



THE BRAVERY OF MARTHA IN *KNIVES OUT* MOVIE DIRECTED BY RIAN JOHNSON

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Abstract

The purpose of research is to find out about the bravery needed in life in daily life. This research was carried out through a film titled Knives Out which was released in 2019, Directed by Rian Johnson. The author wants to analyze the causes of braveness. The writer chose Knives Out movie and used the main character as the object of this research. This research method is a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study are: (1) The main character's braveness is based on Rahman's theory: Decision-Making and Impulsivity, Risk-Taking Behavior and Sensation Seeking, Self-Confidence and Altruism (2) Actions of main character's braveness: Confess Her Fault, Finding the Truth, Fight for Her Rights, Proving the Truth. Brave is one of the many important qualities that we must possess. The importance of the presence of people around you, just to remind you of the wrong decision that will be taken. Instead of regretting later, it's better to listen to the opinion of the people closest to be considered in making decisions.

Keywords: *Knives Out, Movie, Bravery*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tentang keberanian yang dibutuhkan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui film berjudul Knives Out yang rilis pada tahun 2019, Disutradarai oleh Rian Johnson. Penulis ingin menganalisis penyebab keberanian. Penulis memilih film Knives Out dan menggunakan tokoh utama sebagai objek penelitian. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Keberanian tokoh utama didasarkan pada teori Rahman: Pengambilan Keputusan dan Impulsif, Perilaku Pengambilan Risiko dan Pencarian Sensasi, Percaya Diri dan Altruisme (2) Tindakan keberanian tokoh utama: Confess Her Kesalahan, Menemukan Kebenaran, Memperjuangkan Haknya, Membuktikan Kebenaran. Berani adalah salah satu dari banyak kualitas penting yang harus kita miliki. Pentingnya kehadiran orang-orang di sekitar Anda, hanya untuk mengingatkan Anda akan keputusan salah yang akan diambil. Daripada menyesal di kemudian hari, lebih baik mendengarkan pendapat orang terdekat untuk diperhatikan dalam mengambil keputusan.

Kata Kunci: Knives Out, Film, Keberanian

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature is referred to as the whole of a written expression, with a restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in a more precise sense of the word. One example of fiction is drama or movie.

Beside literature is an idea or reference that can be used in a variety of activities in the world of education or other activities. Literature can likewise be deciphered as a source of perspective that is utilized to acquire certain data.

Literature is also a reasonable mind, a work that makes us have a high curiosity to develop new insights. We can obtain information through literature by answering the assignments given by educators, so that we must find clear information through references that can come from wherever you get. Information that you get from tracking towards other references is also called literature.

A complex and unique art form of communication media that its influence can reach all segments of society is often called movies. This movie not only acts as an extraordinary entertainment media, but also provides unimaginable presence and closeness to an incredible world that is unmatched by any other

place. Movies can give you intense feelings that involve people directly in the real world "out there" and in other people's lives.

Watching a movie makes the viewer get out of everyday life and seems to be in a different world. The audience is immersed in the lives of fictional characters. Their minds begin to develop opinions about historical events in the film and remain captivated by the combination of colors, light and artistic sound.

In terms of aesthetics, the film is able to captivate the audience emotionally and has great strength. Some people criticize the film as a kind of entertainment to escape. But there are also those that are praised the film as an imaginative art form that allows people to do and be aware of their dreams and fantasies. Movie as a mass communication media has an important role as a tool to convey messages to the audience.

The message may carry positive and negative impact. Some people can "catch" a message from a movie easily. But some also have difficulties in this regard. Many people have criticized those who analyzed the movie because they thought it was futile and unenjoyable at all. This is actually not wrong, because everyone has the right to determine their own way how to process a movie, such

as by enjoying a movie without too seriously thinking about the meaning of the message behind it.

However, it is wrong to say by analyzing the movie, one cannot enjoy the movie at all. If we want to try to understand, interpret a movie, and open our minds, the movie can inform and educate even inspire us. In addition, the moral message might be inspired by the bravery character in the movie who has been watched.

Hollywood movies still attract people's interest today. Starting from the productions, story settings, story lines, even the effects that are displayed are not low class. This time the writers want to discuss a mystery movie. This film talks about a caregiver who was involved in the case of the death of her employer.

Bravery is the quality or condition of having or demonstrating mental or moral solidarity to face peril, dread, or trouble resembles a characteristic demeanor of a human. However, courage rises when we are in a difficult situation and we must show our courage.

Bravery isn't simply something contrary to "fear" but it has a more profound significance than that. In all structures of life circumstances, we can pick brave.

The reason the author analyzes the bravery in this paper because the author wants to inform the reader about how brave someone's attitude is in taking very risky actions. From a Hollywood movie that was released in 2019, the movie starred famous actors and actresses such as Chris Evans and Daniel Craig. Movies that make the audience tense with intense scenes. And the writers want to highlight the bravery side of the main character, Martha, played by Ana De Armas.

The bravery that will be discussed is the bravery of Martha Cabrera (Ana De Armas) in the movie *Knives Out*. It tells about a famous mystery novel writer and wealthy publishing owner, Harlan Thrombley (Christopher Plummer) who was dying on a sofa in his reading room. He was first found dead, with a knife cut by a nanny, Marta. Once the movie *Knives Out* opened. Harlan's death puzzling. There is a possibility, he killed. After a week, the police interrogated all of Thrombley's extended family, including Marta. This time, police were accompanied by a well-known private investigator, Benoit Blanc (Daniel Craig). Blanc called The New Yorker magazine as the famous detective, with a series of flashy achievement. Blanc's presence made the Thrombley family wonder.

In movies people can know the bravery of Martha in *Knives Out* by Rian Johnson. In this paper, the writers found some of the problems that were formulated in the paper for analysis. The problems formulated discussed in this paper are as follows;

1. What kind of the bravery of Martha is it found in *Knives Out* movie?
2. What actions taken by the main character of Martha in showing the Bravery?

In this paper, the writers limit on analyzing the bravery as well and telling the solving case in *Knives Out* movie.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In analyzing the film, the chapter is made from theories that can be used to analyze the literature. The first is the definition of literature, the second definition is movie, and the third definition is the bravery itself. All the theories are added by the writers explanation so that readers can have better understand about the content of the study.

A. Definition of Literature

Literature in English “literature” means writing, instances of poetry, drama, novels. It could say that the literature/reading is a reading material consisting of letters, numbers, and images that can be used for activities and collections of writings or sources of informa-

tion that contain various types of knowledge. Literature can be interpreting as a source or reference for any action in the education world or any other event. Writing can also construe as a reference to which to get specific information. Literature can be either a book or a wide variety of different essays.

(Klarer, 2013) “Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.” It’s dividing into three different kinds of oral literature, written literature, and modern literature. Literature has existed in human culture for thousands of years.

Literature is writing communication, whether in poetic shape or dramatic or fiction. It always communicates human experiences and employs devices of the narrative.

Diyanni (2001: 6) says: “That is a literary work of fiction that is creating based on the spontaneous surge of emotion that can express the beauty of the good aspects of the capability-based aspects of language as well as aspects of meaning.”

(Rahayu, Donal, Ridho, & Bhowmik, 2016) “Literature is imaginative writing in the sense of fiction (Eagleton).” It is mean that

literature is a work that uses the writer's imagination as a topic. Writers can generalize their creativity in some kinds, such as stories, dramas, situations, or analysis results.

State from (Robson, 2011) "Definitions of literature may be divided, without remainder, into the descriptive and the honorific; the honorific being those which refer to value or quality, and the descriptive those which do not". It means literature does not lend itself to a single definition because it is making over the century has been as sophisticated and natural as life itself.

According to Lang (2007: 19), "Literature is an expression of the human being in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passion, confidence, in a concrete form that evokes the picture of charm with the tools of language." It means literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material.

By having some definition over, the author infers that literature is a way that can express creation, feeling, all things considered, through a creative mind. Writing, in its broadest sense, incorporates all composed material.

Literature has several advantages; for example, when someone understands literature, they can find out a lot of informations and

vocabularies. Literature can be found in history books, sonnets, philosophical works, drama, relevant articles, word references, reading school courses, and magazines.

They can likewise know contrasts of English style and American English style about elocution and word style. Because of the depiction above, literature resembles craftsmanship. It is playing a creative mind, yet in structure content, melody, novel.

A conclusion and viewpoint about writing is diverse in each individual. Notwithstanding, literature isn't things, however an approach to appreciate things.

B. Definition of Movie

In movies, readers are assisted by filmmakers because of the external manifestations of character actions are presented visually. In a movie also, an audience is saved from the trouble of turning words into pictures. Movies are live pictures often called movies.

Movies are collectively referred to as cinema. The movie itself comes from kinematic or motion. Movies too are, in fact, layer of cellulose fluid, commonly known in the world of filmmakers as celluloid.

The starting point of the name "film" originates from the way that photographic film (additionally called film stock) has truly been

the essential vehicle for recording and showing films. Numerous different terms exist for an individual movie, including picture, picture appear, moving picture, photograph play and flick. A typical name for film in the US is film, while in Europe the term film is liked.

Film has made a very influential medium, going beyond the other media, as audio and visual work well together in keeping the audience bored and easier to remember, as its format is fascinating.

Movie, or cinema, basically means moving images –images of time, space, sound and story, has enjoyed tremendous popularity ever since its first appearance in Europe and America in the last part of nineteenth century

Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual element of cinema gives motion pictures a universal power of communication.

Movie is a communication medium that is audio visual to convey a message to a group of people who gather in a certain place. (Effendy, 1986: 134).

(Studies, 2019) A movie or motion picture is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of

moving images. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera: by photographing drawing or miniature models using traditional animation techniques: by means of CGI and computer animation: or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The process of film making is both an art and an industry. Films were originally recorded to plastic film which was shown through a movie projector to large screen.

From all statement above, they mean that movie is an audio-visual medium of communication that sends a message to a group of people assembled in a specific place.

C. Definition of Bravery

Bravery shows itself in the determination to maintain the attitude that is believed to be an obligation, even if it is not approved or actively resisted by the environment. People who have the virtue do not back down from their duties and responsibilities also if they isolate themselves, are made to feel embarrassed, criticized, opposed or threatened by many people, by strong people who have positions and also by those whose judgment is respected.

Bravery is loyalty to a conscience that expresses itself in a willingness to risk con-

flict. Bravery means taking sides with the weaker against the strong, who treats them unjustly. Morally brave people will make an interesting experience. Every time they dare to maintain the attitude they believe in, they feel stronger and braver in their hearts, meaning that they can overcome feelings of fear and shame. Moral bravery will make us feel more independent. Which gives the spirit and strength grounded to those who are weak.

Bravery is an act of glory (acts of virtue) in dealing with moral challenges (Sekerka, Bagozzi & Charnigo 2009). The etymology of the word brave derives from the Italian word *bravo*, meaning bold, wild, or savage. Interestingly, when participants in our research study were asked to read a list of some prototypical heroic features (including moral, honest, self-sacrificing) and later given a surprise recall task, they tended to ‘remember’ the word brave 73% of the time even when it did not appear on the original list presented during the study (see Kinsella et al., 2015a).

This false- positive memory error (e.g., Roediger & McDermott, 1995) was most likely driven by the fact that bravery is one of the most central features of a physical-risk heroism schema, including acts of martial heroism

and civil heroism (Franco, Blau & Zimbardo, 2011).

(Kugel, Hausman, Black, & Bongar, 2017) The definition of bravery appears to be more elusive: Plato points out at the end of *Laches*, “We have not discovered what bravery is” (1997, p. 686), and Miller, in his book *The Mystery of Courage*, writes, “No single theory, for none I have seen, nor none I can come up with, will work” (2000, p. 14). The difficulty in defining these concepts stems from the various intertwined layers that construct courageous and brave behavior. For example, Aristotle tied brave to the serving of an honorable and morally just cause (trans. 1987).

(Kinsella, Ritchie, & Igou, 2017) Dictionary definitions indicate that bravery refers to feeling or at least showing no fear. Like valor, bravery refers to boldness or determination in facing great danger, especially in battle.

From all statement above, bravery is often described as the ability to confront danger or pain without fear.

D. Types of Bravery

There are various types of courage, ranging from physical strength and endurance to stamina and mental innovation. The quote

below shows six different ways of defining courage.

1. Physical Courage

Physical Courage is the courage most people think of first: courage at the risk of bodily injury or death. It involves developing physical strength, endurance, and awareness.

2. Social Courage

This type of courage is also very familiar to most of us because it involves the risk of shame or social exclusion, unpopularity, or rejection. This also requires leadership.

3. Intellectual Courage

It talks about our willingness to engage with challenging ideas, to question our thinking, and risk making mistakes. That means to distinguish and tell the truth.

4. Moral Courage

This involves doing the right thing, especially when the risk involves shame, opposition, or disapproval of others. Here we enter into ethics and integrity, a resolution to match words and actions with values and ideals. It is not about who we claim to be our children and others, but who we express as ourselves through our words and actions.

5. Emotional Courage

This type of agreement we get for full coverage of positivity, with full accord with

positivity. This is highly correlated with happiness.

6. Spiritual Courage

This strengthens us when we grapple with questions about faith, purpose, and meaning, both in religious and non-religious terms.

E. Factors of Bravery

Indeed, even ordinary individuals can become legends. While some exact discoveries demonstrate that both character and situational factors are engaged with gentlemanly conduct, real indicators of human mental fortitude have not been found. In this way, the truth of the matter is that we realize nothing about genuine individuals who hazard their lives to spare others. Whatever light can be shed on the collaboration of individual attributes and situational requests of gutsy and bravery activities are desperately required. Coming up next is an outline of past discoveries regarding the qualities related to boldness and bravery.

1. Training

(Kugel et al., 2017) One can be trained to be more courageous by boosting self-confidence in one's capacity. This in turn would reduce fear and enable such an individual to enter situations that are risky and to act in a

courageous manner that sometimes might include putting his or her safety at risk in order to save another from imminent harm.

2. Modeling of Other

(Kugel et al., 2017) In the battlefield it was found that both fear and courage can be acquired through modeling by others. In World War II, it was found that 40% of the troops reported an increase in fear after seeing a fellow soldier panicking in battle. Similarly, the presence of a brave leader was found to be one of the most significant factors in soldiers' capacity to cope in combat conditions.

3. Self-Confidence

Rachman found a stable relationship between fearlessness and dread: The more you put stock in yourself, the less fear you will have involvement with the fight. This connection was seen in battle powers in World War II, members in the parachuting course, and the bomb crew group. What's more, having abilities pertinent to managing risky circumstances was additionally seen as legitimately identified with fearlessness and afterward adding to fortitude.

4. Situational Demands

Rachman found a few situational factors, such as the awareness of others' expectations towards oneself and other people, the

substantial impact of the gathering, the ethical group, and the need to keep away from contradiction associated with every person to help difficultly. For instance, a warrior may give a gathering to take up fights that cause him to battle in manners that can be adversary and chivalrous.

5. Emotional and Cognitive Resources

Rachman likewise featured the significance of passionate mindfulness and strength. Specialist Ruler Moran accepts that fortitude is the capital invested in each energy he is pulled back (Olsthoorn, 2007). Furthermore, it was discovered that new soldiers in the war zone indicated more fearlessness than experienced veterans (Miller, 2000).

6. Humor

(Kugel et al., 2017) Although physical bravery could not be simply explained by humor, it is an important factor to include in any analysis of characteristics among individuals who demonstrate physical bravery. Humor has been previously identified by Madigan (2013) as an ideal component of bravery among British soldiers and civilians during World War II.

7. Personality Characteristics

(Kugel et al., 2017) Similarly to the previous domain, Kugel (2015) did not find

significant results, whereas Black (2015) did. More specifically, Black (2015) found four personality characteristics that were significantly associated with brave behavior. Both decorated and undecorated heroic individuals reported that they were considerably less cautious, more resilient, more self-confident, and had a greater sense of humor, compared to those with no brave acts.

8. Risk-Taking Behavior and Sensation Seeking

(Kugel et al., 2017) Sensation seeking has been defined by Zuckerman (1994) as “seeking varied, novel, complex and intense sensations and experiences and the willingness to take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experience” (Zuckerman, 1994, p. 27). Individuals vary in their need for arousal and stimulation and, as such, could be classified as high and low sensation seekers. High sensation seekers often require novel and nonconventional experiences. They tend to be nonconformists and to need autonomy and independence.

9. Altruism

(Kugel et al., 2017) A broader construct of empathetic behavior and one that must be examined when speaking about heroism and physical bravery is the concept of “altruism.”

This term has been defined previously as “a motivational state with the ultimate goal of increasing another’s welfare” (Batson, 1991, p. 6). Heroism has been formerly identified within the extensive theoretical framework that explains altruistic prosocial behaviors (Becker & Eagly, 2004).

However, heroism is different from general altruism by the fact that it includes risk and thus calls for courage. The difference between these theoretical constructs has been demonstrated by Franco and colleagues (2011). However, it is still unknown what role altruism plays as a motivational force in heroic behavior.

10. Decision-Making and Impulsivity

(Kugel et al., 2017) It appears that brave individuals often act instantaneously, perhaps skipping conscious decision-making and thus acting on their impulse to interfere in certain situations (Jayawickreme & Di Stefano, 2012). Therefore, there seems to be some element of impulsivity associated in at least some fraction of heroic actions. Próchniak (2012) compared fearless and brave policemen on a variety of personality factors. His findings indicated that the brave group was significantly more impulsive and aggressive.

F. Definition of Main Character

The character is one of the important elements of fiction. Characters are elements which can be found in a movie plot and characters are inseparable, because plot is not simply a series of event happened that come out of character to delineate characters. In order word, when we know 'what happened to him or her' and 'how did it work out for them', so we should find out the action of the character in a sequence of events. Before we talk about character itself we should know the meaning of characters itself.

The term character according to Roberts Stanton in his book *An Introduction to Fiction* (1965: 17) can refer to individuals in a story or in other words characters or stories also refer to the union of interests, emotions and moral principles that shape characters or in other words describe behavior or nature of the story. In analyzing characters, Stanton said the most important is dialogue and behavior. In good fiction, every word, action not only determines the plot but also a manifestation of character (1965: 18).

In the book, *Writing Themes about Literature* (1983: 41) by Edgar V. Roberts, stated that "characters" in literature are broad oral representations of humans, especially in deter-

mining themselves through thoughts, speech, and behavior. This theory clearly states that dialogue, actions and comments are verbal representations of humans or have the most important dominance in literary works to create some interaction of characters around it.

(Studies, 2019) Kenney (1966: 20) states as follows: "Flat (simple) characters: the simple, or flat, character is less the representation of a human personality than embodiment of single attitude or single attitude or obsession in a character. Foster calls this kind of character flat because we see only one side of him. The simple characters can perform many important functions in the work of fiction. Simple character many appear in minor role in serious fiction, but will a major part in interior fiction."

"Round (complex) character: at the other end of the spectrum is the complex character, called round by Foster because we see all sides of him. The complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiments of attitudes. The complex or round character is higher bind of achievement than the simple complexity of character tends to produce life likeness in the world of fiction. The complex character is in many ways difficult

than the simple. The simple character need only repeat his basic formula each business. The fictional character, however complex is not human being. He is himself an artistic creation.”

(Lapandja, Usman, & Muhsin, 2016)

Character is a participant in the story. It is usually a person, but may be any personal identity, or entity whose existence originates from a fictional work or performance.

Characterizations in the drama are those who live in the sense of character, and character is revealed through physical appearance, actions, words, feelings, and will of themselves and will think of others.

There are several types of characterizations, namely the protagonist, the antagonist, and the supporting figure:

1. The protagonist

The main character, who is the center of the story. This central figure is the author's mouthpiece to express his ideas and outlook on life. The main character has a strong motivation to realize the wishes or ideals that are usually with noble human values. Therefore, the main character must bear the risk, get rid of various obstacles that confront before him in the journey to achieve his goals.

2. The antagonist

The antagonist figure becomes a barrier to the protagonist in realizing his ideals. Disputes between protagonists and antagonists cause conflicts that move the story. In carrying out their role as obstacles, the antagonist uses various tactics and tactics.

3. Helper characters

The characters who are not directly involved in the main conflict, but they are needed to increase the intensity of the main conflict and present the dynamics of the story's movement. Also, there is still a kind of character called a round figure or around-character; that is, a character who experiences development or change.

Nowadays, people have a flat character. Conversely, a round character, that is, the character of a character who can experience development is preferred by people because it is more lively and exciting. The attraction can occur due to the drama's story being felt more realistic in accordance with the human psyche, which in general does indeed not fix.

III. METODOLOGY

The objectives of this study is to get the analytical data of kind of bravery in Martha character and also the relationship between

Harlan Thrombey and Martha in *Knives Out* Movie.

The research methodology is descriptive analysis. As cited in Lestianingsih (2006), Gay (1987:10-11) notes that "A descriptive study determines and reports the things are, further more typical descriptive studies are concerned with the assessment of attitude, opinions, demographic information, conditions and procedures".

In analyzing this paper, the writers used qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the movie "*Knives Out*" for only explaining what happened to the movie with the theory used.

Those are some of the procedures the writers used as follows. The first step is to watch movie more than once. The second step is to collect supporting data and theories which are related to the topics analyzed by the writers. The next step would be to identify, classify and analyze the data which are used and not used by the writers in this paper. After completing all the important data to support the topic, the writers do the bravery analysis.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writers will analyze the bravery of the main character played by Ana De Armas as a caregiver of Martha Cabrera. This movie showed how brave of the

main character who tried to escape from false accusations. It could be seen in some scenes captured below. The author also wanted to find what were the causes of the brave is to influenced Martha's character.

A. The Bravery Types of Martha in *Knives Out* Movie

There are 3 causes or factors which are causes someone show courage based on Rachman (1990) theory.

Decision-Making and Impulsivity



Figure 1. Harlan murdered himself and forced Martha to do what's his order.

(at outside Harlan's study room 00:53:07-00:54:30)

Martha and Harlan backed to Harlan's study room, because that was midnight, Martha suggested that Harlan took his medicine and went to sleep, but he refused. He asked Martha to play GO with him, and after the game, Martha gave him a dose. She shocked that she gave him 100 milligrams of morphine that should be only 3 milligrams of it. She was

immediately looking for an emergency shot of Naloxone, or Harlan would die in 10 minutes, but she could not find it.

After that, Martha wanted to call an ambulance to get help, but Harlan disconnected the call, and he said that Martha did not have to do this. He knew that he would be dead in 10 minutes, and there was no enough time. Harlan made a plan for Martha to escape from this case, but Martha unsured that she would do that because it was too risky. Harlan forced her, and he said

“Pay attention, now... your mom now is still undocumented and if this is your fault she will be found out and at best deported and your family will be broken, we are not gonna let that happen, are we? But you have to do exactly what I tell you... will you do this Martha? This last thing for me? For your family?.....” Without think twice, she does did it and said **“Okay then what do you want me to do?.”**

This scene showed Martha bravery of made a right decision that would be risky to herself too. Not everyone dared to take hazardous decisions. Moreover, Martha is a good person, and she made risky decisions when she felt guilty and because she wanted to protect her family. Based on this dialogue

Martha could be considered as a person of **Decision-Making and Impulsivity**. Martha's courage here **was** seen when she believed that Harlan **was** doing the best for him. Martha also able to make very quick decision therefore Harlan believe in her.

Risk-Taking Behavior and Sensation Seeking



Figure 2. Harlan suggested a plan for Martha to escape.

(at Harlan's study room, 00:39:55-00:43:15)

In this scene Harlan issued a plan for Martha to escape the case, Harlan said **“You were seen leaving the security cameras to show you driving off, and 20 minutes later, I am seen alive and well by my son. You see, you are gone from suspect number one to an impossibility”** but Martha refused because she could not lie, if she lied she would puke. **“No! I cannot lie! you know I cannot lie, I will puke.”** And the Harlan said **“Well, then, do not lie! Tell the fragments of the truth in this exact order.”**

Here Martha was challenged to do something so risky that she did not know whether it will succeed or not. Harlan asked her to think how to conveying honesty by covering the exact agenda. She ventured to follow Harlan's orders, but in fact, some plans didn't go well. In this dialogue, even though Martha refused, she continued to take these risky actions and did so in her **Risk-Taking Behavior and Sensation Seeking**.

Self-Confidence



Figure 3. Ransom tried to killed Martha
(at Harlan's house, 01:52:34-02:01:05)

After Detective Blanc said that the real culprit was Ransom, Martha said **"You did this..you won't get away with this...Fran didn't talk about me, but she is talk about you...Because only maid called you Hugh, and you're a killer."**

Martha got a call from the hospital and said **"She is fine, now she ready to talk"**, Ransom finally confessed and said "Yeah I kill Frans but I guess I didn't so what do you have on me? Nothing! What? Attempted mur-

der? I get arson for the building and a few other charges with a good lawyer, which I have I'll be out in no time". Beside, being too arrogant by saying all of his future wealth, he also admitted everything he had done to Harlan. **But at that time Martha puked**, Detective Blanc and her partner were shocked, **Martha lied. Fran died, and Ransom was the killer**. Ransom also did not accept that all of Harlan's wealth was given to Martha. He was so jealous and the he had negative plan. He intended to kill Martha in front of Detective Blanc, but the knife he used was Harlan's fake knife. Even though, Martha was in difficult time, she still able to encouraged herself to remain calm.

In this section, Martha was very confident although in fact, she was not wrong. Detective Blanc also said that all of this was purely a suicide. Martha was very sure saying that Fran was okay and she also provoked Ransom to tell the truth. And it turned out to be accurate, Ransom admitted everything. From this scene it can be seen that Martha had the courage in the form of **Self-Confidence**. Because of her courage, the truth was able to be revealed.

B. The Actions Taken by Shown by Main Character of Martha in Showing Bravery

There are three data found of actions taken by the main character of Martha in showing her bravery.

Confess Her Fault



Figure 5. Martha told the truth to detective Blanc

(at Hospital, 01:39:40-01:40:26)

Detective Blanc said that Ransom had told everything to Lieutenant Elliot. Martha decided to explain everything that happened to the Detective Blanc “I gave Harlan with the wrong dose of drugs... He forced me to run away with all his escape plan. And I have no choice. **I don't care about going to prison because of this case**” she tried to return to the Harlan family so that the case was over.

When someone confessed her mistakes, that's where we knew how dare she accepted her own mistakes. Here Martha confessed everything to Detective Blanc and hoped that everything would remain okay

even though she did not know what would happen after this.

Finding The Truth



Figure 6. Martha met someone

(at Columbus road, 01:34:56-01:38:37)

Martha: “Fran... are you okay?”

Martha: “Fran give me a sign that you hear me..”

Fran: “**You did this!!**”

Fran: “**You won't get away with this**”

Martha: “OH MY GOD!!!”

Martha stopped her car at Columbus road to find a copy of Harlan's blood report. She saw someone and approached quietly; how shock she was that someone she saw was Fran, the maid in Harlan's house. Fran kept Harlan's copy of blood report in her hand, but she seemed dying. All of a sudden she said “**you did this**” “**you won't get away with this.**” Martha seemed **hat she could not believe** what she heard.

How could Fran knew what she **did**? **Martha wanted to run away, but she could not leave Fran like that, she called 911 to**

get help and before the ambulance came she gave Fran a CPR.

In this scene, Martha was afraid to meet the person, but because she wanted to get a copy of the report, she had to be brave enough to come and get it. Martha might also be able to leave Fran or kill her because Fran knew Martha's actions, but Martha preferred to save Fran, and she did not care that when she rescued Fran, she will end up in prison.

Fight for Her Rights



Figure 7. One of Harlan's family still fought their father's will

(at Martha apartment, 01:22:34-01:28:24)

Walter: "Martha is it your intention to renounce the inheritance"

Walter: "You've come into this inheritance with all the scrutiny that entails, I'd be afraid that could come to light and that's what we wanna avoid here, we can protect you from that happens..."

Martha: "So you're saying that even if it came to the light, with your family's resources, you could help me fix it?"

Martha: "Okay good, because Harlan give all his resources to me it means that with all my resources I'll able to fix it and I can find the right lawyer"

All of Harlan's will already be given to Martha; she still could not believe it. Her mother also shocked and asked Martha what exactly happened; she knew from the TV news. Martha still confused, and she thought that she should give that will back to Harlan's family. When she walked out the door, she startled that Walter has already been in front of her apartment. Walter said "Martha is it your intention to renounce the inheritance" he also knew Martha's mother come to America illegally. He said "You've come into this inheritance with all the scrutiny that entails, I'd be afraid that could come to light and that's what we wanna avoid here, we can protect you from that happens..." Martha said "So you're saying that even if it came to the light, with your family's resources, you could help me fix it?" she took back her thought that she **would** turn Harlan's will to his family. Because the secret that her mother came to America illegally, only Harlan and Meg knew about it. She never wanted to trust Harlan's family again. "Okay good, because Harlan

give all his resources to me it means that with all my resources I'll be able to fix it and I can find the right lawyer"

When someone has her rights, then that person will defend her rights. It happened to Martha; she still wanted to protect her rights as the sole heir of Harlan's property. She knew something was wrong with the Harlan family.

V. CONCLUSIONS

After discussing courage in the final project entitled "The Bravery of Marta Cabrera in *Knives Out*" Movie Directed by Rian Johnson", It can be taken conclusion as follows:

From the analysis above, there were four actions of courage that could be seen in the courage of the main characters in the film *Knives Out*. Martha's first action was to admit her mistake to Detective Blanc even though in the end, she was proven innocent.

Martha's second courageous act was seen when she was discovering the truth of all cases of Harlan's death and saving Fran, who was dying and had evidence to blame Martha because Martha could not leave Fran. So, she ventured to save Fran even later when Fran realized that Martha could go to jail.

The third act of Martha's braveness was how she defended her rights when one of Harlan's families tried to persuade her to get all the inheritance that had been given to Martha. Martha refused all the persuasions because she knew they were not a good family. The fourth act of Martha's action was when stating evidence that she was innocent of the Harlan family. Martha wanted to tell them that she wanted to return all the inheritance she had inherited from Harlan, but before she said that she already knew the truth that she was not the culprit.

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