



Main Character's Personality in a Movie *the Lion King*

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ABSTRACT

This research is a study that analyzes the personality traits of three main characters' (simba, mufasa and scar) in the movie *The Lion King*. This study aims to determine the character and characterization of the main character in the lion king movie. This research is included in the literature study. The researcher focuses on dialogue and subtitle in the movie, and after that analyzes the characters and characterizations based on the theory of Paul Costa and Robert McCrae. There are five personality traits, namely extraversion, neuroticism, conscientiousness, openness to experience, and agreeableness. In this study, researchers found three of the Big Five Personality traits on the characters, Simba's personality type are Extraversion And Neuroticism, Mufasa's personality type are agreeableness and Neuroticism, and Scar's personality type is Neuroticism. This study used a qualitative description

method. The writer employs herself to collect the data by reading the subtitle, watching the film and marking them. From the analysis of the personality of the three main characters' in the lion king movie, it can be concluded that the personality traits from The Big Five personalities are used in the film. From the theory used, the researcher found that the characteristics of Simba's Extraversion are positive emotional, active and assertive And Neuroticism of simba are anxiety, self-consciousness, hostility and depression, Mufasa's agreeableness are trusting, straightforward, altruistic and modest, Neuroticism of mufasa are anxiety and hostility, and Scar Neuroticism are vulnerability, impulsive, self-consciousness, hostility and depression.

Keywords:

Character and Characterization, Personality Traits, The Lion King movie

INTRODUCTION

Movies are one of the most popular forms of entertainment that can be enjoyed at any time and from any location. Because of technological advancements, one only needs electronic media such as a mobile phone, laptop, or tablet with a quota to download movies from the internet. Many people prefer to watch movies rather than read novels because watching movies allows them to control their imagination and clearly represent the

characters. Audio visuals can be used to elicit attitudes, emotions, and problems, they are considered an art form because they are created by creative individuals with vision and passion.

Movie is an unique art form that has a strong impact on audiences because it combines paint, technology, music, literature, and drama, resulting in an engaging medium. Through action, gestures, and language, film conveys information both visually and vocally. ("The Art of Watching Film" by Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie, 2000:2)

The movie tells a story or tells a narrative through the interaction of characters. The acts of the characters, which cause events to alter, can be considered to determine the causal relationship in a film. Characters are referred to as cause-and-effect agents. (Bardwell and Thomson, 1997)

Documentaries, on the other hand, instruct us on how to document an event, such as nature, people, or animals. Drama, action, horror, communication, animation, science fiction, and cartoon are all film genres. (Burns According to Amy Cap well 2009:6)

Animation comes from English, animation from the term to anime which means "to turn," and "animation is a still image that is arranged sequentially and recorded with a camera.(Munir 2013:340)

Many movie have fable theme; animal stories (fables) are one type of (traditional) story in which animals appear as story characters. These creatures can think and interact like a human community, and they have the same life concerns as humans. They have the ability to think, reason, feel, talk, think, behave, and so on. The same as humans with human language. Fable stories are frequently referred to as moral fables due to the moral messages they include. Animal stories appear to be no different from other stories, such as those with human characters and animals as secondary characters.(Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 190)

Many entertaining and educational animated movie have been created in recent years. Children, students, and even adults can enjoy animated movies to help reduce boredom while learning. *The lion king*2019 This short movie was turned into a live-action feature picture that was quite popular in cinema the story of the film is entertaining to debate and watch.

This movie is one of the most popular films released July 19, 2019, Wide Release Date (Stream): August 27, 2019, and received Box Office (Gross USA): \$543.6M, The author is tempted to analyse animated movie, especially the animated movie entitled *The Lion King*. To understand about the main character in the movie, the writer must use the theory of

personality traits commonly known as the “Big Five” factors analysed by Paul Costa & Robert McCrae. In this thesis, the author is interested in discussing the main characters in a movie through the theory of personality traits.

The movie narrates the story of a tiny lion who was driven from his nation due to his uncle Scar's hatred and hunger for his own brother Mufasa, because Mufasa was the king at the time and Simba, as the king's son, would someday become the next monarch. Uncle Simba's Scar, who wants to reign and lead in the Pride Lands forest, purposefully traps Simba and his father by taking Simba to a perilous place in the Wildebeest area, knowing this, Mufasa promptly saves Simba, but Scar regrettably kills Mufasa in that occurrence.

The story of the *Lion King* is very interesting to analyse about its character and characterization because it is also played by animals. There are many approaches to analyse literary works, one of which is analyse characters; learn how to analysed characters in movies. As we known, the character is one of the important elements in the movie because without the character the movie will not be made. Character and characterization Character relates to persons, actors, and stories, whereas characterisation refers to the type and attitude of the characters, more specifically the personal attributes of a character (Nurgiyantoro, 2013).

Explanation Based on the previous, it is interesting to learn how the characters in *The Lion King* movie and their character development are viewed through the perspective of Costa and McCrae's personality traits theory. The characters have both positive and negative traits. As a result, the writer analyse the movies using Costa and McCrae's theory of personality traits. This movie illustrates complaints, errors, envy, selfishness, and acceptance of fate.

One of the example of the character analysis in *The Lion King* movie, Simba is the main character in this movie . He was an unlucky male lion for his young age. As a cute little lion, he must find his own life and get away from his homeland. Simba has an independent, courageous, friendly, compassionate, easy-going and ambitious personality.

Definition of Character

According to Gill (1995) A character is someone in a literary work who has some type of identity (it doesn't have to be a strong one), an identity which is made up of appearance, conversation, action, name, and (perhaps) ideas going on in the head. A character is an important aspect in literature. A character has an identity to display the audience by their

appearance, language, movement, and so on that is created by the author to portray the message through the character. The actors and actresses in a movie performed the characters. In general, most people who are interested in a movie will look to see who the actors and actresses are that will play characters in the movie.

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2013) character is presented in a narrative work or play and is considered by readers to have specific moral characteristics and tendencies as reflected in speech and action.

Kinds of character

Welch and Colin (2011) in fiction literature, has many different types of characters to tell their stories. Different types of characters fulfill different roles in the narrative process, and with a little bit of analysis, the types are:

- a) Major : Major or central characters are vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters.
- b) Minor : Minor characters serve to complement the major characters and help move the plot events forward.
- c) Dynamic : A dynamic character is a person who changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most dynamic characters tend to be central rather than peripheral characters, because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters.
- d) Static : A static character is someone who does not change over time; his or her personality does not transform or evolve.
- e) Round : A rounded character is anyone who has a complex personality; he or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.
- f) Flat : A flat character is the opposite of a round character. This literary personality is notable for one kind of personality trait or characteristic.
- g) Stock : Stock characters are those types of characters who have become conventional or stereotypical through repeated use in particular types of stories. Stock characters are instantly recognizable to readers or audience members (e.g. the femme fatale, the cynical but moral private eye, the mad scientist, the geeky boy with glasses, and the faithful sidekick). Stock

characters are normally one-dimensional flat characters, but sometimes stock personalities are deeply conflicted, rounded characters (e.g. the Hamlet type).

- h) Protagonist : The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero); nevertheless s/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy.
- i) Antagonist : The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.
- j) Anti-Hero : A major character, usually the protagonist, who lacks conventional nobility of mind, and who struggles for values not deemed universally admirable. Duddy, in Mordecai Richler's *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*, is a classic anti-hero. He's vulgar, manipulative and selfcentered. Nevertheless, Duddy is the center of the story, and we are drawn to the challenges he must overcome and the goals he seeks to achieve.
- k) Foil : A foil is any character (usually the antagonist or an important supporting character) whose personal qualities contrast with another character (usually the protagonist). By providing this contrast, we get to know more about the other character.
- k) Symbolic : A symbolic character is any major or minor character whose very existence represents some major idea or aspect of society. For example, in *Lord of the Flies*, Piggy is a symbol of both the rationality and physical weakness of modern civilization; Jack, on the other hand, symbolizes the violent tendencies (the Id) that William Golding believes is within human nature.

Characterization

According to DiYanni Characterization creates the character in the movie the author brings and creates some characteristics for the character. Characterization is a methodology or approach used by an author to construct or develop a character based on what the author desires. Characterization also means that the author wishes to introduce or display the character in the film so that the viewer may learn more about the character's characteristics.

The character identity and personality are derived essentially from four things: their actions-what they do; (2) their word-what they say and how they say it; (3) their physical attributes-what they look like; (4) the responses of the other characters to them what other say or do to or about them. Of these however, our sense of characters coherence derives mainly from his or her speech and actions. From these we gain a sense of who characters are and what they are like (Diyanni, 2002).

According to the Boggs and Petrie, characterization is a process in which the author created characters that can influence people's responses. (Boggs & Petrie, 19 2018) There are many ways to know the characterization's analysis in the film, as follows:

a) Characterization through appearance

A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. Although some characters may be versatile enough to project completely different qualities in different roles, most actors are not. The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumption about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerism and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character (Boggs & Petrie., 2018, p. 51)

b) Characterization through dialogue

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But much is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause pattern of their speech. Furthermore the use of grammar. Sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialect (if any) reveals a great deals about their character social and economic level, educational background and mental processes. (Boggs & Petrie., 2018, p. 51).

c) Characterization through external action

The characters in the film are instruments of establishing the plot. They have main purpose in the story therefore they will do everything to achieve it. These actions are called motives which reveal their personalities (Boggs., 1991, pp. 52-53)

d) Characterization through internal action

Internal action is the character's mind and emotion that contain secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiration, memories, fears, and fantasies. All of them appear usually in the film. The director can illustrate the character's imagination or mind by the technique of shot. The technique called cinematographic properties. The other parts are angle and distance. It creates the particular visual effect besides that it enhances the definite sense of vigorous or dramatic situation which is being filmed (Boggs., 1991, p. 134). Angles of framing divided into three categories: the straight-on angle, the high angle, and the low angle. All these categories used to communicate the difference of dramatic information or emotional attitude (Boggs & Petrie., 2018, p. 135).

e) Characterization through reaction of other characters

The characterization of the character can be observed by the point of view from other character. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen. (Boggs & Petrie., 2018, p. 53).

Personality Traits Theory by Costa and McCrae

The most significant personality study in recent times has revealed 5 main personality features. These are commonly referred to as the "Big Five." Robert (Jeff) McCrae and Paul Costa developed the Five Factor Theory. This is an explanation of the role of the Big Five personality factors. The Five Factor Theory comprises various statements about the nature, origin, and direction of personality trait development, as well as the link of traits to many of the previously listed personality variables. The Five Factor Theory proposes a biological explanation for personality traits in which learning and experience have little or no influence on the Big Five (Srivastava, 2021).

The "big five" theory of Paul Costa and Robert McCrae (1992). is currently the most widely accepted trait theory developed from factor analysis. This theory proposes five universally observable characteristics:

1) *Introversion/ Extraversion*

Introversion/Extraversion defines where a person's energy is directed. Introversion means that the person's energy is directed inward. This could include being rigid, reliable, sober, or controlled. In all these traits, energy is directed inward.

Extraversion means that person's energy is directed outward. This could include being easy-going, lively, or excitable, all traits in which energy is directed outward

2) Neuroticism

Emotional stability is closely compared with neuroticism. People with a high level of neuroticism are often distracted, temperamental, easily stressed, cranky, and usually worried. People with this type of personality would struggle to be satisfied in their work. The majority of them will be forced to work. People with low neuroticism, on the other hand, will be more relaxed, peaceful, emotionally stable, and free of negative thoughts.

3) Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness is defined as a person's level of organization, self-control, and persistence in pursuing goals. People with high conscientiousness (C) tend to be diligent, ambitious, and driven. People with low C tend to be shiftless, neglectful, and pleasure-seeking.

4) Openness To Experience

Openness to experience is the degree to which a person actively seeks out and appreciates experiences for their own sake. Open (high O) individuals demonstrate curiosity, imagination, and some uniqueness in their ideals. They tend to have more vivid emotional experiences. Low O people have a less emotional response and are more conventional, conservative, and stiff in their opinions.

5) Agreeableness

Agreeableness is a desire to be empathetic and cooperative toward people rather than suspicious and combative. Individual differences in the overall desire for social harmony are reflected in this feature. Individuals that are agreeable place a high priority on getting along with others. They are generally considerate, polite, generous, helpful, and prepared to compromise their own interests for the sake of others. People who are agreeable have a positive outlook on human nature. They feel that humans are essentially honest, nice, and trustworthy. Disagreeable people prioritize their own interests over getting along with others. They are often careless about the well-being of others and are less inclined to go out of their way to help others. Their cynicism about the motivations of others drives them to be suspicious, unpleasant, and uncooperative at times.

METHOD

The process of conducting a study is defined as a research design. Using a library search, this research is classified as qualitative. According to Creswell and Poth (2017) Qualitative research is the process of gathering and analyzing Non numerical data, such as language. Diary records or in-depth interviews can be used to collect qualitative data, which can then be evaluated using grounded theory or theme analysis. The subjective meaning of an experience to an individual is the focus of qualitative research, which can be used to build hypotheses and theories from data.

Data is all material information about objects to learn something. The data from this study were sentences and dialogue in the movie *The Lion King*. This study focuses on analyzing the personality of the main characters, namely Simba, Scar and Mufasa. The analysis of these three characters used the theory of personality traits by Costa and McCrae. Data collection techniques were used to collect data in accordance with research procedures in order to obtain the necessary data. The following steps were used by the writer to collect data: Download *The Lion King* movie, Watch the movie, Take screenshots of scenes in movies, Reading and observing the dialogue from the film subtitle, Examining characters characterization of the main character in personality aspect.

According to Donald (2002), evaluating data using theory as a standard and using theory as a basis for determining research results and what discoveries are significant involves utilizing theory as a benchmark and using theory as a basis for determining research results and what findings are essential. Analyzing data consists of four steps: grouping data, choosing data and making conclusions. The following were the method for data analysis:

1. Sorting and Categorizing Data. This study focuses on the movie *The Lion King's* conversational utterances. Only internal data relevant to the research topic was provided.
2. Data classification. Some of the utterances made by Mufasa, Simba, and Scar, as the key characters are categorized in this phase to find out the primary qualities of the character solely in the element of personality.
3. Encoding of Data. Data were classified based on dialogue from characters in the film.
4. Data Analysis and Conclusion. In the last stage, the researcher made judgments about the outcome.

RESULTS

Based on data analysis, Character is a person who is shown in a narrative work who conveys his personal qualities through dialogue and action. So that the audience or audience understands the thoughts, feelings, intentions, and motives. In this chapter the writer finds the three (3) main characters of the lion king movie by analyzing through the dialogues and actions of the characters in the film, and it helps the writer to find out how the three characters (simba, mufasa and scar) are presented in the film.

1. Simba the first character depicts a round character, a dynamic character, the confident, and the protagonist,
2. Mufasa the second character depicts a static character and the protagonist
3. Scar the third character depicts the foil character and the antagonist

DISCUSSIONS

Focus to analyze these characterizations through dialogue and action, by analyzing what the 3 main characters say and do in conversation with one another in the *Lion King* movie. Personality is generally revealed from dialogue between characters, when characters speak, they may show their own characterization or what they say gives clues about their characterization to whom they are talking.

Determining this personality type using the personality theory of Costa & McCrae there are five points of personality traits, namely: : Conscientiousness (Competence, Order, Dutifulness, Self-Discipline, Deliberation, Achievement Striving). Neuroticism (Anxiety, Vulnerability, Hostility, Depression, Self-Consciousness, Impulsiveness). Agreeableness (Trusting, Straightforward, Altruistic, Complaint, Modest, Tender-Minded). Extraversion (Gregarious (Sociable), Warm, Assertive, Active, Excitement-Seeking, Positive-Emotional). Openness (Fantasy, Open To Feeling, Aesthetic, Action, Ideas, Value)

- a. Based on the analysis data above, it can be concluded that Simba's personality types are extraversion and neuroticism because the characteristics that dominate are Extraversion (positive emotional, active, assertive and Neuroticism (anxiety, self-consciousness , hostility, depression) Here Simba is very ambitious to be a king who will replace his father he is very active in every activity that his father will do with him he is also a firm figure and also has high emotions, in the middle of the storyline there is a very significant change in personality by Simba where the circumstances,

which he goes through and changes in the environment and also the pattern of life that is lived from hunting animals to insectivores resulting in personality anxiety, self-consciousness, hostility, depression (neuroticism). This happened because of the actions of Uncle Scar who made his father die and he was expelled from the Stone Kingdom, when he grew up, with the help of his little friend Nala, who made him aware of his rights and responsibilities, he succeeded in reclaiming the Stone Kingdom and occupied his throne as the real king.

- b. Mufasa's personality types are Agreeableness (Trusting, Straightforward, Altruistic, and Modest) and Extraversion (Assertive, Positive-Emotional). Mufasa is a good and wise father and king. He always acts with great care. He also very loves. Even though his brother, Scar, is not willing to follow all the rules, he doesn't force him and he still loves Scar.
- c. Scar 's personality type is Neuroticism (Anxiety, Vulnerability, Hostility, Depression, Impulsiveness) scar of the figure of a lion who is very ambitious to become a king where it cannot be achieved if Mufasa's brother and nephew Simba are still alive, therefore Scar has trapped and killed Mufasa's brother and expelled his own nephew Simba. On top of his selfishness who managed to seize the stone kingdom, but on his leadership the stone kingdom was destroyed and dry, he also didn't expect Simba to come back to take his place and when Simba fought with Scar, he accidentally said something the hyenas didn't know, finally the hyenas found out. So far, used by Scar, the hyenas attack Scar to death.

In this study, the purpose of this study is to determine the types of characters and personalities in *The Lion King* movie, to elaborate on the use of each type of character and personality, and to find out the reasons for the use of characters and personalities in *The Lion King* movie subtitles. After analyzing the data, it can be stated that the two research problems have been answered and there are several important things to discuss. When a person's personality is attached to moral norms, to judgments of good and bad, then that person is talking about character. In other words, character is a person's behavior (which is relatively permanent) when interacting with the environment based on knowledge of morals 'How a person is responsible for his life to his Lord, that's character'.

The researcher discusses the major characters in the *Lion King* film in this study (Simba, Mufasa and Scar). Characterization can be observed in the Big Five theory of personality traits developed by Costa and McCrae. One of the Big Five factors is In theory,

research discovered the personality traits of Simba Mufasa and Scar. Because of their characteristics, Simba are classified as Extraversion; they are passionate, friendly, chatty, exuberant, and optimistic. He is an open person since he appreciates new things and is open-minded. Simba is also classified as Neuroticism, which includes traits such as impatience, hostility, complaining, and blaming others. Mufasa is classified as agreeable due to his benevolence; he is kind, sensitive, and trustworthy, loves and cares. The negative characteristics of the Big Five Scars are Neuroticism, there are characteristics such as jealousy, irritability, anger, complaining and blaming people.

The researcher compares with the others previous studies, it can be acquired the differences with the finding from Fardhany (2020) An Analysis of Main Character and Characterization in "Dangerous Minds" Movie. The purpose of this study is to determine and characterize Lou Anne Johnson as the major character by examining evidence from his utterances and actions in the film. Also, to learn more about LouAnne Johnson's character and characteristics. The researcher used a descriptive-qualitative approach. This topic is addressed by one question. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds that the primary character, Lou Anne Johnson, is talented, hardworking, confident, thankful, true and honest, helpful, realistic, moody, emotional, and gloomy. Researchers have also concluded that Lou Anne Johnson is a protagonist, with simple/flat figure characterizations and all characterizations expressed through appearances, dialogues, outward acts, internal actions, and reactions of other characters.

Each character's personality is the nature of that person. Personality study aims to comprehend both the nature and type of human personality. General personality refers to how an individual appears and makes an impression on others. Personality is the organization that defines how a person adapts to their surroundings; in other words, personality encompasses all of the ways in which an individual interacts with others. A person's personality is defined as a set of behavioural, temperamental, emotional, and mental characteristics.

While personality is a number of characteristics that appear in behavior without any moral judgment. Just a description of someone, for example, angry, patient, resistant to testing, easy to pity, easily offended, proud, and so on. Usually people will use this description when asked for their opinion about other people. Like a patient, thorough, hard person too. A person's personality and character are the result of the interaction between the person's

self, life experiences and the surrounding environment. Therefore, personality can change. While individual character, can be formed.

CONCLUSIONS

After the data of the main character in *The Lion King* movie had been analyzed, it can be conclude that :

1. The researcher categorizes the three main characters (Simba, Mufasa, and Scar). Simba, the first character, is portrayed as a round, dynamic, confident, and protagonist. Mufasa, the second character, is a static character who serves as the protagonist. Scar, the third character, represents the foil character and the antagonist.
2. The researcher categorizes the personality traits of the three main characters (Simba, Mufasa, and Scar) according to Costa and McCrae's theory of personality traits. Simba is classified as Extraversion due to his traits of being passionate and optimistic, as well as Neuroticism due to his anger, complaining, and blaming. Mufasa is classified as agreeable due to his kindness, sympathy, trustworthiness, love, and concern for others. Extraversion stems from enthusiasm and optimism. Scar is classified as a neurotic because he is jealous, irritable, angry, and blames others.
3. The characteristics of Simba, Mufasa, and Scar are demonstrated through appearance, dialogue, external action, and internal action. And the reactions of other characters. Researchers discovered that they are optimistic, active, enthusiastic, responsible, gentle, blame people, sympathetic, caring, friendly, and angry.
4. The main character employs Costa and McCrae's Big Five theory of personality traits. is simple understanding to understand other people, knowing someone by nature, and reacting to adapt to the surroundings

The author suggests that those who are interested in learning more about the characters and characterizations of films, especially in similar films, can use data taken from watching films and reading scripts and some references. Readers can use the theory of personality traits by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae. The author suggests looking for sources such as from books, websites, and other references that can be found in several university libraries and journals via the internet.

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