

**AN ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERIZATION THROUGH THE MAIN
CHARACTER**

IN *MARY AND MAX* (2009) MOVIE

A FINAL PROJECT

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of
English Literature Program**



By

Yuniarti

30801500238

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A Proposal Writing on English Literature

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Prepared and Presented by:

Yuniarti

30801500238

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**Dean of Faculty of Languages and
Communications Science**



Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Characterization analysis, the main character, Mary and Max, the theme of the story.

This study determines to analyze the characterization of Mary and Max. This final project aims to know about characterization matters portrayed through the main character in the movie.

The object of this study is Adam Elliot's movie, *Mary and Max*. This study uses descriptive qualitative analysis. The data of this study are in the form of sentences, phrases, written monologues, and dialogues. The data of this study are collected by watching a movie and reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, inventorying the data, reducing the data, and reporting the data. The analysis is done by several techniques, including giving statements, describing, and quoting. In analyzing the data, this study uses characterization theory to show the characterization of the main character.

The researcher finds several findings. The first is characterization portrayed through the main character, Mary Daisy Dinkle and Max Horowitz. The characterization displayed by Mary is a girl who is insecure at first appearance but grows with her smartness, and there is Max who always prefers to be alone because it is difficult to socialize with other people due to his mental illness. The second thing that the researcher gets is the theme in this story. The theme is an aspect or element that is always present in a story and becomes the main idea in making the story.

INTISARI

Yuniarti. 2022. *“Sebuah analisis karakterisasi melalui tokoh utama dalam film Mary and Max.”* Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi, Unissula Semarang. Pembimbing: Diyah Fitri W, S.S., M. Hum

Kata Kunci: Analisa Karakterisasi, Karakter Utama, Mary dan Max, Tema Cerita

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakterisasi Mary dan Max. Tugas akhir ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang hal-hal penokohan yang digambarkan melalui tokoh utama dalam film tersebut.

Objek penelitian ini adalah film dari Adam Elliot, Mary dan Max. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini berupa kalimat, monolog tertulis, dan dialog. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan cara menonton film dan membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, menginventarisasi data, mereduksi data, dan melaporkan data. Analisis dilakukan dengan beberapa teknik, antara lain memberi pernyataan, mendeskripsikan, dan mengutip. Dalam menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan teori penokohan untuk menunjukkan penokohan melalui tokoh utama.

Peneliti menemukan beberapa temuan. Yang pertama adalah penokohan yang digambarkan melalui tokoh utama, Mary Daisy Dinkle dan Max Horowitz. Penokohan yang ditampilkan oleh Mary adalah perempuan yang tidak percaya diri di awal kemunculan tapi tumbuh dengan kepintarannya, dan ada Max yang selalu memilih sendiri karena susah bersosialisasi dengan orang lain karena penyakit mentalnya juga.

Yang kedua yang peneliti dapat adalah tema dalam cerita ini. Tema merupakan aspek atau elemen yang selalu ada dalam sebuah cerita, dan menjadi ide utama dalam pembuatan cerita.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A literary work was a replica of real life. Literary work is a result of a human being's thinking which tells about life and deals with feelings, ideas, and problems. Merriam Webster illustrates literature as "writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest" (Maharsi). According to Welleck and Warren "literature is a product of creative activity it is in art" (Patmarinanta, A Study on Characterization of the Main Character in "The Fault in Our Stars"). There are many kinds of literary works such as novels, stories, dramas, etc. all of that work definite human life in their style.

The content of literary work may contain human behavior through the characters from the figures in the story. A diverse range of human behavior can be poured into story form. Character is central to every story (Lawrence, 2017, p. 78) (Fitria, Characterization Analysis of the Main Character in "Hicki" Movie), every literary work will always have characters to make it interesting. Abrams (1981) revealed that the people who appear in narrative or drama where the readers interpret is having certain moral qualities and inclinations which are delivered in a speech and action that we called it as "character". Characters are also known as 'the actor' of the story (Rahmah). A story has many characters and consists of the main character or primary character. And each character has its characteristics, this called characterization. The

characters can be directly described by the authors through the introduction of the story, and characterization in another way can be seen or interpreted by the readers through physical or mental behavior. In another word, the character's characterization is known through the dialogues among them.

Nowadays, film or movie is one of the literary works that many people enjoyed. Film and literature are two different things with a similar goal to create sublimity in human imagination and understanding (Ramrao). A movie or film is presented in a visual form where the viewer can watch, enjoy, and catch the story.

B. Problem Formulation

- What is the theme of the story?
- How does characterization portray in the film through the main character?

C. Objective of the Study

- To know what is the theme of the story
- To describe characterization in film through the main character

D. Limitation of the Study

This study only focuses on the characterization of the main character, Mary and Max, and the theme of the story will be identified also by the researcher. The problem will be limited to the objects of the study using the theory of characterization.

E. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study can be very useful for the readers to understand more about characterizations. The results are to give the following benefits:

- An understanding of how to study characterization in every literary work
- The result of this study would become a reference to the readers in an analysis of the related topic.

F. Outline of the Study

This study contains five chapters. The first chapter contains an introduction which is divided into six parts, they are Background of the Study, Problem formulation, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Outline of the Study. The second chapter consists of a review of the related literature and a discussion of the theory which is used in the study. The third chapter includes the research method such as Types of Research and Data Organization. The fourth chapter is a description of literary analysis and a discussion of the data analysis. The fifth chapter includes a conclusion and suggestion, a discussion of the conclusion of the analysis, and suggestions for the next analysts in the future about the same topics and using the same object.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The chapter reviews found theories that related to the topic of the research. The topic covers film, character, characterization, and synopsis of the object of the study.

A. Film

Film as a form of literature can be a very entertaining medium. Nowadays, film or movie has become an interesting thing for all generations and the most popular literature product. Besides being full of colorful animation and special effects that we can enjoy, films are also available in various languages and cultures. A movie is a photographic record of history, science, and human behavior that is projected through the projector lens and shown in the cinema or television (Togatorop). And Hornby (1955: 434) defined film as a story, etc. recorder as a set of moving pictures to be shown on televisions or at the cinema (P. Anggraeni).

Based on the definition of the films above, it can be concluded that the film is a photographic record or a set of moving pictures that combines entertainment such as history, science, even human behavior, and any other subject shown in the cinema or television. For literature form, film or movies can be an interesting medium to study. In addition, Lorimor in his book states that films can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to see the aspect of the world that are difficult or impossible to observe with the naked

eye. Films or movies make the audience see and can take as much information as possible. Movies have become a necessity for almost everyone, every generation. The feeling when watching a film or movies is like observing some aspects that are impossible to observe.

B. Character

According to Rubin and Merrion ‘characters are people, animals, or personified objects that act and interact in the story’ or from Lawrence ‘character is central to every story’ (Fitria, Characterization Analysis of the Main Character in "Hichki" Movie). Characters in literary work are people or characters who play a role; important or unimportant roles, main characters, or supporting characters. In character, Foster said there are two types; flat and round character. A flat character is a character that from the beginning of the story until the end does not change, which usually happens to support characters. While the round character is the opposite, experiencing character deepening and will change its characteristics in the middle or at the end of the story, can be seen in the main characters.

C. Characterization

Whereas character is the main object of the story, characterization is the behavior of the characters. According to Djasi “Characterization is describing the physical and mental behaviors of the characters” (Patmarinanta, A Study on Characterization of the Main Character in “The Fault in Our Stars”). Nowadays, by

actions or dialogues characterization can be interpreted by the readers, this is also called indirect characterization. Nurgiyantoro (1955) states that characterization is a figure or people's character who is put forward in narrative work which interprets by the readers as having a moral quality and certain tendency through dialogues and their behavior.

There are two types of characterization in literary work; direct characterization and indirect characterization. Both of them work together to create an image of character for the readers. Direct characterization is the writer's description of the character's personality through a physical description, their passions, or what they did not do. Whereas indirect characterization described a character through their thoughts, actions, speech, and dialogue.

D. The Theme

Literature work can contain some of the experiences in life, provided by the author through the words or content which is entertained such as movie or film, play, and many others. The theme is one aspect that will always be available in literary work because its appearance can be the point that determines how the author presents his/her work. *The theme orients the listener/reader to the message that is about to be perceived and provides a framework for the interpretation of the message. The theme typically contains familiar, old or given information, which has already been mentioned somewhere in the text (Jing).* The theme in a story is a

message that will be interpreted by the readers, an information that is repeatedly conveyed in the story.

Then one must begin to make deductions as theme or themes, the larger ideas that represented by the particular incidents of the work, a paraphrase of the plot or story, an account of what actually happened. The generalizations which follow must link the details of the subject matter to a specific technical element of the composition (character, action, orders of events, setting, etc.) as well as to a relevant aspect of the theme which is being expressed (Taylor). An event that is happening in a story, the more talked about, the more shown, can be an idea to determine the theme in the story. The formation of the theme can't be separated from all elements that follow as already told by Taylor above or other aspects.

Theme, according to Halliday, is “what the message is concerned with: the point of departure for what the speaker is going to say” in a clause (Yang). In the point, the theme is the meaning of the whole story or plot that will and always be there and provided by the authors. And the function is to make the content of the story more meaningful.

E. Synopsis of Mary and Max

The movie starts with introduces Mary Daisy Dinkle, a charming and personable 8- year-old girl living in Mount Waverly, Melbourne, Australia. She lives in a quaint house with her mother, Vera, a scruffy kleptomaniac who is hooked to sherry and includes it in almost all of her dastardly cooking. And her father,

Norman Dinkle, had a habit of storing dead birds that he's found on the freeway, displaying them in the warehouse. Norman who worked in the tea factory spend much of his time in the warehouse while drinking sherry.

At school, Mary is teased of for an unfortunate birthmark on her forehead. With no friends besides her pet rooster, Ethel, and the lack of support from her parents, Mary finds her pleasures in food, including condensed milk, chocolate, and her favorite television show, the Noblets. She creates her own toys and fantasizes about one day marrying a man named Earl Grey, based on her favorite tea, and living in a castle in Scotland.

In another place, Max Jerry Horowitz is a 44-year-old, moodily obese man living in New York City in a small apartment. Max in suffers from his social anxieties which made him no friends besides his goldfish, a few snails, a parakeet, and a one-eyed cat. He also enjoys watching the Noblets, eating a chocolate hotdog, and counting the sheep sometimes to help him sleep in the night.

One day, while accompanying her mother to the local post office to "borrow" some envelope, Mary who was counting the items in brown, thoughts Americans had unique names. After wondering what the country was like, Mary want to write a letter to someone in America. While she chooses the name from the directory just as Vera is caught stuffing envelopes up her dress. Mary grabs Max Horowitz's address from the book as her mother grabs her and flees the post office. At home, Mary writes her introductory letter to Max and includes her favorite things, a drawing of herself, and a chocolate bar as a token of friendship.

Meanwhile, Max has just arrived home from his weekly “Overeaters Anonymous” meeting, specifically disturbed due to unwanted flirtations from a woman in his class. Max doesn’t understand most social clues and finds people baffling and complicated. Upon finding and reading Mary’s letter, Max becomes even more anxious and resorts to swaying in a corner of his apartment, something he does to calm himself when faced with a stressful event.

However, after he gained self-composure, Max chooses to write a reply to Mary, using his typewriter he begins to tell about his life and answer Mary’s questions best of his knowledge. Besides his animal friends, Max has an imaginary friend named Mr. Ravioli who spends his time reading in the corner, later Max’s psychiatrist told him that he didn’t need Mr. Ravioli anymore. Max outline that he was born Jewish but has since become an atheist, even though he still wears his yarmulke because it keeps his head warm. Max sends out his letter and adds his photo and the recipe for his craze chocolate hotdogs.

Max’s letter reaches on Mary’s doorstep a few days later, unfortunately, picked and read by Vera who didn’t like the content of the letter and thinks it is crazy writing to her daughter. Vera quickly throws the letter in the trash in order her daughter didn’t read it. The next morning before school, Mary helps carry the trash to the curb but it is accidentally knocked over, she discovers the tangled letter from Max. Mary immediately hides it from Vera and reads the letter in private later on, enjoying each word. Then she writes back and informs Max to mail his letters to her elderly neighbor, Mr. Len Hislop, so that her parents don’t find out about them.

Mr. Len Hislop is a WWII veteran who missing his legs while being hanged over a cluster of piranha as a prisoner of war. Since then, Mr. Len using a wheelchair and suffers from agoraphobia, afraid to go out of the house. In her letter, Mary explain about how she is being made fun of at school and asks for Max's advice so she's not teased again and asks Max if he's ever been teased.

This letter and question make Max have to re-find himself so uncomfortable because it brings back his memories of the time he was bullied in his childhood. After calming down, he writes a reply and attaches the pompom Mary made to the top of his yarmulke. He suggests that Mary tell her teasers that her birthmark is made of chocolate, which means that she will be in charge of all of it when she gets to heaven. Mary's reply, which includes a happy conclusion to her bullying and a proclamation of love for her Greek neighbor Damien Popodopolous leaves Max with an anxiety attack that renders him emotionally and psychologically numb. He is institutionalized for 8 months and given advanced treatment (cue electric shock therapy) while Mary waits and wonders what's become of him. Eventually, she falls into a depression, as Max is diagnosed with his own, and tries to erase all evidence of their friendship.

Mary and Max continue with their lives for some time, each trying to solve with their troubles. While Mary pouts in self-loathing, Max finds himself facing killing charges when his air conditioning unit falls out of his window and crushes a pantomime. However, due to his mental deficiencies, he is pardoned. Shortly after, Max is astonished to see that he's won the lottery and puts his newfound wealth to

good use. He buys the entire collection of Noblets action figures and a lifetime supply of chocolate. He gives the rest of his wealth to his elderly and nearly blind neighbor, Ivy, who indulges in every personal luxury before passing away and willing her fortune to a local cat shelter whose owner pockets every cent. Despite his wealth in chocolate and Noblets, Max feels unfulfilled until he figures out that his friendship with Mary, while unsettling, was incomparable and, with the encouragement of his psychiatrist, writes another letter. He apologizes for his absence and explains that he was recently diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome. He lists the various traits along with a lamentation for being unable to cry properly. Elated to have finally received another letter, Mary responds and encloses a vial of her tears as a gift to Max. Over the years they continue to write and Max learns to deal with the slightest hint of anxiety that Mary's letters might encourage.

However, while Max's world continues as normal, if not in an improving manner, Mary's life becomes more difficult. First comes the passing of her father who is swept away by a rogue wave while metal detecting on a beach, this coming shortly after he resigned from the tea factory. Her father left a bunch of money for her so Mary uses it to go to university and study mental disorders. Over time, she tries to gain the romantic attention of her neighbor Damien, to no avail and often with embarrassing consequences, leaving her to sob alone in her room. Her failed attempts at romance leave her to lament that she wasted her savings to have her birthmark surgically removed and resigns herself to the fact that love is not for her. Meanwhile, Vera, after suffering prolonged grief and remorse for her husband,

accidentally swallows a bottle of formaldehyde, mistaking it for her sherry. Still, this tragedy encourages Damien to comfort Mary and the two soon fall in love and are married.

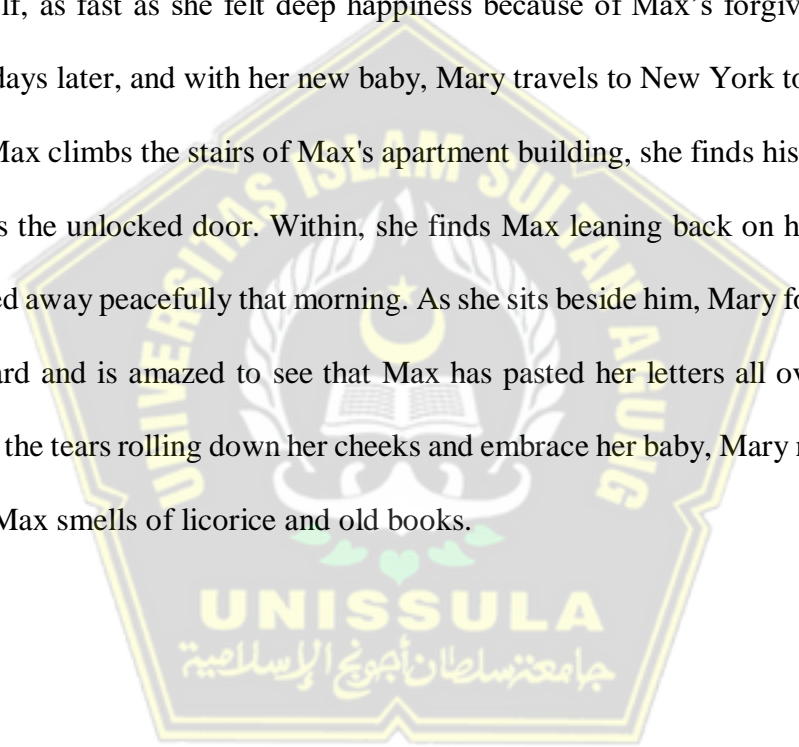
Mary writes that her life is now perfect with Damien, who has a pen pal of his own in New Zealand. Her self-esteem is blossoming and her studies at university have culminated in a goal to cure the world of mental illness. She writes her thesis on Asperger's Syndrome and uses Max as a case study, eventually writing her book on disability. She sends her first copy to Max but, upon seeing it, he is flung into an uncontrollable rage. Max, not ever thought that he has a “disability” and finds the matter surrounding his difference offensive. Unable to put his thoughts rationally to paper, Max sends his 'M' key in his typewriter to Mary just as she is about to visit him in New York. His silent but powerful message sends Mary into a deep depression and she takes all of her book copies to an industrial shredder and destroys them before it takes place in society. She finds solace in two-minute noodles and sherry and wallows in her self-loathing until one day she suddenly notices that Damien has left her, explaining in a letter that he's fallen in love with his pen-friend Desmond and has gone to live with him on his sheep farm.

After a long time, Max finally chose to decrease his anger and was willing to write a letter to Mary. He sent his letter along with his collection of the Noblets figure as a sign that he has forgiven Mary.

When the letter and package land at Mary's home, Mary get ready to hang herself, without knowing that she is pregnant. Her neighbor, Len, notices her

package on the doorstep and, with courage and purpose he pushed his wheelchair out of the house then crossed over to Mary's house and rang the bell of her house. The sound catches Mary off guard and she takes the noose off her neck to answer the door, finding a gleeful Len and her package. Len returns to his home triumphant as Mary finds Max's letter and his Noblet collection, as fast as she wanted to hang herself, as fast as she felt deep happiness because of Max's forgiveness letter. A few days later, and with her new baby, Mary travels to New York to meet Max.

Max climbs the stairs of Max's apartment building, she finds his apartment and opens the unlocked door. Within, she finds Max leaning back on his sofa, having passed away peacefully that morning. As she sits beside him, Mary follows his gaze upward and is amazed to see that Max has pasted her letters all over the ceiling. With the tears rolling down her cheeks and embrace her baby, Mary notes to herself that Max smells of licorice and old books.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is a technique or process used in collecting data or evidence to analyze the topics or problems in analysis. The aim is to get new information or understanding of the topics that have been questioned. This part will consist; of types of research, data organization, data collecting method, types of the data, and analyzing the data.

A. Types of Research

This study uses qualitative data with descriptive qualitative as the type of research since this study will be identified by sentences or analysis behavior or dialogues. Qualitative data consist of words and observations, not numbers (Ellen Taylor-Powell). This type of research can help to understand why, how, or what happened behind certain behaviors through explanation.

B. Data Organization

1. Data Collecting Method

The object of this study is the film entitled “*Mary and Max*” a 2009 stop-motion animation, well written and directed by Adam Elliot. A tale of friendship between two unlikely pen pals: Mary, a lonely, eight-year-old girl living in the suburbs of

Melbourne. And Max, a forty-four-year-old, a severely obese man living in New York.

The researcher starts by carefully watching the film, which is the object of the study “Mary and Max”. After watching the film, the researcher searched, collect, and read the movie script of the film *Mary and Max*, to assist in analyzing using qualitative data. The data to be identified can be in the form of descriptive, direct, and indirect sentences which are taken from watching the film.

2. Types of the Data

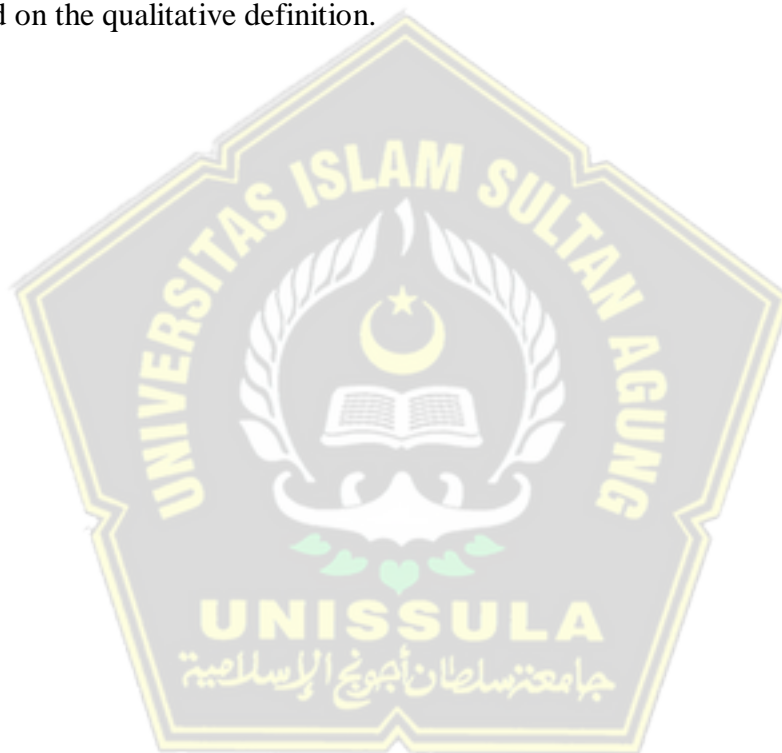
The types of data are divided into two sections; primary sources are types of data received directly from the subject which is analyzed (first hand). And secondary sources provide second-hand information and commentary from other researchers.

- a. Primary sources: the primary data source comes from the movie script *Mary and Max*
- b. Secondary sources: the secondary data source comes from the internet; articles, and e-journals

3. Analyzing the Data

This part consists of a brief description of the analysis that the researcher will convey. The very first step was to search the data set, develop analytical categories, and index the data accordingly. The collected data are analyzed with qualitative

analysis. Qualitative inquirers use theory in their studies in several ways, it is used as a broad explanation for behavior and attitudes, and it may be complete with variables, constructs, and hypotheses (Creswell). With qualitative sources, the researcher will collect data through quotations in the film that will be discussed. Action, dialogues, behavior, or attitudes will be described through explanation, based on the qualitative definition.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding of Characterization

The main character in this film is Mary Daisy Dinkle and Max Jerry Horowitz. This film shows two different human lives, Mary who is 8 years old and lived in Australia, and 44 years old Max who is lived in New York. They have difficult times they are trying to go through. The writer will identify the main character's characterization in this film through paragraphs and dialogues by adding some quotations from the film. Besides, based on the direct and indirect characterization the writer will point out the characteristics of the main character.

1. Mary's Characterization

Mary is the first character introduced by the author in the film. She is a lonely 8 years old little girl living in Australia. At the beginning of the film, the author explains what she wants, things she likes, her parents, etc. After watching Mary and Max's movie, the writer can tell that Mary's characterization is an insecure child. Little Mary is also a child who is always curious about things she has never seen or heard before.

00:11:31-00:11:42 "She wondered what they looked like, how old they were, and if they were married, wore glasses, or had found babies in their beer. Maybe in the USA, they found babies elsewhere."

This section shows that Marry is curious about new things. She likes to know about something that she has never reached or maybe it's because the USA is a different country from Australia.

00:29:25-00:29:50 Mary: "Yesterday at school, Bernie Clifford weed on my spam sandwich and called me 'poo face' because of my birthmark. I wish I could peel it off like a bandaid."

Because of Mary's birthmark on her forehead, one of the students in the same class with her always tease her and it makes Marry feel insecure. Mary is a loner child, at home her parents seems doesn't care about what happened with Marry, even though Mary had told them about this or that.

00:30:12-00:30:42 Mary: "The other kids also laugh at my haircut... My teacher, Mrs. Pendergast, says I should smile more. I told my mom and she drew a big smile on me. I don't think Mrs. Pendergast likes me anymore."

In this scene, Mary was crying while she writes a letter to Max. As a kid, Mary always feels ostracized, especially with less attention from his parents. The role of parents and teachers should be able to make a child or students feel comfortable and can grow in good condition, but in Mary's case, Mary did not get all of that which made Mary always feel insecure.

2. Max's Characterization

For the characterization of Max, the writer can tell he is more complicated according to his mental illness such as Asperger syndrome, anxiety, and survival with his obesity. All the entire film, the researcher concludes to take the characterization of Max as a very logical person who prefers to be alone.

00:20:24-00:20:32 Max: “I was born Jewish and used to believe in God but I’ve since read many books that have proven God is just a figment of my imagination.”

According to the line above, Max is a person who only believes in what is really in front of him, that he can see. He is being a logical person because God can’t be proven so he chooses to believe that God doesn’t exist based on his knowledge.

00:23:42-00:23:57 Max: “New York is a very busy and noisy place. I would prefer to live somewhere much quieter like the Moon. I don’t like crowds, bright lights, sudden noises, or strong smells. New York has all these.”

Max has difficulty socializing with people around him, he doesn’t understand people who often break the rules or people who like things that can even confuse themselves, such as love. He prefers to live without another human around him.

00:41:56-00:42:12 “If only Mary had asked how a toaster works or asked for an explanation of the Chaos theory. If only there was a mathematical equation for love. He kept eating and thinking.”

Once again, what can only feel like love confuses Max. He believes in something if there is an explanation. He thought and kept thinking, but never got the answer to what love is, like God that most believe in.

3. The Theme of the Story

Literary work has important elements to form a literary work. One of them is a character, character can be found in every work including films or movies. In every story, there is a theme. The theme is used as an attribute, descriptor, element, and concept (Snelgrove). The theme is the main reason why the author writes a story. To create a concept in the story the author can put some ideas of themes like romance, struggle for life, hatred, violence, or another conflict about race or religion.

The film *Mary and Max* has two characters already explained which determines the theme of the film, and the researcher chooses to take the friendship. The Friendship between Mary and Max even though they have a big age difference. “Friendship can only be felt from the heart, you can’t see it from the eyes” is one of the quotes from the psychiatrist who handles Max. The affection of friendship that grows between them can make their world a little more beautiful. Max is Mary’s only friend, and so do Max, Mary is his only friend.

Mary has no friends because she is always insecure and always lonely. She only has a rooster found by his father, a cartoon sculpture of the Noblets made herself, and at school always isolated. Max has been struggling from the start to keep his

weight down. Does not like crowds, prefers to be alone, and likes Noblet cartoons and chocolate. Since knowing Mary, Max no longer cares about his weight, the important thing is that he is happy and had friends like Mary.

Max appreciated his friendship with Mary, when he died Max sitting on the sofa in his apartment but his head was looking at the ceiling, where Max had put all the letters from Mary.

4. Discussion

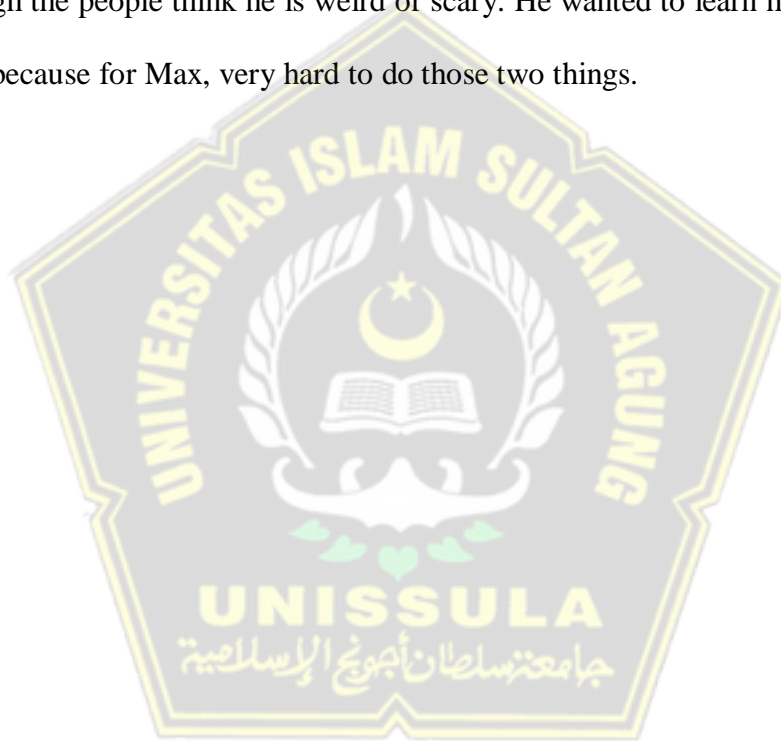
This film is based on a true story. Inspired by the story of the writer and director, Adam Elliot's relationship with his pen-friend in New York whom he has been writing to for over twenty years.

From the main character, Mary and Max, the author want to convey to us that friendship can happen anywhere as long as we respect and accept each other. In friendship the age gap is nothing, as long as we can share stories and give each other suggestions, we can build a good relationship. A small relationship called a friend can mean so much to Max who has a mental illness.

The second message is the relationship between Mary and her parents. Character from her mother, Vera, who consumed sherry followed by Mary when Mary was an adult when she was very lonely and had no one else. Mary also had wanted to kill herself as her mother did before if only the letter from Max didn't come. This shows that parents should be able to set good examples for their

children. Bad things that become bad habits can be followed by the people closest to us, especially the children.

And the last, Max suffers from his mental illness. The letters from Mary several times made him stricken with his anxiety because reminded him of the things that had traumatized Max. Or Max who always tries to socialize with other people even though the people think he is weird or scary. He wanted to learn how to smile and cry, because for Max, very hard to do those two things.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Mary and Max have a theme of friendship. The theme is illustrated by the main character. This film shows how the friendship that exists between the main characters, and how the age difference between them does not prevent friendship from being established. The theme of self can be identified from how the author shows every aspect of the story.

The main character of this film is Mary and Max. Characterization of Mary as discussed in chapter IV has an insecure characteristic but she is very curious about new things. And there is Max who has a very logical characteristic and prefers to be alone. Mary's characterization is concluded by the writer based on indirect characterization meanwhile Max's characterization is mostly based on direct characterization.

B. Suggestion

The suggestion for the readers is in this film many things that can be analyzed. Like character and characterization which the writer chooses, or determine the theme in literary work. If the reader wants to take the same topic with the same film, hopefully, the reader can add more references. Positively, this research can help other readers for analyzing the same topic.

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