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FIRE AND ICE: CONTRASTING DIFFERENT PERSONALITIES IN THE MOVIE "RUSH" (2013) BY RON HOWARD

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Abstract: This research explores the contrasting personalities of James Hunt and Niki Lauda as portrayed in Ron Howard's *Rush*, examining their impact on the film's narrative and its appeal to a global audience. Employing a qualitative approach, the study focuses on key character traits and dialogue to identify six examples of their differing personalities. Hunt is depicted as passionate and impulsive, embracing the joys of the present, while Lauda is methodical and disciplined, prioritizing control and long-term success. These opposing traits not only shaped their iconic rivalry but also defined their approaches to life and competition. The research involved multiple viewings of the film to analyse how these traits were presented and their significance within the story. By comparing and contrasting these characters, the study highlights the interplay between passion and precision, demonstrating how their differences drove both conflict and mutual respect, contributing to one of Formula 1's most legendary rivalries.

Keywords: contrasting, literature, movie, personality, rush

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the source or some kind of guide that we can use for many types of activities. Literature can be interpreted as a reference to gain certain information. Literature is a tool that can be used by the author to express their idea and opinion about life (Khairunas et al., 2018). It is possible for authors to illustrate events that take place in the area where they stay through literature. Literature defined as a work of art that is meant to evoke the moral, spiritual, and emotional senses in the reader by means of a unique language, beauty, and artistic delivery, while also imparting moral lessons and life values (Devi & Ro'is, 2021).

Literature allows us to express our thoughts and feelings through beautiful words. According to (Minderop, 2010), literature combines entertainment, beauty, and moral teachings to engage readers on a conscious, spiritual, and emotional level. Literature also used to express both positive and negative aspects of society. Literature can help individuals identify the personality traits of others. (Kasnadi et al, 2015) suggest that literature is an effective tool for moral education. A literary work is an author's artistic

creation. the process by which an author uses their imagination to create a literary work in order to create a fictional universe. The author is entirely responsible for talking, chopping, and debating human life in the made-up universe. Literary works make an effort to depict human life in relation to other people as well as to itself through the relationship between internal events.

The term "personality" refers to an individual's observable patterns of thought, attitudes, and interests, as well as their typical outlook on life, which all contribute to their behaviour toward others (Khairunas et al., 2018) The dynamic of knowing more about ourselves naturally increases, which makes personality studies fascinating. This is due to the fact that a person's character develops with each stage of their life and is what makes them who they are at their core. The movie's main character is integral to its development, as their personality and character contribute to the overall storyline. Studying personality is fascinating because it naturally leads to an increase in our understanding of ourselves. A person's personality is made up of all of his or her accumulated behavioural patterns and habits, which are used to respond and adjust to positive internal or external stimuli (Fajar et al. 2024). A combination of internal and external factors makes up personality. The characteristics and actions that set it apart from other people are its personality. Every individual has a unique personality. A person's personality is made up of all of his or her accumulated behavioural patterns and habits.

The primary character holds great significance in the movie, as their personality and character can aid in the development of the story. A movie script is considered a literary work. Because the script has dramatic elements, it is regarded as a literary work. An actor competing in small-screen acting will refer to the script before executing a scene in a movie. Based on (Faisal, 2011) Movies or motion pictures, are created by using animation or visual effects techniques, or by using cameras to capture photographic images. Movies are cultural artifacts made by particular cultures that influence and reflect those cultures.

In the context of literature, movies often serve as adaptations of written works, translating narratives from page to screen. However, the relationship extends beyond mere adaptation. Both movies and literature are forms of storytelling that can provide opportunities for audiences to experience the world through different perspectives, contributing to psychosocial development, particularly in adolescents (Sosa et al., 2016). Interestingly, the creative processes involved in writing fiction and creating movies share some similarities. Both involve a "voyage of discovery" where creators explore and develop ideas, though fiction writing uniquely involves "narrative improvisation" from viewpoints different from one's own (Doyle, 1998). Moreover, the study of literary genres and literature is connected to the study of other discourse classes, including those related to film (Steen, 1999).

Movies regarded as a significant art form, a popular form of entertainment, and a potent tool for indoctrinating or educating the public. A movie is a special kind of art that captivates audiences because it blends technology, drama, literature, music, and paint to create a captivating medium. Film uses movement, gestures, and language to communicate ideas both audibly and visually (Purba & Gultom, 2023). A Movie can convey various messages, including education, entertainment, and information. The movie's message emphasizes the use of symbol mechanisms in the human mind, including message content, voice, speech, and conversation. Personalities in movie characters play a crucial role in storytelling, character development, and audience engagement. They are essential for creating believable and relatable characters that drive

the plot and evoke emotional responses from viewers. In the context of movie analysis and character representation, personalities are often studied and portrayed through various means. For instance, character-centric approaches have been developed to analyze movie scenes and detect boundaries, focusing on the characters who drive plot development (Tan et al., 2024) This method recognizes that characters' actions and interactions are key to understanding the narrative structure of a film.

The movie's audiovisual nature and use of live images and sounds make it a powerful tool for communicating with the target audience. Interestingly, contrasting personalities in movie characters can be influenced by factors beyond just dialogue and visual appearance. For instance, movie has been found to have a powerful effect on viewers' perceptions of characters, influencing their likability and the certainty of understanding their thoughts (Whittaker et al., 2021). This suggests that the contrast between characters' personalities can be further accentuated through auditory cues, adding another layer to character development and audience engagement. The portrayal of characters' personalities can have significant impacts on viewers' perceptions and responses. Studies have shown that different personality traits exhibited by virtual characters can elicit varying subjective and behavioral responses from participants, even when the verbal content remains the same (Pan et al., 2015). This highlights the importance of non-verbal cues and overall character presentation in shaping audience perceptions.

In Ron Howard's 2013 film *Rush*, the rivalry between Formula 1 drivers James Hunt and Niki Lauda serves as the core of the narrative, driven by the stark contrast in their personalities. Hunt, played by Chris Hemsworth, embodies a free-spirited, risk-taking nature. He lives life on the edge, not only in his racing career but also in his personal life. Hunt thrives on adrenaline, embracing the dangers of racing with a sense of fearlessness and spontaneity. His charisma and love for the spotlight make him a beloved figure in the public eye, yet his reckless approach often puts him at odds with those around him, including his competitors.

In contrast, Niki Lauda, portrayed by Daniel Brühl, is methodical, disciplined, and intensely focused. His approach to racing is analytical, grounded in precision and calculation. Unlike Hunt, Lauda takes a more pragmatic view of the sport, seeing it not as a thrill but as a profession that demands constant improvement and control. Lauda's seriousness and attention to detail make him a dominant force on the track, but his lack of interest in fame and socializing sets him apart from Hunt's flamboyant lifestyle. Lauda's commitment to perfectionism can sometimes be seen as cold or unapproachable, yet it's also what makes him an exceptional competitor.

This contrast between Hunt's wild, impulsive energy and Lauda's meticulous, calculated approach forms the emotional backbone of *Rush*. Their rivalry is not just about winning races but about two fundamentally different philosophies on life and success. The tension between their personalities drives the drama, as both men push each other to their limits, revealing the strengths and flaws of their respective outlooks on the world of Formula

This study centres on comparing and contrasting the personalities of James Hunt and Niki Lauda as depicted in Ron Howard's movie "Rush". While it examines their character portrayals within the film, it does not delve into broader themes or historical contexts beyond the plot. Additionally, the paper focuses on how these personalities are presented in relation to the target audience and the cultural backdrop of the movie, considering the global nature of Formula One racing as portrayed in the film.

Several previous studies have analysed the personalities of movie characters, each with different approaches and focuses. For instance, the study titled "Personality Change of the Main Character in *Joker* (2019) Movie Script" by Sri Winarsih, Marnina, and Yulikato Sianturi from Universitas Musamus examines the personality changes of the protagonist, *Joker*, as depicted in the film's script. Another study, "Personality of the Main Character in *Jobs* Film Directed by Joshua Michael Stern," by Sayyid Khairunas, Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama, and Esa Suci Wardani from Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, investigates the personality traits of the main character in *Jobs* (directed by Joshua Michael Stern) using the "Big Five" personality traits theory. Both studies share a similar focus with the present research, which also aims to analyse the personalities of the main characters in a movie.

However, unlike these previous studies that focus on a single protagonist, this research seeks to fill the gap by examining the interplay between two central characters with contrasting personalities in a single movie. This study focuses on comparing and contrasting the distinct personalities of the two main characters in Ron Howard's film *Rush*. Unlike previous studies that typically analysed films with a single protagonist, *Rush* features two central figures: Niki Lauda, played by Daniel Brühl, and James Hunt, portrayed by Chris Hemsworth. While continuing the exploration of main character personalities as in prior research, this study takes a different approach by examining the contrasting traits of Lauda and Hunt. Their opposing characteristics – reminiscent of fire and ice – present an intriguing dynamic that warrants further investigation. The choice of this topic reflects the researcher's interest in the movie's unique portrayal of two main characters with starkly different personalities.

Based on the background of study and focus on study above, the writer formulated the problem by making it into some question. What are distinguishing features and attributes James Hunt and Niki Lauda have in *Rush* ? and How to their personalities reflect their life, success, and racing?

The purpose of this journal is to make reader know and understand about the contrasting personalities between James Hunt and Niki Lauda as depicted in the movie. It highlights some of factors shape their unique approaches to life and racing. This journal will carefully compare and contrast Hunt's flamboyant and risk-taking demeanour with Lauda's methodical and calculated mindset, looking at how their opposing personalities create dynamic tension and propel the narrative forward.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature

Literature is a tool to express thoughts or feeling into beautiful words. Based on (Devi & Ro'is, 2021) literature is a work that provides entertainment and delivered with a unique language, beautiful, and artistic and contains the values of life and moral teachings so as to arouse the conscious experiences of moral, spiritual, and emotional reader. The writers use literature to convey both positive and negative social experiences. Literature can help individuals identify the personality traits of others. Literature is a fictional expression that explores nature and life, including desires, flaws, expressions, understanding, and experiences. Literature is written to express human or environmental values.

Literature also contains a variety of meanings that many people can enjoy depending on their individual interests (Mentari & Wennyta, 2019). Literature is a guideline for various educational activities. Literature refers to sources of information, such as books or other written materials. (Khairunas et al., 2018) said that A literary work

is an author's creative expression. The author creates a literary work as a creative expression of their imagination and world. In the imaginative world, the author has complete control over discussing human life. Literary works depict both the external and internal aspects of human life. Literature is not only a collection of written works but also a reflection of cultural identities, historical contexts, and creative processes. It serves as a medium for exploring themes such as race, politics, gender, and identity (Osborne, 2016). The study and creation of literature continue to be important in academic settings, with creative writing programs gaining popularity and influence in higher education institutions (Dawson, 2004; McVey, 2008).

Personality

Personality refers to a person's behaviour towards their surroundings, including their habits, attitudes, interests, and outlook on life (Khairunas et al., 2018). Personality, whether as an individual or a social being, is constantly impacted by life's experiences. There are times of happiness, peace, and joy. Life experiences show that humans can experience bitterness, anxiety, and frustration. This demonstrates how humans experience life's dynamics. Based on (Devi & Ro'is, 2021) Personality refers to a set of consistent and unique traits that shape a person's behaviour. Each personality has unique characteristics and traits. Traits impact individual behaviour, including consistency and stability across situations. A person's personality is a pattern of their mental, emotional, behavioural, and temperamental characteristics.

All of a person's accumulated behavioural patterns and habits, which are employed to react and adapt to constructive internal or external stimuli, make up their personality. Fajar et al., 2024 Stated that personality is influenced by both external and internal factors. Its personality is defined by the traits and behaviours that distinguish it from other people. Each person has a distinct personality. Character personalities in movies play a crucial role in shaping audience perceptions and interactions. Research has shown that embedding personality traits in character representations can significantly enhance the understanding of character relationships and interactions (Azab et al., 2019). Contrasting personalities in movie characters are not only essential for storytelling but also serve as a tool for deeper audience engagement. The combination of visual, auditory, and linguistic cues contributes to the creation of distinct character personalities (Azab et al., 2019; Hoeckner et al., 2011). Furthermore, these contrasting personalities can be leveraged in various applications, such as improving visual question answering systems (Azab et al., 2019) and developing more sophisticated character relationship analysis tools (Whittaker et al., 2021).

Movie

Movies and literature share a complex relationship, with both forms of media influencing and drawing inspiration from each other. The motion picture industry has evolved significantly since its inception, transforming from an ephemeral amusement to a powerful cultural force (Broussard & Fuller, 1998). Based on Mentari (2019) A movie is a narrative or event that is captured by a camera and broadcast on television or in a theatre as a collection of moving pictures. It can also refer to a series of images that are rapidly projected onto a screen to give the impression of motion and continuity. A movie's purpose is to entertain. The purpose of the film is to provoke both thought and emotion, to change the audience's perspective, and to offer an experience that goes beyond the time spent in the theatre. Furthermore, a film is defined as "an audiovisual medium that

combines both elements, namely narrative and cinematic" (Mentari & Wennyta, 2019) Movies are a form of cinematic art that utilize the medium of moving images to tell stories, express ideas, and evoke emotions. They are created through a complex process involving directors, actors, and various technical elements, resulting in a visual and auditory experience for audiences (Gaut, 2012).

Movie is the most popular form of entertainment for people of all ages, from young children to adults, teenagers to parents. A movie is a kind of visual communication medium made up of moving images that adhere to a script or predetermined plot. The majority of people choose a movie based on its capacity to draw them into the narrative and evoke strong feelings in them by making them experience everything that the characters and events in it go through (John Wiley & Sons, 2014). "Movie serve as a powerful tool for recording and representing reality, as well as creating magical and imaginative worlds" (Latif et al., 2023) The evolution of movie continues to incorporate technological advancements, from early innovations like sound and color to modern computer-generated imagery and artificial intelligence techniques (Al Mousawi, 2024) constantly pushing the boundaries of storytelling and visual expression.

METHOD

The writers use qualitative methodology through examining characters and characteristics in Ron Howard's film "Rush" and connecting them to the research question and method. Qualitative research methodologies employ a structured approach to explore and understand complex social phenomena by meticulously analysing non-numerical data. This approach aims to gather detailed, subtle insights into human perspectives, behaviours, and lived experiences (Isaacs, 2014). To conduct this research, the writer watched the movie multiple times, analysed the script, and identified relevant dialogue or words for the character. Moreover, this research focuses on contrasting the characters and characteristics of Niki Lauda and James Hunt as the main characters in the movie.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the findings about contrasting personalities between Niki Lauda and James Hunt in the movie "Rush" (2013). Character personalities in movies play a crucial role in shaping audience perceptions and interactions. Research has shown that embedding personality traits in character representations can significantly enhance the understanding of character relationships and interactions (Azab et al., 2019) These personality traits can be derived from various sources, including dialogue, visual cues, and character interactions. Contrasting personalities in movie characters are not only essential for storytelling but also serve as a tool for deeper audience engagement. The combination of visual, auditory, and linguistic cues contributes to the creation of distinct character personalities (Azab et al., 2019; Hoeckner et al., 2011).

Excerpt 1 (1:20-2:30)

Niki Lauda: "Twenty-five drivers start every season. Two die every year. What kind of person does a job like this. Not normal man for sure rebels lunatics dreamers' people who are desperate to make a mark and prepared to die a try." (He carefully prepare and assess risks because of his logical mindset.)

James Hunt: (Approach to life and racing by his charisma and thrill-seeking nature.)

In Niki Lauda's voiceover dialogue, the scene 1:20-2:30 before the race starts with contrast on the left is James Hunt's approach to racing with more spontaneity and centred on mental courage and trust in his natural talent. He is more often seen enjoying a lifestyle with beautiful women with parties and relaxation as a way to relieve the pressure before the race. While on the right side is the way Lauda prepares himself showing a high commitment to control and risk reduction, even though he is aware that risk can never be completely eliminated. He focused on data analysis, technical car settings, and understanding every detail of the race track. He regarded racing as serious work, not mere entertainment or escapism.

Excerpt 2 (10:00 -15:00)

Niki Lauda: "It was my line I had that corner."

James Hunt: "what do you mean the one that you spun out of and finished facing the other way I think that corner had you."

Niki Lauda: "That move was SP of suicide what I head braked we have crashed."

James Hunt: "No we didn't do we thank than to your impeccable survival instincts."

Hunt and Lauda's opposing personas represent two different outlooks on life and competition. Hunt's bold and frequently impetuous actions are a manifestation of his flamboyance. This is best shown in the exchange when Lauda calls one of Hunt's moves the "SP of suicide," to which Hunt replies that he is grateful for Lauda's "impeccable survival instincts." This is a reflection of Hunt's instinctive racing style, which drives his victories and unpredictable results. However, Lauda's methodical and calculated approach highlights his attention to accuracy and planning, which enables him to bounce back and remain reliable even following significant losses. Their contest, in which Lauda grounds Hunt's recklessness and Hunt challenges Lauda's rigidity, not only exposes the interaction between risk and calculation but also fosters mutual progress. As an example of how their different personalities influence their behaviors, accomplishments, and legacies, Hunt is an example of an extrovert intuitive type who is motivated by excitement and possibilities, whereas Lauda is an introverted thinking type who is more concerned with structure and reasoning.

Excerpt 3 (40:00-50:00)

Niki Lauda: "We'll see if you can handle it."

James Hunt: "Finally, I have a car that can beat you."

James Hunt and Niki Lauda's different approaches to life and racing are highlighted in the 40:00-50:00 sequence from the 1976 Formula 1 season, which poetically depicts their diametrically opposed personalities. Their divergent perspectives are highlighted in this exchange: Lauda's methodical scepticism and technical know-how contrast with Hunt's ebullient confidence and gut. Hunt frequently puts excitement before caution because of his flamboyance, which encourages him to take on obstacles head-on. Lauda, on the other hand, takes a calculated approach that prioritizes planning and strategy, demonstrating his dedication to control and consistency. Both characters push themselves to the edge because of their rivalry, which exemplifies the dynamic interaction between accuracy and risk-taking. Lauda fits the introverted thinking type, which is more concerned with order and reason, whereas Hunt is the extroverted intuitive type, driven by excitement and opportunity. This theoretical perspective shows how their unique characteristics affect their career routes and legacy in addition to influencing their racing approaches.

Excerpt 4 (100:00–110:00)

Niki Lauda: "Yes of course I'm frightened and so are you I accept every time I get in my car there's 20% chance I could die and I can, live with it but not 1% more and today with the rain the risk is more."

James Hunt: "I suppose that all depends on how good you are in the rain."

Niki Lauda: "I had the track record here I'm the only person in history to do the ring in under 7 minutes so actually it's to my advantage to race it today because I'm quicker than all of you."

James Hunt: you fine then let's race."

This conversation reveals two very different personalities. Hunt's attitude toward racing is a reflection of his life philosophy, which is to live in the present and take advantage of opportunities. Although this mindset helps him succeed, it can also have unanticipated consequences, as evidenced by his impetuous choices on and off the track. Lauda's mentality of preparation and control in life is reflected in his racing style. He is respected in the racing community for his meticulousness, which also plays a big part in his success. This contrast is further demonstrated their divergent strategies are best illustrated in this scene. Lauda withdraws to put safety and long-term objectives first after realizing that the rain has increased the hazard. This choice is consistent with his philosophy of measured risk-taking and shows his logical thinking and ability to balance risks and benefits. Hunt's decision to race, on the other hand, demonstrates his drive for instant success and his spirit of competition. Although this choice results in his triumph and the championship, it also highlights his erratic, instinct-driven, and extraverted style.

Excerpt 5 (90.06–91.32)

James Hunt: "I love my job; I love competing I love racing maybe you should ask Nikki he's the world champion he's got everything to lose."

Niki Lauda: "Do you like I'm feeling pressure? I'm world champion and on the verge to become world champion again, hunt now is the opportunity to win but it's not so easy to become a champion you have to really believe it to make it possible."

James Hunt: "If Nikki is being tricky and getting a kick out of playing mind games then fine, I'm flattered but the fact is momentum is with me I've never felt better and I fully expect the next press conference we all have will be with me as well champs."

The press conference scene exemplifies the interplay between confidence and strategy. Hunt's bold remarks and psychological tactics highlight his extraversion and reliance on instinct. Meanwhile, Lauda's calm, reflective responses demonstrate his internal focus, resilience, and ability to counter external provocation with measured reasoning. This scene sheds more light on their divergent ideologies. Lauda highlights the mental toughness needed to continue being the best and winning championships. Hunt's response, in which he charges Lauda with "mind games," demonstrates his competitive edge and reliance on emotional resilience. This interaction highlights Hunt's propensity for taking advantage of chances with audacious assurance, while Lauda stays rooted inexperience, expectical planning and mental toughness.

Excerpt 6 (115:00–120:00)

James Hunt: "You know, Niki, all that work, all that dedication... You can't forget to enjoy yourself sometimes. What's the point if it doesn't make you happy?"

Niki Lauda: "Happiness isn't the same for everyone. For me, it's the result of pushing myself to be better, to win."

Niki Lauda (narration): "James was different from me in every way. He was charismatic, fearless, and lived for the moment. I respected him for that. People loved him for it. But to me, it was always about the work the precision, the details, the consistency."

James Hunt and Niki Lauda in the epilogue and reflection in this scene further highlights the differences between their personalities. This moment Lauda had a great deal of respect for Hunt, despite his disapproval of his way of life. He understands that Hunt possesses traits like charisma and exuberance that he does not. This indicates that Hunt's personality is predominantly defined by traits of extraversion and openness, exemplified by his sociability, enthusiasm, and propensity for risk-taking. His impulsive demeanour and eagerness to fully experience life demonstrate his openness to new experiences. High conscientiousness is demonstrated by Lauda's methodical, controlled approach to racing, where his strategy is defined by accuracy and consistency. In the racing world, he is a complimentary dynamic because he is less neurotic in that his behaviours are motivated by a desire to keep control over his environment rather than worry. He also exhibits conscientiousness and a controlled manner. Their rivalry is not just about competition; it's also about ideological differences: Lauda wants control and success, while Hunt wants freedom and fun.

The findings reveal several contrasting personality traits between Niki Lauda and James Hunt, which significantly shape their life outcomes, particularly in their racing careers. These differences not only influence their professional trajectories but also enhance the film's narrative complexity, making it especially engaging for Formula 1 enthusiasts. The stark contrast between their characters provides a compelling dynamic, inviting viewers to consider how personality traits impact success and personal development in competitive environments. Whittaker et al. (2021) observed that films exert a powerful influence on viewers' perceptions of characters, affecting their likability and the certainty with which viewers understand their thoughts and motivations.

This study builds upon the research by Khairunas et al., 2018 in "Personality of the Main Character in *Jobs* Film Directed by Joshua Michael Stern," where general personality is described as the way an individual presents themselves and forms an impression on others. Personality, as explained serves as a structural framework that guides how a person adapts to their surroundings and engages with others. Extending these findings, this research examines how Lauda and Hunt's distinct personalities shape their interactions, adaptability, and responses to the challenges of Formula 1 racing. For instance, their contrasting reactions to racing incidents – both in their early careers and in the high-pressure environment of Formula 1 – highlight their unique approaches to coping with adversity and adapting to new circumstances.

This research extends the discourse on character studies by investigating how distinct personality traits influence the personal and professional outcomes of individuals, particularly within the high-stakes context of Formula 1 racing. By examining the divergent characteristics of Lauda and Hunt, the study provides valuable insights into

the role of personality in shaping interpersonal dynamics and success in competitive environments. Furthermore, it advances the existing body of literature on film analysis by exploring the implications of dual protagonists with opposing traits. This contributes to a deeper understanding of character development and audience engagement in cinematic narratives, offering an interdisciplinary perspective that intersects with psychological and sociological theories of personality and adaptation.

CONCLUSION

The nature of a person that characterizes each character is their personality. Understanding human nature and personality types is the goal of personality research. Personality is the structure that dictates how an individual adjusts to their surroundings; in other words, personality encompasses all of an individual's interactions with others. A person's conduct, temperament, emotions, and mental characteristics make up their personality.

The contrasting personalities of James Hunt and Niki Lauda are shown in the 2013 movie *Rush*, which shows how their contrasts formed one of the most illustrious rivalries in Formula 1 history. These distinctions go beyond their approaches to work to their more general life philosophies. Hunt's fervent, impetuous writing style demonstrates his conviction that one should cherish the present and the happiness it offers. Lauda, on the other hand, values efficiency and long-term success over spontaneity, frequently sacrificing it for mastery and control. Despite their rivalry, both men have a profound, unsaid respect for one another since they understand how their individual traits enable them to achieve more.

Regarding the moral content of this film, Niki Lauda and James Hunt deal with the meaning of achievement, resiliency, and ambition. Their shared path of respect for one another reveals an important moral lesson. Hunt and Lauda acknowledge and respect each other's individual strengths in spite of their rivalry, demonstrating that rivalry need not be a source of animosity but rather of inspiration. The movie also emphasizes how crucial it is to define success according to one's own standards, with Lauda finding it in his skill and Hunt in the thrill of the moment.

In the end, *Rush* presents life as a race not against other people, but against oneself where real fulfillment arises from pushing oneself to the limit, being true to one's principles, and discovering purpose along the way, regardless of how divergent the roads may be.

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