

Social Values in Risa Saraswati's *Ananta* Film Literary Sociology Study

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ABSTRACT

Many teenagers and adults are interested in watching films that have a romantic theme, so many think that films only show romance. In fact, if you have the will to explore the world of film, in reality there are still many films by famous writers whose stories contain educational messages, knowledge and social values that are good to know and understand. The aim of this research is to describe the structure and social values in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati. This research method uses qualitative research. The material research object is words, sentences or dialogue fragments of characters that show the social values of society in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati. Meanwhile, formal research objects are theme, characters, plot, setting, point of view and message. The subject of this research is the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati. Data collection techniques use listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique uses interactive data analysis techniques. The results of this research are 1) it was found that the structure of the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati includes theme, plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view and message which are interrelated and build the story. 2) social values in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati contain social values, namely the value of love (help, devotion and loyalty). Then the value of responsibility (sense of belonging, discipline and empathy) and the value of harmony in life (justice, tolerance and cooperation).

KEYWORDS

Films
Literary Sociology
Social Value

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1. Introduction

Literary works are works of art from humans. With literary works, humans can find a variety of knowledge, social and cultural values, life values and customs that exist in society (Latapí Agudelo et al., 2019; Zhang & Benyoucef, 2016). The film itself is a literary work in the form of an audio-visual. Film is one of the media for delivering a literary work in the form of audio-visual. Movies are an alternative choice for viewers to fill their free time by watching their favorite movie titles (Jacobsson, 2017; Kuryaev & Osmukhina, 2018).

In this day and age, both teenagers and adults enjoy watching movies. Not infrequently, the romance genre is one of the favorites. The story tends to be light and can be used as entertainment. However, it is not uncommon for some people to consider films with the romance genre to be films that have no value for the audience. In fact, we know that every work must have values or benefits, both implicit and explicit for its connoisseurs (Cloete, 2017; Schellekens, 2023). For this reason, this research seeks to find the social values that exist in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati.

Social itself is the influence of reciprocal relationships in various aspects of life. Social is usually related to friendship relationships or associated with society. (Damsar & Indrayani,

2016) Meanwhile, Mulyadi et al. (2016) explained that social values are related to behavior between humans in daily interaction. Social values can be categorized based on humans as individuals or humans as social beings. Human life as a social creature is always related or inseparable from social problems.

According to Redi Panuju in (Asri, 2020) said that film can be a good learning medium for the audience not only entertaining, film is also able to convey a direct message through pictures, dialogue, and plays so that it becomes the most effective medium to spread missions, ideas, and campaigns. For this reason, this study uses a study of literary sociology. This is because literary sociology is a reflection of the reality of people's social life. According to Damono (1987), literary sociology is a literary approach that considers a social aspect. Literary sociology aims to increase understanding of literature related to people's lives.

2. Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Dhien et al. (2022), cultural approaches and values in literary works are suitable for use in qualitative research. The author uses qualitative descriptive research because the data analysis uses word forms and not numerical calculations.

According to Sugiyono (2013), the object of research is a trait of a person, object, or activity with certain variations that is determined by the researcher as the object of study, and from that conclusion is drawn. The main object of her study in this study is words, sentences, or fragments of dialogue that represent the social values of the community in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati. Formal research objects now include themes, characters, plots, settings, points of view, and messages or mandates. The subject of this study is the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati.

The object of research is the place where the data of the research variables are located (Akunto, 2002) In the collection of data in this study, the author uses the listening technique. This listening technique is carried out by watching the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati. Meanwhile, the recording method is a data collection method that uses written data as the source of data. The recording technique is used to record dialogue fragments in Risa Saraswati's film *Ananta*. The data analysis method used in this study is an interactive qualitative data analysis method.

According to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2013), interactive qualitative data analysis activities are analyses that are carried out continuously until completion. The first process is carried out in stages. 1) data reduction, namely identifying words and sentences that contain the social values of people's lives in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati; 2) presenting data and 3) drawing conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

The film *Ananta* is produced by MD Pictures, one of the largest PH in Indonesia. The genre of *Ananta* films is romantic dramas. The film is directed by Rizki Balki, starring Michelle *Ziudith*, Fero Walandouw, Nino Fernandez, and many more. This film was released on May 3, 2018 and is an adaptation of the novel by Risa Saraswati with the title *Ananta Prahadi*.

The film *Ananta* tells the story of two teenagers named Tania and Ananta. The two have very opposite properties. Tania is a girl who has antisocial, irritable, and irritable nature. Despite her angry and antisocial nature, Tania is good at art, especially drawing. She is very good at drawing, in fact, Tania spends her time drawing almost every day.

Tania's father is the only person she believes understands the situation best. Tania understands that her mother and two older brothers (Tama and Tiara) cannot understand Tania as well as her father. One day Ananta appears in Tania's life. Ananta is a kind man known as a *udik*. The day has passed, and Ananta is still with Tania. All of that made Tania swoon. Until one day Ananta helped Tania open Tania's art gallery. Here Tania felt that her artwork was really appreciated, and bought.

Ananta suddenly disappeared one night. The loss of Ananta makes Tania angry and ends in tears. When Ananta returns, he brings with him a handsome young man named Pierre. Ananta also introduced Pierre to Tania. As time goes by, Tania's life improves with Pierre's arrival. But when she was with Pierre, Tania felt empty, but when she was with Ananta, her heart was full and happy. Tania's sister tells her mother that Pierre has managed to change Tania's life. But Tania denied it by saying,

"Not Pierre, it's Ananta Prahadi"

(Trans.) *"Bukan Pierre, ini Ananta Prahadi"*

The research entitled *"Social Value in the Film Ananta Karya Risa Saraswati"* will be analyzed using the theory of literary sociology. Where literary sociology is a theory that is closely related to society. The social aspects in *Ananta's* film contain social values that can be used as a form of learning. The following is a discussion of the film *Ananta* which is the object of this research.

a. The Intrinsic Elements of Risa Saraswati's *Ananta* Film

Before entering into the discussion of social values in *Ananta's* film, first understand and find the intrinsic elements in a film.

1) Theme

The first step is identification and description, such as theme, events or plots, characters and characters, setting, point of view, and others. The theme of the analysis of the builder structure in the film *Ananta* begins with the theme. Theme is an important component that begins the formation of a story, because the theme is the idea of building a story or literary work. The theme raised in the film *Ananta* highlights the figure of a woman with a strong personality who has the power for herself in determining her life. This can be proven in the dialogue excerpt, *"I'm a fierce woman with a high temperament, even my own family has never dared to bother me..."*, (Trans.) *"Aku adalah perempuan galak bertemperamen tinggi, bahkan keluargaku sendiri tak pernah berani mengusikku ..."*

The dialogue excerpt above illustrates how this film raises the theme of a fierce woman. But the figure of the high-tempered woman can change after meeting a kind and patient man.

2) Plot

The plot in *Ananta's* film is a forward plot. Plot is a collection or series of events that occur in a story. The plot encompasses the stages of introduction, conflict emergence, escalation of conflict, climax, and resolution. In this film, Ananta tells the beginning of the introduction of Ananta, Tania and Pierre, then conflicts are raised one by one until at the end of the story the resolution of each conflict in the story is presented.

3) Characters and Characterization

Story characters are people who are created or developed by the author of a literary work. Characterization is the trait or disposition of a character in a literary work such as short stories, novels, films and others. The main characters in Risa Saraswati's film *Ananta* are Tania, Ananta and Pierre. Meanwhile, supporting figures include Tania's father, Tania's mother, Tama, Tiara, Dania, Pierre's mother, Bi Eha, and Sukma.

Tania in the film is portrayed as a stubborn, tough woman who has a very important role in her own life. Tania is a very strong woman and is not afraid of anyone, but Tania is the one who is feared by her friends, this can be proven from Tania's actions in the following dialogue.

"She never knew that I was a fierce woman with a high temperament, even my own family never dared to bother me. All I did at that time was stand in front of him, hit back and grab his hair, and then punch him in the face until blood poured out of his nose..."

(Trans.) *"Dia tak pernah tahu bahwa aku adalah perempuan galak bertemperamen tinggi, bahkan keluargaku sendiri tak pernah berani mengusikku. Yang kulakukan saat itu adalah berdiri dihadapannya, membalas menjambak rambutnya, lalu menonjok wajahnya hingga darah bercucuran keluar dari hidungnya..."*

Ananta in this film is described as having a character who has a reverse nature from Tania. Ananta is a cheerful, patient, and friendly man, which is depicted in Ananta's introductory dialogue below.

"... Oh yes, be diligent in prayer, and be good at cleaning the house! God willing, if you are friends with me, you will not lose, because I also like to clean people's houses, greetings!!"

(Trans.) *"... Oh iya, rajin sholat, dan pandai bersih-bersih rumah! InsyaAllah, kalau berteman sama saya, kalian nggak akan rugi, soalnya saya juga hobi bersih-bersihin rumah orang, Salam kenal!!"*

Pierre is described as a handsome man, having a very lucky life by being born and living in a high social class. Pierre has a character that never gives up, is wise, likes to give in and is humble. *"I'm fine, I'm a little sick, I'm sorry if I'm not polite Tania, I'm sorry from the bottom of my heart"*, (Trans.) *"Saya tidak apa-apa kok, sakit sedikit, Maafkan saya kalau tidak sopan Tania, mohon maaf sepenuh hati"*

4) Setting

Set in Risa Saraswati's film *Ananta*, many events in the film take place at Tania's house. Starting from their daily stories. Tania started painting. Tania and Pierre's first introduction or meeting took place at Tania's house. In this film, Tania and Ananta are told to live in the same house. Ananta lives in the pavilion behind Tania's house. This is evidenced by the words: *"I managed to persuade my parents to give me permission to live in the back of the house..."*, (Trans.) *"Saya berhasil membujuk orang tua saya untuk memberi izin kepada saya untuk tinggal di pendopo belakang rumah..."*

- Viewpoint

The point of view of the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati shows that the author uses a first-person point of view. Because in the film the word "me" is used as a reference when making this film. This is evidenced by the following dialogue: *"I don't want to believe that something negative will happen to my best friend. I believe miracles can happen"*

to good people like Ananta Prahadi. I'm sure he still has a long life.", (Trans.) *"Aku tidak ingin percaya bahwa sesuatu yang negatif akan terjadi pada sahabatku. Saya yakin keajaiban bisa terjadi pada orang baik seperti Ananta Prahadi. Saya yakin dia masih mempunyai umur yang panjang"*

- **Mandate**

A mandate is a message conveyed through a story. The message can't be found until the audience watches the entire story. Challenges are usually in the form of values that the narrator gives to the audience. The message of Risa Saraswati's film *Ananta* is, don't be a selfish person who constantly struggles with idealism. Because we coexist and as social beings, we desperately need the help of those around us.

b. Social Values in *Ananta* Film

Social values are values that are very close to people's daily lives. Social values are very helpful for humans in completing this coexistence of life. Because social values are used by humans as a standard of living and behavior in the community. The social values in Risa Saraswati's film *Ananta* that can be found include helping, loyalty, caring, responsibility, discipline, empathy, and cooperation.

1) The Value of Compassion

Data

Ananta: "I congratulate you on returning to this place with a man who believes that he will take care of you forever. Hopefully we can still meet, and Atta can say goodbye to the Tatan. Greetings always dear Ananta Prihadi"

(Trans.) *Ananta: "Ata ucapkan selamat atas kembalinya teteh ke tempat ini bersama laki-laki yang teteh percaya akan menjaga teteh selamanya. Semoga kita masih bisa bertemu, dan Atta bisa mengucapkan selamat tinggal pada the Tatan. Salam sayang selalu, Ananta Prihadi"*

Affection is a feeling that is usually intended to express a feeling of love from someone to parents, the surrounding environment, objects, siblings, or others. From this data, it becomes a form of affection for a friend, through Ananta's dialogue through a letter he wrote to Tania in the minute (1:21:35) which is at the same time an affection and goodbye to Tania.

- **Help**

In the film, the character Ananta helps Tania to sell her paintings. Proven by the following dialogue.

Ananta: "Tea, thank you for inviting me to see Teteh's painting. I was moved."

Tania: "That's a professional job, don't be discouraged"

Ananta: "Yes, Tea, in the context of the painting business. "Leave it to law"

(Trans.)

Ananta: "Teh, makasih ya saya sudah diajak melihat lukisannya Teteh. Saya terharu."

Tania: "Itu ajaka prpfesional, jangan lebay"

Ananta: "Iya-iya Teh, dalam rangka bisnis lukisan. Salaman dulu biar sah"

Ananta and Tania's cooperation agreement led him to meet with well-known painting collectors. Ananta is also the one who has found Tania with Pierre, a collector who is also Tania's lover.

- Devotion

Service is an activity that is carried out by a person with sincerity. Manifested by selfless actions. As for the film *Ananta*, this form of devotion is found through the character of Ananta. Ananta is a patient figure in accompanying Tania, and he cares so much about her.

Through the dialogue data of Ananta and Tania's father in the minute (1:16:33), it was found that Ananta's devotion carried out Tania's father's mandate to take care of his daughter. Tania's father died in an accident with Ananta. Here's the dialogue.

Tania's father: "Tania... Tania... Take care of Tania, I promise!"

(Trans.) *Ayah Tania: "Tania... Tania... Jaga Tania, janji!"*

Through Tania's father's message, Ananta was happy to carry out the mandate and devoted his whole life to taking care of and accompanying Tania until the end of his life.

- Concern

In the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati, you can find the value of loyalty in a dialogue between Ananta and Tania, namely. "Tea, that is polite! "Use your right hand!" The quote from Ananta's dialogue is a form of Ananta's concern for Tania to use her right hand when shaking hands with someone. This shows polite behavior and a form of mutual respect.

- Loyalty

In this *Ananta* film, there is also a form of loyalty. This is evidenced by Ananta's loyalty to accompany Tania, until she finds a replacement for her in protecting Tania. Another thing, Ananta is very loyal to his father Tania. Tania's father advised Ananta to always protect his son.

Tania's father: "Ananta, please take care of Tania! Promise!"

(Trans.) *Ayah Tania: "Ananta, tolong kamu jaga Tania ya! Janji!"*

2) Value of Responsibility

- The value of the taste has

The value of this sense of belonging is a feeling that is manifested through a person's attitude in behaving with others such as showing affection for others. It is this affection that gives rise to the feeling of belonging to each other.

"I'm happy to have a best friend who can always understand how to talk to me, and he even understands how to calm me down."

(Trans.) *"Aku bahagia memiliki seorang sahabat yang selalu bisa mengerti bagaimana cara berbicara denganku, bahkan dia mengerti bagaimana membuatku tenang."*

The quote is Tania's monologue, she is happy to have a friend who can understand her. This is a form of mutual belonging, which is not only shown for couples but also friends.

- Discipline

Tania: *"Hey Pierre, we came on time, right?"*

(Trans.) Tania: *"Halo Pierre, kami datang tepat waktu, kan?"*

Discipline is more than just following the rules. But it is also an attitude of obedience to oneself and to others. Like the quote from Ananta's dialogue above, it is not about him obeying the rules, but keeping his promise to be on time so as not to harm others. Ananta and Tania show that they are disciplined in respecting time.

- Empathy

Empathy is a state of mind in which a person identifies or identifies with the emotions of the person they are dealing with, as if they feel it and their heart is moved to protect that person.

"I don't think there's anyone as patient as Ananta Prahadi in this world." Tania in the monologue quote shows the value of empathy. He salutes Ananta because he is very patient. Tania realized that she couldn't be as patient as Ananta. Therefore, Tania empathizes with Ananta.

(Trans.) *"Rasanya tak ada manusia sesabar Ananta Prahadi di dunia ini."* Tania pada kutipan monolog tersebut menunjukkan nilai empati. Ia salut kepada Ananta karena ia sangat sabar. Tania menyadari bahwa ia tidak bisa sesabar Ananta. Maka dari itu Tania berempati pada Ananta.

3) Life Compatibility Value

- Justice

"Tania I'm sorry Mom, please don't think about leaving this house. I'm grateful that I still know your whereabouts even though we never talk to each other. Mom feels at ease being under the same roof with you"

(Trans.) *"Tania maafkan Ibu, tolong jangan berpikir untuk pergi dari rumah ini. Ibu bersyukur masih tahu keberadaanmu meskipun kita tak pernah saling bicara. Ibu merasa tenang berada satu atap denganmu"*

The dialogue above is Mrs. Tania's expression to herself. Justice is often a family issue. Especially the relationship between mother and child. It is not uncommon for children to feel unfairly treated by their parents. This statement proves that Mrs. Tania has a sense of justice and does not prioritize one child over another. Even

though Tania has a different personality from her brother. But Tania's mother still treats Tania like her other children.

- Tolerance

Tolerance is an attitude shown by humans as an effort to maintain good relationships with people. This is accompanied by a measurement limit with additions or subtractions that are still allowed and can still be accepted by others.

"This time I wasn't angry remembering it, because I thought maybe Sukma was just as good as Pierre. And it is possible for Anta to feel happy like me because of Sukma's sweet attitude towards her."

(Trans.) *"Kali ini aku tak marah mengingatnya, karena aku berpikir mungkin Sukma juga sama baiknya seperti Pierre. Dan tak menutup kemungkinan bagi Anta merasa kebahagiaan sepertiku karena sikap manis Sukma padanya."*

The quote is Tania's inner expression. Tania has proven to be tolerant of others. Tania tries to maintain a good relationship with Sukma and Ananta, at first, she can't accept Sukma's presence but she tries to understand on the basis that Ananta feels happy because of Sukma's sweet attitude towards her. With this in mind, he can always accept Sukma in his environment. Tania's tolerant attitude is an effort that can be made by humans so that good relationships can continue to be established between humans who live side by side.

- Value of cooperation

Data in minutes (18:48)

Ananta: *"Thank you for inviting me to see the painting. I was moved, I felt..."*

Tania: *"Eh Ata, this is a professional invitation. Don't be so yourself!"*

Ananta: *"Yes, yes, in the context of the painting business. Let's get it right."*

(Trans.)

Ananta: *"Terima kasih ya sudah diajak melihat lukisan teteh. Saya terharu, saya merasa..."*

Tania: *"Eh Ata, ini tuh ajakan profesional. Jangan lebay deh!"*

Ananta: *"Iya teh iya, dalam rangka bisnis lukisan. Salaman dulu atuh biar sah."*

In this film, it is shown by Tania and Ananta. Both of them carry out collaborative activities in the field of painting. Tania is a painter. He had many paintings, but he was not good at selling his work. In the end, Tania collaborates with Ananta. Ananta is very good at selling paintings, and that proves that there are a lot of people who are interested in Tania's paintings. This collaboration can meet each other's needs.

4. Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that in the film *Ananta* by Risa Saraswati, the theme, plot, characters and characters, setting, point of view, and mandate or message conveyed in this film are found. Regarding the form of search for social values in *Ananta's* film, the author finds among them, namely, the value of affection (helping, devotion, care, and loyalty), the value of responsibility (sense of belonging, discipline, and empathy), and the value of harmony in life (justice, tolerance, and cooperation) The social values in the film provide a message to the audience to always behave and behave well towards someone based on social values that exists.

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Not yet.

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