

**b. Courageous**

When Agamemnon and his brother Menelaus, the Trojan prince challenges them.

**c. Loveable**

When Hector coming home from the battle he tried to take his wife Andromache to the secret way going out from Troy, because Hector love his wife and his son and want them save.

**4. Paris**

Paris was a child of Priam and Hecuba. Just before his birth, his mother dreamed that she gave birth to a flaming torch. This dream was interpreted by the seer Aecacus as a foretelling of the downfall of Troy, and he declared that the child would be the ruin of his homeland.

Paris is one of the main characters on movie "Troy"; at least he is the one who is responsible for the Trojan War. This is a description of Paris; Paris is beautiful, desirable to women. Paris likes women likes to dance and rest. Nevertheless, the movie shows that even such a man as Paris had some honor Paris agrees to fight, and he knows he has very little chance to win, and he is a loveable.

When Paris had joined in arrangement peaceful relations between Greece and Troy with Menelaus, he brought Helen with him. Paris tried to show his warrior qualities to his brother Hector by showing him a beautiful girl from Sparta and Paris loved Helen very much.

**5. Agamemnon**

In Greek mythology, Agamemnon (very resolute) is the son of King Atreus of Mycenae and Queen Europe. Agamemnon was the commander-in-chief of the Greeks during the Trojan War. Agamemnon's character is relatively gullible and naive. Agamemnon shows **devotion** to and **concern for his brother**, Menelaus. Agamemnon realizes that order in the Achaean society depends upon Helen's return to Menelaus. He is aware of the importance of family order if all of society is to remain cohesive.

Agamemnon often allows his over-wrought emotions to govern major, critical decisions. **He is arrogant, quick to anger**, and conscious of the roles that he must play within the heroic code. Nestor advises Agamemnon against taking Briseis from Achilles, but Agamemnon didn't listen, thereby setting up a chain of events that result in the deaths of hundreds of Achaean soldiers.

### **Discussion**

It was the year 1250 B.C. during the late Bronze Age (period in the history of pre-historic man). Two emerging nations (Troy and Sparta) began to clash after Paris, the Trojan prince, convinced Helen, Queen of Sparta, to leave her husband Menelaus, and sailed with him back to Troy. After Menelaus found out that his wife was taken by the Trojans, he asked his brother Agamemnon to help him get her back. Agamemnon saw this as an opportunity for power. So they set off with 1,000 ships holding 50,000 Greeks to Troy. With the help of Achilles, the Greeks were able to fight the never before defeated Trojans. But they came to a stop by Hector, Prince of Troy. The whole movie shows their battle struggles for honor, victory, love, destiny, passion, and For Troy.

In watching and analyzing the movie "Troy", the researcher found main characters and their characteriza-

tion as the central analysis of this study. The main characters could be found from their roles of action and their dialogues in the movie. Each main character has different characterization as they exist in the movie. The main characters on movie "Troy" are Achilles, Hector, Paris, Agamemnon, and Priam, it is because they are dominant and frequently exist in the dialogues and actions on it.

Characters are the persons in dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say, i.e., the dialogues and what they do, i.e., the action. The grounds in a character's temperament and moral nature for his speech and actions constitute his motivation (Abram, 1971). The researcher tries to discuss further about the characterization of the main characters on movie "Troy". Achilles is described as the best of the Greeks because he was a doer of deeds and speaker of words without equal among either the Greeks or the Trojans. The anger of Achilles, son of Peleus, that brought countless ills upon the Achaeans. Many of the ill effected suffered by the Greeks in their prolonged siege of Troy could be directly traced to the actions and attitudes of Achilles, who, despite being the best of the Greeks was also a man consumed by ambition, pride, anger, and the desire to obtain revenge against others for the lights he perceived as having been inflicted upon him. The thesis to be explored herein is that the actions of Achilles prolonged the struggle against Troy and diverted the Greeks from focusing n their primary goal the recapture of Helen and the destruction of the Trojan enemy and Troy itself. And the other main character is Hector. He was a Trojan prince and the greatest fighter for Troy in the Trojan War. He acted as the leader of the Trojans and their allies in the defense of Troy. Actually, Hector did not approve of war between the Greeks and the Trojans. Observing Paris



avoiding combat with Menelaus, he upbraided him with having brought trouble on his whole country. As a hero, Hector shared characteristics generally associated with any man of distinguished valor such as bravery, honor and worth. Alike also in attempted to overstep their bounds, he

was ruled by fate through the mercy of the gods. Then, Priam was the son of Laomedon and was the king of Troy. He unsuccessfully defended his city during the Trojan War, at the end of which Troy was sacked a second time and was finally destroyed. He was courageous and loveable to his sons and his family. The last main character is Agamemnon. He was the commander of the Achaeans in the ensuing Trojan War. Agamemnon gathered the reluctant Greek forces to sail for Troy. The movie "Troy" tells the story of the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles in the final year of the war. Agamemnon took an attractive slave and spoil of war Briseis from Achilles. Achilles, the greatest warrior of the age, withdrew from battle in revenge and nearly cost the Greek armies the war. Agamemnon was a dignified representative of kingly authority. As commander in-chief, he summoned the princes to the council and led the army in battle. He took the field himself, and performed many heroic deeds until he was wounded.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### CONCLUSION

After looking at the characterization of the main characters on movie "Troy" the conclusion can be drawn. The both Prince Achilles and Prince Hector are alike in position which provides similarities in their skill and heroic qualities. They both try to overstep their boundaries but are maintained at the mercy of the gods. The Princes

are different in their motivation, passion for Achilles and duty for Hector; because of these differences they have contrasting personal characteristics. These differences in inspiration produce wonder in Achilles and obligation in Hector. The inquiry leads Achilles into a divine understanding that separates him as the greater hero.

The similarities that connect Achilles and Hector are mostly through the position they hold and circumstances in which they are trapped. This is sharply contrasted by the vast differences that motivate each to fight. In Achilles an uncontrollable passion commands his actions, and his actions in turn reveal his personality traits. Hector on the other hand, is a man who is inspired by honor and motivated by duty to his community.

Because of their commitment to the gods and man, or lack thereof, Achilles and Hector's characterizations place them on opposite ends of the spectrum. Achilles is someone who is enamored with petty human emotions, while Hector fulfills his commitment to the gods to the bitter end. Achilles and Hector's actions easily substantiate their respective hubris and *arête* and personify how man should and should not attempt to live. Their example is relevant for people as they go about their lives and gives insight into positive and negative human traits. Hector brings forth a characterization that all people should attempt to follow. However, Achilles makes himself out to be like a selfish child who experiences a *temper tantrum* when he does not succeed in his endeavors. Being a horrendous example of what one would like to emulate, Achilles' characterization exemplifies selfishness whereas Hector's characterization, the perfect example of noble living, is something that people should strive to copy.

Then, Agamemnon was born to a role greater than his ability, and Achilles, another hot-tempered Greek, was

born to a role less than his ability. Both men are great men, but both are quick to anger, and both are conscious of the roles that they must play within the heroic code. Neither man is willing to compromise or to accept a seemingly lower status within the heroic code, nor so does their quarrel over Briseis result in a tragic breach between them that creates a central conflict on movie "Troy".

### SUGGESTION

This study refers to the analysis of the man characters on movie "Troy", in which it is mostly concerned with the characterizations of the main characters. So the researcher suggests that to support the analysis of the characters, the one interested in doing such purpose of study should have knowledge of human personality and human character emotions.

Analyzing or conducting a research on literature will give s a great benefit since literature can be a good medium to learn human tendencies and their problems in life. Moreover, the researcher also suggests others to have further study in comparing this movie "Troy" with other works in the same writer.

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