



Breathe: A Movie's Moral Value and Main Character's Characterization

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Abstract

A moral concept known as moral value displays the social value that controls how human beings can function in society. This study outlines the moral lessons that can be learnt from the Breathe movie. The biographical film Breathe frequently moves viewers with its portrayal of a British disability rights activist. This study utilized Eyre and Eyre's (1993) theory to analyze the different kinds of moral values while using Florman's (2017) to examine the characterization of the main character. The researchers discovered eight moral values. The moral values are: loyalty and dependability, respect, love, unselfishness, self-reliance and potential, peaceability, courage, self-discipline, and moderation. Since the scope of this research is limited to the moral principles and traits of the main character in the film Breathe, further research examining the film's core elements could enhance this analysis. This allowed exploring different topics, permitting the literary works to continuously develop.

Keywords: *Moral value; Breathe Movie; Characterization*

INTRODUCTION

The conception of what it is to be human and how people can live better as human beings are portrayed by literature (Hall, 2005) as it mentioned by Little (1967) that literature is the portrait of society. In addition, Literature is a mirror of human experience and metamorphosis, whether genuine or merely the product of the author's imagination, that was disassembled and then reassembled using the author's creativity, perception, and skill and communicated through language as a medium (Seli & Afero, 2018). An author and reader can collaborate when writing a story, poem, or play to create a sincere sense of the work that adds to the literature's value. By simply turning a page instead of completely upending readers' lives, the inner lives that great writers reveal in their characters frequently cause readers to laugh, cry, tremble, dream, ponder, shriek, or become furious. On the other side, dramatic literature incorporates features like acting out the scene, speaking the dialogue aloud, and

mimicking the characters. TV shows and movies are bringing drama in a similar way to plays that were performed in theaters since they are considered to be visual arts and literary works.

Harrison (2017) posits biopics have been some of the most well-liked movies in recent years. The biopic or biographical film depicts the life narrative of a real person. According to Spirou (2011), biopics are frequently marketed as being based on the lives of well-known individuals, including musicians, aristocracy, scientists, and even criminals. This belongs to the same genre as stories about the inspirational lives of regular people who overcome obstacles to achieve remarkable things. The 2017 film *Breathe*, which came out on September, depicts it. The IMDB website suggests that the movie *Breathe* can teach valuable life lessons, particularly about true love to the last breath.

Since literature reflects human life, literary works reflect feelings and thoughts. Movie as one of literary works which contains a recording of moving images also reflects human daily realities (Minderop, 2016) such as positive impact in students learning motivation (Dewi, 2013; Ni'amah & Maslamah, 2015) that it is considered good when it imparts educative messages (Apriliana, 2022). Furthermore, the study of motion pictures as a form of artistic expression, entertainment, and communication is included in the field of film research (Zaman, 2015). Most movies use dialogue to explicitly convey meaning to the audience while also developing the character. Explicit content could be a socio-political message or "moral of the story" that the director is conveying directly through the dialogue and actions of the characters. The moral can also be defined as moral values. The values may guide human knowledge and creativity appropriately (Karim, 2016) since values are the convictions that mold a person's perceptions of what is good and bad, right and wrong (Thomas, 2020). Additional research on films with explicit content has looked into the moral lessons that can be learned from films.

The goal of the film *Breathe* was to convey messages that offered guidance or moral instruction regarding how to cherish life as represented by the character. It implies that people can receive moral value does not only from participating in formal conversation, reading books, or attending school, but also by watching a movie. The loyalty of the main character's wife is one of the reasons why the researchers discuss about the main character's characterization. Therefore, in this study the writer stated two research problems that are what the moral values are found in *Breathe* movie and how the main character's characterization of *Breathe* movie conveys moral values.

METHODS

The qualitative content analysis was used by the researchers. To comprehend the meaning that permeates texts, qualitative researchers turn to content analysis (Leavy. P., 2017). Content analysis is a method that may be used to examine a wide variety of texts, including visual, audiovisual, and audio, as well as text from newspapers and other sources. By chance, the researchers looked at the audiovisual information from the *Breathe* movie, which is trustworthy for the topic under study.

The information is presented as textual conversation, monologues, synopses, and screenshots that define moral value and character. The Breathe film serves as the major source of information. The movie script for Breathe, books, journals, and any other content that can support the primary data are all needed as additional references for the researchers.

The initial stage in the data collection process for the researchers was to download and view the movie multiple times. The researchers then browse the movie screenplay and skim it from page one to the conclusion in order to understand the plot. Additionally, the researchers applied the flows activity to the data analysis while adhering to Saldana's theory (2014).

There are data condensations that outline the collection and classification of data. The method that comes next is known as data display, and it involves classifying the data in the table according to its categories and creating indicators for each section of the theory of moral value and the primary character's characteristics. The final step involves coming to conclusions and confirming them after the researchers have enlarged on the data that has previously been organized and the theory to determine what is required based on the problem statement presented.

The triangulation of investigators is one of the validation strategies that this study is attempting. Investigator triangulation refers to the use of multiple observers or interviewers in order to identify and reduce personal biases (Flick, 2018). Because, according to Flick, the scope of knowledge is to be expanded and placed on more firm ground, the researcher suggests investigator triangulation as validation of the research because the researcher needs to validate the data after being analyzed by the individual. To avoid arbitrary interpretations, the researcher double-checked and corrected the data with two experts who have previously reviewed literature studies in the same field.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Value of Being

The most significant moral lesson that can be drawn from the Breathe movie, which uses the Eyre and Eyre (1993) theory, is the worth of love, according to research that has been done on both the categories of moral value and the characterization of the main character that convey moral value. The following is how the results are given in the form of a descriptive explanation:



Figure 1. Value of being in Breathe movie

Honesty

The conversation between Colin Campbell and Robin (see Data 1) during their cricket match, when they first saw the stunning woman who would later become the main character, Diana, was honest. Diana's beauty has mesmerized Robin, but Colin has said that Diana is a well-known heartbreaker. Yet Robin questioned him about why. Colin then informed him that someone had twice been turned down after making a proposal to Diana. This implies that claiming Diana is a well-known heartbreaker is an honest assessment of Collin's statements, as evidenced by the fact that there is a person who has made two proposals.

Data 1

Colin Campbell	: She's a famous heart-breaker.
Robin	: Do you know her?
Colin Campbell	: I know her brothers
Robin	: She's gorgeous.
Colin Campbell	: No one's ever got near. Martin proposed twice.

Courage

Diana finds it offensive that Robin frequently expresses his desire to pass away (see Data 2). Diana wishes to brave her husband and get him out of the hospital in order to improve his condition, rather than abandoning him. It demonstrates how powerless the wife of the main character was to persuade Robin to give up. At a conference about managing the lives of severely disabled people being held in Germany, Robin gave the keynote address. His speech to the event's audience made it clear that he wanted to share with everyone how her wife gave him the courage to survive.

Data 2

Diana	: But I can't go on coming in here and have you saying you wish you were dead. You're not dead, and that's that.
Diana	: There must be something I can do to make things more bearable.
Robin	: Get me out of here.

The dialogue (see Data 3) demonstrates how powerless the wife of the main character was to persuade Robin to keep trying. Diana finds it offensive that Robin frequently expresses his desire to pass away. Diana wishes to brave her husband and get him out of the hospital in order to improve his condition, rather than abandoning him. Diana believed that was the only option available. Diana's strategy for improving her husband's quality of life involves embracing the idea that courage, as defined by Linda & Eyre, is the capacity to face challenges head-on when doing so is the most advantageous course of action in the long run.

Data 3

Robin	: I'm sure you care for your disabled people... But when you look at me, what do you see?... A creature that's barely alive... What do you think?... Let's put him in the waiting room for death... But I, as you see, have escaped... I have a machine under my seat that breathes for me... The battery lasts for about six hours... At home I have a respirator by my bed... I can do nothing for myself... Yet here I am.
<i>Silence. He's got to them.</i>	
Robin	: When I was first paralysed I wanted to die... My wife wouldn't let me... She told me I had to live, to see our son grow up... So I've gone on living... because of her... and with her... and for her.

At a conference on managing the lives of severely disabled people being held in Germany, Robin gave a speech. Robin's speech to the event's audience made it clear that he wanted to share with everyone how her wife gave him the courage to survive. It explains the definition of being that Eyre and Eyre (1993) arrive at. One of the values of beings' types is courage. Surviving is a challenging endeavor, so Robin chose the best course of action. It is consistent with Linda & Eyre's moral value theory, which holds that courage is defined as doing what is right even when it is difficult and the best course of action in the long run.

Courage is the finding that has two dialogues with the same value. It's about Diana's bravery in taking a chance on behalf of Robin and Robin's courage to live on after his wife informed him that she wished for his son to know his father when he grew up. The value of courage is different from Alang and his friends on *Gubang the Movie* who showed courage in making decisions when they got lost (Swastiwi & Kumalasari, 2022). False courage, according to Linda and Eyre, is characterized by taking chances, accepting dares, and acting rashly. It exemplifies Diana's act of false bravery when she attempted to endanger her husband's life in order to leave the hospital. Diana believes there is no other option, even though Robin's wish was impractical. Diana was saying, "There has to be something I can do."

Peaceability

It's time for Robin to let go, he tells his son and his wife (see Data4). However, his spouse disapproved of Robin's choice and attempted to defuse the tension by leaving them (Robin and Jonathan). Rather than obstructing her departure, Robin advises Jonathan to leave his mother alone. As seen by the

scene's expression, which shows a readiness to face a situation coolly, Robin accommodates his wife's peaceability. As mentioned by Eyre and Eyre (1993), peaceability refers to the ability to stop hurting other people. The value that Robin created is ultimately categorized as the value of being since he is able to resolve his disagreement with his wife without arguing.

Data 4

Robin	: I'm going to let myself go.
Diana	: And what about me?
Robin	: You're going to be free at last.
Diana	: I don't want..no..no..God, you're a stupid, stupid man. What do you think I've been doing all these years? Your life is my life. And ... I'm sorry Jonathan.
Robin	: (to Jonathan) You should let her be.

Self-reliance and Potential

Diana approaches Dr. Khan to request that she and her spouse be allowed to leave the hospital (see Data 5). Diana answered Dr. Khan's question with confidence, stating that she is aware of the risk associated with her idea, even though Dr. Khan appeared surprised by her requests. Diana has a self-reliant decision-making style since she is aware of the consequences of her choices. According to Eyre and Eyre (1993), being self-reliant entails taking ownership of one's actions and owning up to the consequences.

Data 5

Diana	: Robin's going to leave the hospital
Dr. Khan	: Impossible!
Diana	: You mean inadvisable
Dr. Khan	: You do have any idea of the risk?
Diana	: Yes. The risk he might die.

Robin is driven by Diana and Dr. Khan to an ambulance that is waiting outside the hospital (see Data 6). Dr. Entwistle, who was in charge of the hospital, prevented them from taking Robin home in the interim. Dr. Khan clarified that Robin had requested the actions and that he was aware of the danger. Given that Robin accepts responsibility for his actions despite being aware of the potential consequences of leaving the hospital, it indicates that he is self-reliant and capable. In line with Linda & Eyre's (1993) theory, this is categorized as a value of being because it shows someone's conviction to take action while also being aware of the consequences that their actions will have.

Data 6

Dr. Entwistle	: Where do you think you are going?
Diana Cavendish	: We're taking my husband home.
Dr. Entwistle	: You don't have my permission.
Robin Cavendish	: Is this a prison? Am I your prisoner?
Dr. Entwistle	: What do you think you are doing?
Dr. Khan	: It is the patient's own wish, Sir. He is fully apprised of the risk.
Dr. Entwistle	: Take him back to the ward at once.
Robin Cavendish	: Diana, call the police. Tell them I'm being held against my will.

Two moral values found in the dialogue of the Breathe movie are self-reliance and potential. It was demonstrated in the scenes where Diana asked Dr. Khan, his husband's physician, if she could bring him home with a respirator on. Dr. Khan was taken aback, thinking Diana should be aware of the risks involved, but Diana answered him impulsively, "Yes." He runs the risk of passing away." Diana's statements suggest that she is independent enough to take responsibility for her actions and accept the risk of leaving the hospital. The theory of Eyre and Eyre (1993) state that potential and self-reliance are closely related concepts. Being self-reliant entails taking ownership of one's actions and their consequences rather than placing the blame for luck on other people while one's potential is still being realized.

Self-Discipline and Moderation

The dialogue explains how the main character can exert control over something (see Data 7). Robin expresses his desire to leave the hospital, but Dr. Khan assures him that he has the option to change his mind. What Robin says demonstrates that he made the decision to leave the hospital because it was something he believed to be right. Thus, according to Linda & Eyre, Robin's self-discipline falls under the category of the value of being, this defines self-discipline as the capacity to exert control over one's entire range of activities. However, since Robin speaks in a way that strikes a balance between spontaneity and self-control, his remarks are also categorized as moderate.

Data 7

Dr. Khan	: I'm only permitting this because your wife has taken full responsibility for the consequences. You can still change your mind.
Robin	: I want to go.
Dr. Khan	: Very Well.

Robin has to make the inevitable decision to leave the hospital (see Data 8) despite the fact that Dr. Entwistle forbids him and opts to combat him. Since Linda & Eyre define self-discipline as the capacity to regulate and balance all of a person's activities and actions, Robin's self-discipline is classified as a value of being. Moreover, Robin's decisions regarding his discharge from the hospital have been influenced by his indisputable remarks.

Data 8

Robin	: Diana. Call the police.. Tell them I'm being held againsts my will.
Dr. Entwistle	: I'm sorry. What did you say?
Robin	: I'm neither criminal nor insane.. You have no right to stop me leaving this place.

Self-Discipline and moderation is categorized as the frequently employed types that the researcher demonstrated in the results. Two dialogues have been identified: the first is performed by Robin and his physician, and the second is when the hospital director forbids Robin from leaving the facility. When Robin says, "I want to go," she manages to persuade Dr. Khan that leaving the hospital is the right thing to do. Because he is being held against his will, Robin is also acting aggressively toward the hospital's director, threatening to call the police. By saying, "You have no right to stop me leaving this place."

This demonstrates Robin's ability to control himself. On the other hand, self-discipline is defined by Linda and Eyre's theory as the capacity to motivate, manage oneself and your time, and exercise self-control over your anger. The statement "You have no right to stop me leaving this place" made by Robin in the conversation with Dr. Enwistle, however, demonstrates the false self-discipline described by Linda and Eyre's theory, as Robin lost his cool because he had to make the inevitable decision to leave the hospital.

The moral values that are least prevalent in the dialogue acted out by the Breathe movie's characters contrast with the moral values that are frequently employed in the film. Each category of moral value—honesty, respect, peaceability, loyalty, and dependability—is represented by a single piece of data. The conversation between Colin Campbell and Robin during their cricket match, when they first saw the stunning woman who would later become the main character, Diana, was honest. Diana's beauty has mesmerized Robin, but Colin has said that Diana is a well-known heartbreaker. Yet Robin questioned him about why. Colin then informed him that someone had twice been turned down after making a proposal to Diana. This implies that claiming Diana is a well-known heartbreaker is an honest assessment of Collin's statements, as evidenced by the fact that there is a person who has made two proposals. According to Linda and Eyre, honesty is the assurance that results from exacting honesty, reliability, and integrity.

Value of Giving

Besides the five values of being, there are also five values of giving on Breathe movie. By employing the Linda and Eyre's (1993) theory the research results are presented as a descriptive explanation in the manner described below:



Figure 1. Value of Giving in Breathe movie

Loyalty and Dependability

With Robin's friend, Diana and Robin go camping (see Data 9). The exchange demonstrates how Robin characterized his wife, saying that she enjoys going with her husband wherever he goes. Diana's actions have demonstrated her loyalty to her husband, which is part of a wife's duty. It is

evident that Diana prefers to follow her husband around while he works and defers to him in making all of the decisions. It demonstrates Diana's fidelity to Robin. According to Linda & Eyre, loyalty is derived from both sentiment and deeds. Diana's actions also demonstrate her reliability toward her husband, which is a commendable quality that echoes Robin's accountability and dependability.

Data 9

Don McQueen	: What Colin means is, how on earth did Robin manage to nab Diana?
Mary Dawnay	: Oh we'd all like to know that.
Diana	: I don't know. How did you, darling?
Robin	: It's very simple, really. Diana is bone idle. She hates having to make decisions. She has no idea what she thinks about anything. So I tell her what to think, and I make all the decisions , and she's happy as Larry. Right, darling?
Diana	: If you say so.

Diana asks Dr. Entwistle whether his husband's breathing apparatus could have been operated from home (see Data 10). Dr. Entwistle appears to disagree with Diana's assertion and attempts to clarify his actions by apologizing to Diana. When someone tries to be courteous and apologizes to someone who disagrees with their statement, they are demonstrating this type of respect. In order to avoid disturbing his decision-making process, Dr. Entwistle wants to be very clear in what he is saying. As a result, since Dr. Entwistle gives Diana the value that she has accepted, the sentence he uses can be classified as demonstrating the value of giving. It embodies Linda & Eyre's thesis that manners, courtesy, and politeness are the foundations of respect.

Data 10

Dr Entwistle	: No one with your husband's degree of disability, anywhere in the world, exists outside a hospital.
Diana	: I've watched what the nurses do. If we can have a respirator at home I don't see why it wouldn't work.
Dr Entwistle	: Allow me to explain. Your husband is only alive because a machine is breathing for him. If that machine should fail, in under two minutes your husband would be dead.
Dr Entwistle	: Forgive me if I speak plainly . Have I made myself clear?
Diana	: Yes.

Loyalty and dependability are the final and least common moral values that Eyre and Eyre (1993) suggest. It stands for Diana's commitment to Robin. When they go on vacation with Robin's friend, Diana always likes to follow Robin around the office. When the friend asked Robin how to handle Diana, Robin replied that Diana is a bone idler and detests having to make decisions; therefore, Robin should make all of the decisions and decide what to think for Diana. But Diana's actions have demonstrated her loyalty to her husband, which is part of the wife's duty. Diana's preference for being with Robin allows her to follow her husband around while he works.

It directly reflects Diana's characterization because she is devoted to her husband. Diana's willingness to put her trust in her husband to make all the decisions demonstrates her genuine loyalty. In addition, Robin, the primary

character, exemplifies direct characterization. Jonathan's statements to his father that Robin always listened to him, always inquired about how Jonathan was doing, never put him under pressure, and made life easier for Jonathan show that he is a loving father. The acts and personal care that Robin gave to his family demonstrates the importance of genuine love. Furthermore, the researcher focuses on the characterization of Robin Cavendish and Diana Cavendish, the two main characters in the Breathe movie, since it is based on the goal of the research that has been presented. The researcher has provided an account of the two primary characters' characterizations. The conclusion is that Robin is a loving father who has taken good care of his family, which includes his son and his wife. He has also shown his love for his wife by dedicating his entire life to her and to watching his son grow. Diana Cavendish, on the other hand, is devoted to her wonderful husband. How she continues to look after his husband despite the fact that polio has left him paralyzed.

Love

Diana told his husband how she felt (see Data 11). Even though Robin refused to let Diana love him, Diana's devotion and concern for Robin by saying "I love you" to him demonstrates the importance of love. However, Eyre and Eyre (1993) asserted that personal caring is the source of love. In light of this, Diana's words to Robin represent the virtue of giving in that, regardless of Robin's appearance, Diana shows Robin a level of personal concern that transcends both loyalty and respect.

Data 11

Robin	: I'm no damn use to you ... You should leave me to rot.
Diana	: It wouldn't look very good. And apparently, I love you.
Robin	: Not this.. You can't love this.
Diana	: Apparently I can.

As Diana was about to leave, Robin persuaded her to stay and give a statement. It demonstrates how much love Robin has for his lady. How Robin tells his wife that Diana is the only person he loves in the world. He has a level of love for his wife that no one could ever match. The dialogue above highlights the importance of giving, with the characters' unwavering love being categorized as genuine love. Love, according to Eyre and Eyre (1993), is defined by its selflessness and gentleness.

Data 12

Robin	: I expect you know...but just in case...
	No one could have loved you...as much as I've loved you.
Diana	: I know
Robin	: My love. My life.
Diana	: Me too, Robin. My love. My life.

The conversation started when Diana wanted to bid Robin farewell (see Data 13). The preceding audacious statement is exclusive to the screenplay of the film. It demonstrated the main character's unwavering devotion to his life

partner. Robin's words to her spouse demonstrate his deep affection for her, as he bestows upon her lovely phrases like "my beautiful wife, my darling." It may be a reflection of the moral value theory put forth by Eyre and Eyre (1993), which holds that love is given as action and care. Even though Diana and Robin are leading unexpected lives, they embody love as a being and an action that Robin has bestowed upon them.

Data 13

Robin : I don't have a farewell speech. You don't mind, do you?
Robin : No.
Diana : You've given me a wonderful life.
Robin : Not quite what you were expecting.
Diana : No
Robin : Nor me.
Diana : I do love you, Robin.
Robin : **And I love you, my darling... My beautiful wife.**

In the Breathe film, love is the most frequently cited moral value that the researcher has discovered. Three pieces of information highlight the importance of the characters' acts of generosity. The primary character, Robin Cavendish, and his spouse, Diana Cavendish, are the ones who portray it. In three distinct situations, they are frequently displaying love: in the first, Diana persuades her husband to see her in spite of his condition by telling him, "I love you," while Robin, who is suffering from polio, is in the hospital and has given up on life. Here, love is valued as providing life partners with care and action. The second time, Diana was there and Robin suffered another bleed.

The closeness that exists between the main characters as a sign of their love illustrates the traits that define each of them. The statement "no one could have loved you, as much as I've loved you" made by Robin Cavendish indicates to him that he is a devoted person. This sums up Robin's relationship with his wife implicitly: he simply loves Diana so much. Diana, along with his life partner, demonstrates her love for Robin by providing him with individual care when she visits him in the hospital. Diana's traits of being a kind and devoted person to her life partner, Robin, are described. According to Linda and Eyre, love is a unique and intimate feeling, and it is the most frequently utilized moral principle in the Breathe film.

Unselfishness and Sensitivity

Diana and her brother were discussing Diana's partner selection (see Data 14). As one of Diana's twin brothers, Bloggs, concluded the conversation by telling Diana to stop circling and to pick the man who would bring her happiness in the future. As a result, Bloggs and David both expressed empathy and selflessness toward their sister in their remarks. Without pressuring Diana or pointing out the negative aspects of her circumstances, they just want her to be happy.

Data 14

Bloggs	: Diana, please stop going round and round and concentrate. This is your future life we're talking about.
David	: Your future happiness.
Diana	: The thing is, I just know this is it.

When Jonathan says that his parents were fortunate to be able to travel to Africa to see the elephants, the dialogue (see Data 15) demonstrates how considerate Diana, the wife of the main character, is toward her husband's feelings. Diana chose to approach Robin and apologize for causing the incident to occur rather than dismissing Robin's feelings and heading out right away. As per Linda & Eyre, developing empathy and tolerance towards the needs of people and situations is the essence of sensitivity. Diana's actions demonstrated her awareness that Robin's heart was wounded by their son's remarks, given that Robin's current state differs from that of the past.

Data 15

Diana	: This is us in Africa, where you were born.
Jonathan	: Wow! Elephants! You saw elephants!
Jonathan	: You were luck-ee-ee.
Jonathan	: I wish I could go to Africa.
Diana	: Do you, darling?
<i>She goes on gazing down at Robin. She mouths silently to him, Sorry.</i>	
<i>He mouths back: Me too.</i>	

The second common moral values found in the film Breathe are kindness and friendliness, courage, self-reliance and potential, self-discipline and moderation, and unselfishness and sensitivity. There are two facets to every moral principle. Sensitivity and selflessness are two qualities that go hand in hand. In addition to being sensitive, which entails becoming more extra-centered rather than less-centered toward something or a situation, unselfish people are always considerate of what other people want and need.

The researcher identified two distinct contexts in the dialogue of the script movie as examples of unselfishness and sensitivity. In the first, during a conversation between Diana and her brother (Bloggs and David), his brother gave Diana advice to stop repeating the same mistakes and start planning for her future. The statements "This is your future life we're talking about" and "Your future happiness" by David indicate that they want their sister to consider her happiness in the future. Diana's brothers' concern demonstrates their value of giving, which they demonstrated by providing. The second is when the son of Jonathan, Diana, and Robin finds a picture of his parents in an album when

Kindness and Friendliness

David and Bloggs talked about how Diana ought to hire a nurse to assist her in caring for Robin at home (see Data 16). Diana's mother Tid, in the meantime, mentioned that there was someone who could assist Diana in taking

care of everything. Tid, Diana's mother, demonstrates the compassion and genuine maternal attitude by treating her own daughter like a treasure. Undoubtedly, the audacious statement embodies the principle of generosity, as Tid extends her kindness by assisting in caring for her own daughter's husband.

Data 16

David	: Surely Robin'll have a nurse.
Bloggs	: No nurse. Just Diana.
David	: What about - I mean - she can't be with him every minute of the day and night. She has to pee
Tid	: She's got me.

Colin Campbell's remarks also highlight the importance of giving (see Data 17). The words Colin says to Robin demonstrate their friendship. Colin tries to smile at Robin while he tells him how much of a difference Robin has made in his life. The ability to make and maintain friends is what Eyre and Eyre (1993) defined as friendliness. In the meantime, warmth, empathy, and understanding toward Robin and Colin Campbell are considered characteristics of being friendly.

Data 17

Colin campbell	: Something I have to say. I want you to know what a difference you've made to my life. It's not always been easy for me. But every time I come here, I go away stronger. Not because you're worse off than me. It's who you are. Or who you've turned yourself into. God knows how.
Robin	: Thanks, Col.

The Breathe movie features two character exchanges that highlight the importance of kindness and friendliness. In the opening scene, Tid, who plays Diana's mother, offers his daughter free assistance in caring for Robin as he is already leaving the hospital. Diana demonstrated her value of giving when she said, "She's got me," to David and Bloggs, her twin brother. Tid's expressions of kindness indicate that she is aware of the importance of treating her daughter with kindness and consideration. The conversation between Robin and Colin Campbell, the friend of the main character, further demonstrates kindness and friendliness. Colin, who is lying next to paralyzed Robin, remarked, "Every time I come here, I go away stronger."

This study differs from one of Nasir et al.'s earlier investigations (2019), which identified nine categories of moral value in the film "Coco" However, they employed the same theory as this study as well. The similarity between this research and Nasir's, meanwhile, stems from the fact that not all of the types that Linda and Eyre proposed are present in the research's subject. The researcher discovered the same moral values – honesty, dependability, courage, selflessness, and sensitivity – as well as love, kindness, and friendliness, as Nasir had discovered. Karim used Linda and Eyre's theory in another earlier study, but because he applied the 1997-published theory, the moral value components were different. However, some findings from Karim's research are consistent with the findings of this study, for example, he discovered the moral significance of love. The main character in *The Swamp* novel embodies the

purest form of love—that of a parent for their child. It displays the findings of this investigation into how the primary character, Robin, spends his love for his family.

The Main Character's Characterization that conveys Moral Value

In the film *Breathe*, the main character develops two types of characterizations: direct and indirect. The characterization of the main character serves as the focal point for the audience's emotional connection to the narrative. The *Breathe* film features Robin Cavendish and his spouse, Diana Cavendish, as the two primary characters. Every figure is interpreted according to the movie's script; these interpretations fall into one of two categories: direct and indirect characterization.

Devoting Love

One of Robin Cavendish's most endearing traits is his unconditional love for his family, which includes his wife, son, and friend. The dialogues that follow demonstrate this, as Jonathan explicitly describes him as his son (see Data 18).

Data 18

Robin	: I wish I could have done more for you.
Jonathan	: What? You've done loads for me, Dad. You've always been here.
Robin	: Couldn't get away, could I?
Jonathan	: Always listened to me. Always wanted to know what I'm doing. Never put me under any pressure. Always made life fun for me. I couldn't have asked for a better dad.
Robin	: Funny old world.

As Jonathan recounts his father's actions, he says that his father never puts him under pressure, always listens to him, and wants to know what he's doing. This indicates that he clearly defines Robin's persona as being compassionate. Jonathan demonstrates his love for his father by telling Robin that he couldn't have asked for a better father. As a father, Robin had taken personal responsibility and taken care of his son's family.

Additionally, the following dialogue (see Data 19) demonstrates how Robin Cavendish's characterizations are impliedly understood by the character as the main character examines himself through his interactions with others and their reactions to him.

Data 19

Robin	: I expect you know ...but just in case... no one could have loved you...as much as I've loved you.
Diana	: I know
Robin	: My love. My life.
Diana	: Me too, Robin. My love. My life.

By expressing his love for his wife as the love of his life, Robin tells Diana that he is a devoted person. Diana's response to Robin's remarks further demonstrates their sincere love as they define it in the context of how life

unfolds. Because it implies Robin's character in relation to his actions, the dialogue contains indirect characterization.

Caring and Faithful Person

The primary character who develops the plot, Robin Cavendish, is married to Diana Cavendish (see Data 20). Diana shares his husband's description as a devoted and kind person. She commits her entire life to supporting her husband throughout all of her years of experience. When Diana's son asks him how she managed to survive for all these years, it is evident from his thoughts as follows:

Data 20

Diana	: He does it on purpose. he's just bored. being Robin, of course, they all turn into his best friends.
Jonathan	: How is he apart from that?
Diana	: He's been getting these bleeds. and his bowels aren't doing what they should. he gets so tired.
Jonathan	: How about you?
Jonathan	: I don't know how you've done it, mum. all these years.
Diana	: oh, you know. keep plodding on.
Diana	: The stupid thing is, I just love him so much.

The way Diana answers his son's question about the years she spent working for her husband invites the viewer to imagine what the character is thinking. Diana's declaration that she simply adores her husband demonstrates the purity of thought. It implies that there was fidelity associated with Diana's statements.

Jonathan, his son, provides additional explicit evidence of Diana's characterization (see Data 21). The conversation took place when Jonathan was discussing with his father how concerned his mother was about Robin's health.

Data 21

Jonathan	: Mum is worried about you.
Robin	: I am worried about her.
Jonathan	: You don't need to worry about Mum. She's stronger than anyone I know.
Robin	: Quite right... How about you?

The direct characterization defined by another character is conveyed in this dialogue. Jonathan says her mother is a strong lady. While this is going on, Jonathan and Robin's talk about Diana demonstrates their honesty with one another because there is nothing to conceal from each other – Diana is a strong woman, and Robin, Diana's husband, concurs.

Furthermore, Robin's description of Diana, who likes to follow him around while he works, serves as a representation of Diana's characterization when Robin is questioned about how to manage Diana. As in the conversation below:

Data 22

Robin : It's very simple, really. Diana is bone idle. She hates having to make decisions. She has no idea what she thinks about anything. So I tell her what to think and I make all the decisions, and she's happy as Larry. Right, darling?
Diana : If you say so.

Robin expounded on Diana's persona, which is her inability to make independent decisions. It implies that Diana's characterization is defined by Robin specifically. This exchange demonstrates how Diana is a reflection of Robin's dependability and accountability for accepting all of Diana's decisions. Diana trusts Robin to make the right decision, as demonstrated by Robin's words, which demonstrate her value of giving.

CONCLUSION

According to Linda and Eyre, moral value can be divided into two categories. They are the worth of giving and of being. These two aspects have been separated into six categories: integrity, bravery, peaceability, potential and self-reliance, faithfulness, and chastity. Conversely, the virtue of giving encompasses justice and mercy, kindness and friendliness, love, unselfishness and sensitivity, loyalty and dependability, and so on. Seventeen moral values were identified by the researcher based on the findings of the study: three love, two unselfishness and sensitivity, two kindness and friendliness, two courage, one peaceability, two self-reliance and potential, one loyalty and dependability, and one honesty. According to Eyre and Eyre (1993), moral value can be divided into two categories. They are the worth of giving and of being. These two aspects have been separated into six categories: integrity, bravery, peaceability, potential and self-reliance, faithfulness, and chastity. Conversely, the virtue of giving encompasses justice and mercy, kindness and friendliness, love, unselfishness and sensitivity, loyalty and dependability, and so on. Seventeen moral values were identified by the researcher based on the findings of the study: three love, two unselfishness and sensitivity, two kindness and friendliness, two courage, one peaceability, two self-reliance and potential, one loyalty and dependability, and one honesty. Additionally, the researcher interprets the traits of the main characters after determining the various moral values. Since this study explores merely the moral values and characterization, further researches could enhance advance study by examining the intrinsic elements of literary works. As a result, study on literary works could continuously be expanded.

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