

Characterization of the Main Protagonist in the Movie “Ready or Not”

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Abstract- This study analyzes the characterization of Grace, the main protagonist in ” Ready or Not” (2019), a movie about Grace, a newlywed who must survive from deadly game of hide-and-seek on her wedding night. This study used a qualitative descriptive method to identify and understand Grace’s character and used the observation method for the data collection. The data was collected from the movie, and accessed through the “Loklok” platform. The characterization of Grace was analyzed from three dimensions: psychological, sociological, and physiological, based on the theory of Wellek and Warren (1962). The study found the characterization of Grace Le Domas’s transformation from naive to survival. Physiologically, Grace’s appearance shifts dramatically from a pristine wedding dress to a tattered, bloodied garment, symbolizing her transition through the trauma of her ordeal. Psychologically, her transformation from innocence to a determined survivor emphasizes the movie’s exploration of the psychological effects of extreme tension and survival instincts. Sociologically, Grace’s lower socio-economic status compared to the wealthy Le Domas family emphasizes her struggle and effect on her decisions, highlighting the movie’s critique of class disparity. Her transformation from innocence to survival, and eventually to violence, illustrates the transformative potential of horror narratives to explore the darker sides of human nature. Grace’s characterization is important, it reflects the movie’s larger themes, which include the corruption of wealth, the breaching of moral and social norms, and survival. This study contributes to the field of literary analysis by enriching the understanding of character development, especially in horror narratives.

Keywords: Characterization, Physiological, Sociological, Grace Le Domas

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature is an art product of creative activity (Wellek and Warren, 1954). The goal of literature is to increase the quality of life and values (Ni Made et al., 2021). Literature reflects society as it is in real life and is linked to social life, mythology, traditions, and the author’s personal experiences, observations, and imagination. Studying literature can help us better understand environmental, cultural, and value life since literature portrays life, that may exist in social

reality (Sardinia et al.,). Literature refers to written works, like novels, plays, short stories, movies, and poetry.

As a sub of literature, movies are a popular medium and significant in artistic expression, serving as visual mediums that bring stories to life. A literary work has more meaning in the movie picture industry (Ifianti & Rahman, 2020). According to (Ngurah et al., 2024.) A movie consists of numerous images that are captured inside each frame, which are projected through a

projector lens, creating the illusion of movement and bringing the images on the screen to life. Watching a movie, allows the audience to feel empathy and provides insight into the human experience because of the cinematic storytelling, a moviemaker transports audiences to different worlds, allowing exploration of human emotion, relationships, and dilemmas.

A movie also describes characters, one of the elements of a fictional narrative, a character drives the plot and emotional core of the story. Their actions, motivations, and growth are critical to the movie's ability to effectively convey its themes. A strong character allows people to connect with the story on a deeper level, making characterization an important aspect of movie storytelling. Characters have an impact on the scene and may convey different moral, emotional, and physical values (Indah Pratiwi et al., 2022) A character contributes significantly to explaining the details of the story (K. Divyani et al., 2023)

Characterization refers to the creation of a fictional character. Characterization can build strong connections to bring narrative stories and engage audiences. A moviemaker can breathe life into characters, transforming them from mere archetypes into fully realized individuals through the artful portrayal of physical traits, character personality, and emotional depth. Characterization or disposition describes the character in the story (Maharani et al., 2022). Characterization refers to the creation of a fictional character. Characterization is designed to provide impression values for characters (Hariman, 2022).

Characterization in a movie is more complex and complicated than other literary works because it is a visual narrative. Characterization is the process of the way the author of a narrative writes, presents, and demonstrates the characters in the narrative they write. According to Wellek and Warren (1962), characterization analysis can be divided into physiological, sociological, and psychological dimensions. The physiological dimension examines the character's physical traits, while the sociological dimension focuses on their social background, including class and relationships. The psychological dimension delves into the character's inner thoughts, emotions, and motivations. These three dimensions work together to create well-rounded, believable characters whose personal journeys reflect broader themes within the narrative.

This study reviewed five studies to elaborate on the study of characterization. Two previous studies were taken from a thesis and three studies from an article. "Characterization Analysis of the Characters in "Raya and the Last Dragon" Movie was a thesis conducted by Sopiantari (2023) was analyzed three-dimensional theory; Physiological dimension, Sociological dimension, and Psychological dimension of seven characters in the movie; Raya, Sisu, Namaari, Tong, Boun, Benja, and Virana. Yudistira (2022) analyzed the main characters in "Up" movie and found several characters in the main characters such as impolite, wild, cruel, bad thoughts, smart care, angry caring, and Brave. The main character is described as having old age, white hair, walking stooped and always carrying a walking stick to help to walk, and wearing glasses and a neat suit. Swijana (2024) found external conflict in the main protagonist in the "Don't Look Up" Movie, most of the conflict in the movie is related to outside forces that made the main character "Randall" face the conflict and resolve each of the conflicts. Lole (2024) analyzed the main character in the "Bohemian Rhapsody" movie into three categories which are the physiological, sociological, and psychological dimensions of the main characterization. The characterization of Freddie Mercury overall is a kind person but in the middle of the story, the main character changes into a bad person with, an ego, and an unfriendly person which makes the main character a complex (round) character. And last an article conducted by Padmawati (2021) explored the characters' characterization in the novel. This study used dialogues and narration in the novel to introduce the characterization based on three dimensions of characterization.

The present study analyzed the "Ready or Not" movie because this movie presents a suspenseful narrative around compelling characters and a harrowing scenario. "Ready or Not" (2019) is a good example of the power of characterization in a movie. Matt Bettinelli-Olpin and Tyler Gillett who direct the movie. "Ready or Not" movie chosen to be analyzed because it presents a suspenseful narrative with the ordeal of Grace, a young bride thrust into a deadly game of hide-and-seek on her wedding night. This movie offers an innovative perspective on the horror genre by combining elements of dark comedy, suspense, and sharp social commentary. Unlike traditional horror films, which often show the protagonist as a passive victim, "Ready or

"Not" demonstrates Grace, the main character, as a complex, resilient, and empowered character. "Ready or Not" Movie expands the boundaries of the horror genre, offering a commentary on the corrupting impact of wealth and the extreme measures taken to maintain power. This makes the movie a rich subject for analysis, especially when discussing evolving representations of women in movies. This makes the film a suitable topic for analysis, particularly in the context of improving representations of women in the media and an increased emphasis on narratives that challenge traditional power dynamics. Furthermore, the movie's critical and commercial success demonstrates its importance and relevance. It has sparked debate concerning how horror can be used to reflect societal anxieties and injustices, making it an important case study for researching the intersection of genre, gender, and social critique in contemporary movies. Through Grace's characterization, "Ready or Not" not only entertains but also addresses deeper cultural and social issues, solidifying its status as a significant film in this study. This movie praises its unique blend of horror and dark comedy, as well as the amazing performance of Samara Weaving as Grace. Notable for its suspenseful plot and sharp satire on class dynamics, "Ready or Not" achieved significant financial success, grossing over \$57 million worldwide during its theatrical release.

This research is analyzed using the theory of Warren and Wellek (1962), which is concerned with characterization. and Diane Tillman's (2014) basic emotional needs theory served as the study's supporting theory. The scope of this study includes examining the main protagonist's physical transformation from a pristine bride to a bloodied survivor. Psychologically, the study will investigate into Grace's emotional development, by focus on the way she deals with extreme situations. Sociologically, the study will examine at how Grace's lower socioeconomic status shapes her interactions with the wealthy Le Domas family and influences the decisions she makes throughout the movie. By emphasizing these boundaries, this study expects to provide a comprehensive understanding of Grace's characterization and its contribution to the movie's major themes of survival, class disparity, and wealth corruption.

"Ready or Not" and its main protagonist character takes a fresh approach to the horror genre and challenges traditional character roles.

The significant aspect of this study is found in its exploration of the way "Ready or Not" challenges conventional horror stereotypes by presenting a complex and independent female protagonist. The main protagonist, Grace is more than a passive victim; she is a modern twist on the classic final girl stereotype, offering a more complex representation of strength, resilience, and self-determination. Through centered on the sociological, psychological, and physiological dimensions of her character, this research highlights the movie's innovative approach to narrative, which reflects larger changes in society in the representation of women in media and offers a more complex and empowered version of female protagonists in horror movies. Moreover, this research is expected to provide a detailed case study on the use of characterization in movies. By analyzing the way "Ready or Not" uses characterization to explore social hierarchies and power dynamics, this study is expected to advance the field of literature, especially movie studies, through Grace's journey faces a terrifying game that represents the fight for survival against oppressive systems represents the movie's sharp satire on social hierarchies

II. METHODS

The data used in this study were taken from the movie entitled "Ready or Not (2019)" which was uploaded to the "Loklok" application with a duration of 95 minutes. Matt Bettinelli-Olpin and Tyler Gillet directed the movie and distributed by Fox Searchlight. This study used the qualitative descriptive method, which focuses on identifying and understanding the themes, patterns, and deeper meanings that show up in the data source and also describes the specific characteristics and behaviors of Grace as observed in the movie. The study employs a qualitative descriptive method to analyze Grace's interactions, behaviors, and emotional responses in the movie. This method allows for an in-depth analysis of Grace's physiological, sociological, and psychological dimensions, along with her interactions with the wealthy Le Domas family. Additionally, it explores Grace's psychological resilience and trauma, providing a comprehensive understanding of her character development. This method allows for a detailed interpretation of Grace's complex and transforming nature, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of her character's development in the narrative. As the main method, the observation method from Marshall and Rossman (1989) was chosen as the

main method for data collection. This observation method was also used in the article conducted by (Ni Nyoman Sayun Trinadi et al., 2022). The data were also analyzed using Warren and Wellek's (1962) theory regarding characterization, and Diane Tillman's (2014) basic emotional needs theory served as the study's supporting theory in the psychological dimension.

This method involves several steps: first, search the movie entitled "Ready or Not" on the "Loklok" application. Second, watching the movie several times reveals the characterization of the main protagonist, through the following three dimensions: psychological, sociological, and physiological based on Warren and Wellek's theory (1962) and basic emotional needs theory served as the study's supporting theory by Diane Tillman's (2014) to analyze each feeling and emotion of the main character. Third, understanding the main character in the movie; and fourth, observing the main character's dialogue and actions, the data source was collected by listening to the characters' dialogue converting the spoken texts into written texts, and taking note of the main character's events and scenes.

Several steps were taken to ensure that the observations and analyses in this study were valid and reliable. The film "Ready or Not" was viewed several times to ensure a thorough understanding and accurate representation of Grace's character. The observation process was carefully documented, with detailed notes on dialogue, actions, and significant scenes. Furthermore, cross-checking of conclusions was also carried out, in which different reviewers who were reviewed directly by the researchers in this study independently analyzed the data to reduce bias and improve the reliability of the results. The researchers repeat this method several times to ensure that the results are consistent and accurately reflect the character's development in all three dimensions of analysis.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part will explain the research result and discuss the research based on the data collected from the data source, the "Ready or Not" movie, and discuss the characterization of the main character.

Table 1. Characterization Found in the Main Protagonist

No	Dimensions	Characteristic
1	Physiological Dimension	Grace is portrayed as an attractive young lady with blonde hair, blue eyes, a sharp nose, and a slender body. At the beginning of the movie, she is wearing a beautiful white wedding dress that eventually turns tattered and bloodied, representing her journey from innocence to survival.

Of Character		
1	Physiological Dimension	Grace is portrayed as an attractive young lady with blonde hair, blue eyes, a sharp nose, and a slender body. At the beginning of the movie, she is wearing a beautiful white wedding dress that eventually turns tattered and bloodied, representing her journey from innocence to survival.
2	Psychological Dimension	Grace changes from being naïve to a determined survivor. In the beginning, grace shows love, tolerance, sensitivity, not selfish, and bravery. However, in the end, Grace turns into a determined survivor
3	Sociological Dimension	Grace has a lower social and economic status than Lee Domas's family. And Grace is an orphanage child

Grace's character development is highlighted by a significant transformation across physiological, psychological, and sociological dimensions. Her transformation from innocence to survival, combined with her social background, enriches her character while emphasizing her resilience and adaptability in the face of adversity.

1. Physiological Dimension

The physiological dimension deals with the physical attributes and characteristics of the character, these visually represent the characters and can influence the way other characters and

the audience perceive them. The physiological dimension of a character, can indicated by factors such as gender, age, and physical appearance including body shape, beauty, skin tone, and hair color, plays an important role in shaping perception and interaction.

Data 1



Figure 1. Grace talks with Alex

Setting : Alex's room
Duration : (00.04.10-00.04.15)
Conversations :
Alex : Hay
Grace : Hay
Alex : (stare at grace)
Alex : *"Holy shit, you look perfect, what are you doing? You smoking? In my old room?"*

Physiological dimension is the study of human or specifically human appearance. Based on this picture, this type of dimension characterization is the Physiological dimension. In this picture, Grace is shown as an attractive young lady with blonde hair, blue eyes, a sharp nose, and a slender body, originally wearing a beautiful white wedding dress. This scene is the early part of the film as Grace stares at her reflection in the mirror and rehearses the wedding vows. Her appearance in this scene is supported by Alex (her husband) who says "You look perfect" with a big smile. Alex is struck by Grace's look in the wedding dress and stares deeply at Grace with admiration in that scene, showing his sincere appreciation and love for Grace. That explains the appearance of Grace as the main protagonist.

Data 2



Figure 2. Grace climbs the wall

Setting : a hole full of corpses
Duration : (00.56.00-01.00.00)

In this scene, this is a type of physiological dimension. In the picture, Grace's appearance is

totally different from the beginning of the movie. Not only appearance but in this scene Grace shows her incredible physical strength. In the picture, Grace's white dress becomes red and dirty covered by blood and mud. Her beautiful blonde hair is messy and wet because of blood, mud, and sweat. Grace's wedding dress serves as a visual representation of her character's journey. The transformation of her dress from pristine white to blood-stained and torn symbolizes her loss of innocence and her emergence as a survivor. Her physical appearance becomes a reflection of her inner strength and resilience, as she adapts to the challenges and damage that she faces.

As Grace runs through the corridors and hides from her pursuers, her physical exhaustion and injuries become increasingly apparent. Her physical strength shows in how she can climb up with her injured hand to get out of a pit full of corpses. In this scene Grace despite suffering from a gunshot wound to her hand caused by Georgie (Alex's little nephew), and being wounded by a nail while climbing. The camera focuses on her tattered wedding dress, bloodied face, and determined expression, emphasizing her physical and mental endurance

2. Psychological Dimension

The psychological dimension of the character is explained by types of laws of psychology, including actions, feelings, and thoughts, revealing their mentality, ego, temperament, emotions, attitudes, and so on.

This study also uses the basic emotional needs theory from Diane Tillman (2004) as the supporting theory used in the thesis. This theory was also used in a thesis conducted by Hasugian (2020). The psychological dimension analyzes Grace's characterization, focusing on her thoughts, feelings, and psychological reactions. By applying Diane Tillman's (2004) basic emotional needs theory, which offers a framework for understanding the way these personality traits change throughout the movie, this section examines Grace's psychological characterization. The theory allows us to connect Grace's behaviors and decisions to deeper emotional needs, offering a complex and intellectually powerful analysis of Grace's character.

According to Tillman (2004), there are sixteen types of universal moral values as follows;

- Peace

Behaviors, attitudes, and words that make other individuals feel comfortable and joyful around them.

- **Appreciation**

The values emphasize the value of each individual and the importance of self-esteem in understanding personal attributes. Respecting oneself leads to respect for others.

- **Love**

Behaviors and attitudes that are driven by a constant desire to help those in need and the community. Put another way, love is the foundation that establishes and preserves honorable, meaningful relationships.

- **Tolerance**

The beliefs and behaviors respect variations in other people's religions, ethnicities, and opinions as well as their attitudes and behaviors

- **Honesty**

Behavior aimed at establishing trustworthiness through actions, speech, and work.

- **Humanity**

Individuals who recognize and accept their own and others' advantages and disadvantages. The modest individual listens and accepts others.

- **Cooperation**

Cooperation refers to collaborative efforts with others. Mutual regard serves as the glue that holds cooperation together.

- **Happiness**

Happiness is an action expressing a sense of happiness and joy.

- **Responsibility**

Becoming responsible means taking responsibility for carrying out your duties with sincerity.

- **Simplicity**

A person's essential attitude and behavior (not excessive).

- **Freedom**

True freedom comes from defeating negative thoughts and emotions in the mind, intellect, and heart.

- **Unity**

Actions expressing unity and prioritizing shared interests over specific persons or groups.

- **Bravery**

This point emphasizes the importance of trying new things, being brave enough to follow your heart, and being friendly even when faced with challenges.

- **Self-discipline**

Self-discipline encompasses physical,

mental, and financial problems, as well as the ability to balance spontaneity and self-discipline.

- **Purity and holiness**

This point emphasizes the importance of maintaining chastity before and after marriage, as well as understanding the purpose of marriage and its impact on sexuality

- **Sensitive and not selfish**

This point emphasizes caring for others and developing empathy, tolerance, and sensitivity to their needs and circumstances.

Data 3



Figure 3. Grace talks with Alex

Setting : Alex's Room

Duration : (00.04.55-00.05.13)

Conversations :

Alex : "Anyway, who cares what they think? They're horrible people"

Grace : **"Well I care what they think because they are the family of the man that I love and I want them to accept me."**

(Grace sits on the sofa)

"Are you okay? Cause I'm nervous enough as it is"

Alex : No, it's not that. I just...

Without you, one of us

According to the theory of characterization proposed by Wallek and Warren (1962), this scene shows characterization categorized as a psychological dimension because it reveals Grace's attitude. According to Teory by Tillman (2004). Grace in this scene shows love, tolerance, and sensitivity and not selfish, Grace does not want any conflict between her husband and his family. Diane Tillman's basic emotional needs theory offers a useful framework for expressing Grace's desire to be accepted by Alex's family. This scene demonstrates how Grace's behavior and character development are affected by her underlying emotional needs, which include love, appreciation, and tolerance. Based on the data above, Alex and Grace have a conversation that reveals Grace's psychological dimension. The conversations show Alex does not care about his family's opinion by saying "Anyway, Who cares what they think? They're horrible people," Grace did not agree with that

statement by saying, "Well, I care what they think because they're the family of the man that I love, and I want them to accept me", this shows that her actions are driven by her deep emotional connection to Alex.

Grace also wants to marry her husband with validation and acceptance from her husband's family. Grace's reaction reveals her kind and understanding gratitude. According to Tillman (2014), Grace demonstrates her tolerance in this scene by trying to fit in with Alex's family despite their coldness and her knowledge of their "horrible" nature as Alex puts it, throughout the scene. This scene also highlights the contrast between her humble background and the family's opulent lifestyle. Grace's dialogue with her husband, Alex, reveals her awareness of the family's wealth and her determination to fit in, despite feeling out of place. In this scene, Grace's love is demonstrated not only by her affection for Alex but also by her willingness to embrace his family despite the social class differences. Grace's love is initially presented as a desire to please and be accepted, but as the movie progresses, it becomes clear that her love is a fierce determination to protect herself and survive, which reflects the strength and depth of her emotional bond with Alex before Alex betrays her. The scene shows Grace's inner thoughts, emotions, and motivations, portraying her as a kind-hearted character who is also driven by the need for social acceptance and love.

Data 4



Figure 4. Grace holding Le Beil's Box

Setting : game room
Duration : (00.19.17)

The psychological dimension of characterization examines a character's internal bravery although Grace is curious about her new family's tradition. This moment represents an important turning point throughout her psychological journey, identifying the complexity of her emotions and setting the scene for her transformation from a naive bride to a determined survivor. This scene shows Grace's characterization categorized as a psychological dimension. This scene reveals Grace's brave

attitude because in this scene Grace's interaction while holding "Le Beil's Box". Grace's bravery in holding "Le Beil's Box" demonstrates her willingness to confront the mysterious and potentially dangerous customs of her new in-laws, despite her initial suspicions. Grace holds "Le Beil's Box" for a very long time which indicates that she is curious and suspicious about her family-in-law tradition. Although she wants to be part of the family, her intense focus on the box may indicate suspicion or unease about their mysterious customs. Her act of bravery shows her inner strength and will to become accepted by her husband's family. According to Diane Tillman's (2004) basic emotional needs theory, bravery is being enough to follow your heart, and being friendly even when faced with challenges, and it is essential for personal growth and self-realization. Grace possesses not only the physical bravery but also the mental strength needed to face and investigate the unknown. She is preparing herself for resilience and determination as the story progresses and the family's true nature is revealed by being willing to face potential dangers, which demonstrates the bravery Tillman (2004) describes as essential for personal development. Overall, this scene reveals Grace's complex inner war as she has both a desire to be accepted into her husband's family and a curious desire and suspicion of strange family rituals or traditions.

Data 5



Figure 5. Grace points a knife to her husband

Setting : Le Domas House
Duration : (01.25.17-01.36.02)
Conversation :
Alex : No don't leave, don't leave me, honey. Honey, I'm really sorry, I don't wanna die
Grace : neither did i, you selfish fuck
Alex : no, I'm not like them, i'm not like them. You make me better honey and he's not taking me. Right? I get a do-over, sweetie. And that's because of you. Yeah? Sweetie? Grace I'm scared
Grace : **don't fucking touch me**
Alex : No, okay
Grace : **Alex, I want a divorce**

This scene effectively reveals Grace's psychological dimension, the scene reveals Grace is far from showing love, happiness, and humility. The scene where Grace points a knife at her husband, Alex, marks a pivotal moment in her psychological transformation. It describes the major impact of trauma on her psyche, revealing a significant shift from a kind and naive bride to a hardened survivor. This transformation is driven by the extreme psychological pressures she faces throughout the movie, particularly the betrayal by her husband and the life-threatening ordeal imposed by his family. According to Diane Tillman's (2004) basic emotional needs theory, the fundamental needs of love, happiness, and humanity are very important for mental wellness. In this scene, Grace is extremely far from these needs. The betrayal by her husband and the life-threatening situation she was thrust into has damaged her ability to express love, find happiness, or maintain a sense of humanity. Grace originally is a kind and naive bride then turned into a psychopath who killed her husband's mother. This scene initially shows Grace holding a defensive position with a knife to her husband, Grace's posture reflects the deep distrust and psychological trauma after learning of the deadly intentions of her husband's family including her own husband Alex, towards her. In addition, Grace's laughter when sees the chaos as the Le Domas family members meet their demise illustrates a significant contrasting change in her emotional state. Her transition from a state of vulnerability to one of strength and defiance is a central theme in her characterization. This emotional journey is portrayed through her interactions with the family members and her reactions to the challenges she faces, highlighting her psychological transformation from a passive victim to an active survivor.

Grace experiences intense psychological pressures throughout the movie, which has a direct impact on her character development. She was a naive, hopeful bride who suddenly transformed into a determined and resilient survivor after the betrayal of her husband, a constant danger to her life, the sudden loss of her identity, and the unrelenting pressure from the Le Domas family. In addition to testing her mental and emotional limits, these stressors force her to draw heavily on her inner fortitude and resourcefulness. Grace's development shows the way individuals can adapt and overcome when pushed to their limits, emphasizing the impact of intense psychological pressure on character

development. The story of the movie revolves around this transformation, which illustrates human survival in the face of extreme adversity and the strength of resilience.

3. Sociological Dimension

The sociological dimension explains the environmental circumstances surrounding a character, including aspects such as social status, profession, education, family, etc. These factors explain the character's experiences and social interactions, offering valuable insights into their background and behavior.

Data 6



Figure 6. Grace monologue

Setting	: Le Domas House
Duration	: (00.03:37)
Conversation	:
Grace	: (grace monologue) "And even though your family is richer than God. Intimidates the hell out of me. Your dad definitely hates me and your alcoholic brother keeps hitting on me"

According to Wallek and Warren (1962), this characterization is categorized as a sociological dimension because Grace describes her economic status. In this scene, from this conversation shows that Grace has a lower social and economic status than Lee Domas's family. This scene reveals how her lower social and economic status significantly affects her interactions with the Le Domas family and shapes her role in the narrative. This aspect of her character is crucial in understanding her motivations, behavior, and the challenges she faces. This moment emphasizes Grace's feeling of being an outsider in the family and emphasizes the big difference in their social status. Not only that, the wealth of the Lee Domas Family is also described by how they are adorned with expensive decorations and the servants wear well-dressed uniforms wedding ceremony scene. Grace's economic background also impacts her

willingness to take risks. With nothing to fall back on and no safety, Grace understands that her survival depends on her ability to outmaneuver the Le Domas family. Grace decides to confront Alex, her husband and even threatens his life with a knife when she finds out he is not completely trustworthy. Her determination to make such big risky decisions is driven by the realization that her lower status leaves her with no other options, Grace cannot afford to be passive or compliant anymore.

Throughout the movie, there is a clear social difference between Grace's lower-class upbringing and the wealthy Le Domas family she gets married into. The family's perception of Grace as an outsider is characterized by doubts about her true intentions and values. Grace is faced with intense pressure from the Le Domas family to follow all of their traditions without question. Because of her lower social standing and the fact that she has less power and resources than the family's wealthier members, Grace feels even more pressure when she finds out she must engage in a deadly game. Diane Tillman's (2004) theory reveals how her basic emotional needs for love, appreciation, bravery, and determination drive her actions and decisions, eventually leading to her survival in an environment where economic power determines how society works and damages personal safety.

Data 7



Figure 7. Grace talk with Becky

Setting : Le Domas House

Duration : (13.41-14.15)

Conversation :

Becky Le Domas : Alex didn't tell us **you were brought up in foster home**, not that he tells us anything these day. Champagne ?

Grace : My foster parents were great people, and you know, they did what they could, but it was temporary. I always sort of dreamed of having a family. I mean, i'm sure Alex

would've loved living in sin forever.

Becky Le Domas : I don't doubt it.

The sociological dimension of characterization involves examining a character's social background, including their family, education, and social status. In "Ready or Not", Grace's character is framed within the context of the wealthy and traditional Le Domas family, which contrasts with her humble origins. This difference is a key element in her sociological characterization. This characterization is categorized as a sociological dimension. This scene reveals Grace's background as an orphanage child. Becky Le Domas says, " Alex didn't tell us you were brought up in a foster home, not that he tells us anything these days " and Grace says, "My foster parents were great people, and you know, they did what they could but it was temporary, I always sort of dreamed of having a family".

Grace's sociological background influences her behavior and decisions throughout the movie. Her foster family experience makes her more adaptable and resilient, as she is used to navigating bad and possibly dangerous environments. This adaptability becomes important once she is thrust into the deadly game that the Le Domas family forces her to play. Grace's survival skills stem from her experience growing up without a stable, supportive family; she learned early on to rely on herself and make quick, logical decisions in the face of difficult circumstances. Grace's sociological background as a foster child possesses a significant impact on her behavior, decisions, and interactions throughout "Ready or Not" movie. Her lower social status, combined with her desire for a permanent family, motivates her initial attempts to fit into the Le Domas family, even through the unpleasant traditions they uphold. However, as the situation gets worse, her resilience, adaptability, and survival instincts, honed by her upbringing, emerge. Her sociological background not only determines her personality but also serves as the starting point for her transformation from a hopeful bride to a determined survivor.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study analyzed Grace Le Domas, the protagonist in the movie "Ready or Not" in three dimensions of characterization: physiological, sociological, and psychological. This study used the theory proposed by Wellek and Warren

(1962). Diane Tillman's (2004) basic emotional needs theory was also used to get a better understanding of Grace's psychological traits along with how they developed throughout the movie. Based on the analysis, this research characterizes the main character in three dimensions of characterization: physiological, sociological, and psychological.

Physiologically, Grace is an attractive young woman with blonde hair, blue eyes, a sharp nose, and a slim body, initially wearing a white wedding dress then, at the end of the movie, her wedding dress becomes torn, bloodstained, and dirty with her blood-stained body and dirty messy hair. Psychologically, Initially, she shows characteristics such as love, tolerance, and bravery, which are in line with Diane Tillman's (2004) theory of basic emotional needs, emphasizing the importance of love, appreciation, and bravery in her early interactions. However, the extreme circumstances she experiences force her to adapt quickly, leading to a significant psychological transformation as survival becomes her primary focus. This transformation from a kind and naive bride to a brutal survivor reflects trauma's psychological impact on her. However, in the end, Grace turns into a determined survivor and a psychopath who kills her mother-in-law. Sociologically, her economic status is lower than Le Domas Family, Grace is also from an orphanage background. Grace's lower social and economic status compared to the wealthy Le Domas family strongly impacts her interactions and decisions.

The study's findings contribute to a better understanding of character development in horror movies by demonstrating the way the combination of physiological, psychological, and sociological dimensions leads to a multidimensional and dynamic character. Grace Le Domas is a compelling example of how horror narratives can explore complex themes such as trauma, social class, and survival, making the character a significant topic in the study of horror movie protagonists. This study advances the field by demonstrating how horror movies can be used to dissect complex psychological and sociological issues, shedding light on how characters evolve in response to the genre's intense and often violent scenarios. It emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach to characterization in horror movies, demonstrating that the genre could serve as a rich ground for exploring the darker aspects of human nature. By

emphasizing the complex connections between physiological, psychological, and sociological dimensions, it lays the groundwork for future research and adds significantly to the understanding of the way horror movies can be used to explore profound psychological and social themes.

Finally, for future study, the next library researchers who want to analyze the ‘Ready or Not’ movie, the next researchers can analyze the other characters such as Alex, Daniel, or the Le Domas family members, to provide a broader understanding of the movie's exploration of social dynamics. Additionally, conducting comparative studies between Ready or Not and other horror movies with similar themes might identify broader patterns in character development. Future researchers may also aim to use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to verify the findings, ensuring a comprehensive approach to studying character development in horror movies and hopefully have more theories that can support the next research. Consequently, this study is expected to assist and inspire future researchers in enhancing and expanding the analysis of character development in horror movies, building on the insights provided here to offer more nuanced and comprehensive. Future studies could also explore the representation of social class and its intersection with gender and power dynamics in horror films. This analysis could reveal how economic status and social hierarchy shape character interactions and contribute to the overall narrative tension in the genre.

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of Grace Le Domas's characterization in “Ready or Not”, emphasizing the significance of her transformation on physiological, psychological, and sociological dimensions. By analyzing these dimensions, the study advances the understanding of character development in horror movies. It demonstrates how horror can be used to explore complex themes such as trauma, social class, and survival. The findings of this study provide a strong foundation for future research, supporting more research into how horror films can analyze complex psychological and social issues, essentially contributing to a deeper comprehension of character dynamics in the genre.

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