

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In analyzing a movie, the writer analyses the narrative elements. The writer uses intrinsic elements which consisted in the movie also extrinsic elements. According to Nurgiantoro in Sari, Andriyani, and Aritonang in journal of Shota : *Jurnal Linguistik dan Sastra* volume 12, is stated that the two elements namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements are building a movie (80 : 2022). In order to analyse the intrinsic elements the writer applies an exponential approach by Guerin, that only involving some symbolic elements. As Guerin states that "exponential approach or the tracing motifs might be called the symbolic approach" (152 : 1996). The approach is "recognizing pattern and symbols" (152 : 1996) which then by the " image leads to image, idea to idea, until ultimately we are experience the meaning of the work" (152 : 1996). As a result the writer focuses on theme, setting and conflict in the movie to be analysed before go to the extrinsic elements that will be analysed using Karl Marx Marxist theory, Moreover the researcher also applies the theory of American Dream.

2.1 Narrative Element

Narrative element is elements that build a story. Bordwell and Thomson argue that " Narrative or nonnarrative structure and cinematic techniques work together to create the overall system of film" (112:1985).

2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements is element that build up a literary work based on the works itself. According to Wellek and Warren, translated by Melani Budianta states that “Literary research naturally starts from the interpretation of the analysis of the literary work itself” (157:1990)

2.1.1.2 Theme

Theme is one of element that build a story. The theme contains the general idea of the story as in in Kennedy *An Introduction to Fiction Fifth Edition*, “The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveal” (144 : 1991). Theme can also be said as the events that the story want to told about, Kennedy states that theme ”...; it may be what the happenings add up to what the story is about” (1444 : 1991).

2.1.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is a part of story that occurs related to the difficulties faced by the characters in the story. According to Bergham and Epstein, “Conflict occurs when an obstacles blocks a character’s pursuit of a goal or when the goals of two characters are opposed” (74 : 1987). Based on the statement above, a conflict occurs when the characters encounter the opposite things from their goals. The goal itself might be something that the characters want generally, it can be joy, amenities or youth as Bergman and Epstein state that “ A character’s goals can be quite general and are often unstated. Happiness, comfort, youth, these may be what character wants” (74 :

1987). There are some types of conflicts within a story. Bergman and Epstein mentioned "Traditionally critics classified three types of conflict : people against nature, person against person, and people against themselves" (74 : 1987)

2.1.1.4 Setting

According to Barnet "The setting is physical surroundings- the furniture, the architecture, the landscape, the climate- and these often are highly appropriate to the characters who are associated with them." (117 : 1985). So it can be said that setting is what the surrounding materials are that build a story in the literary work which related to the characters. There are several types of setting including setting of time, setting of place and setting of atmosphere.

2.1.1.4.1 Setting of Time and Place

Setting of place is the location where the event occurs in a story. According to Bergman, David and Epstein, Settings "Place the events of the story in a particular time and location... The setting suggest the action that take place with it " (141 : 1987) Settings of place can be form physical environment of a story includes " a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region... " (Kennedy, 80 : 1991) Time also includes as setting, as Barnet states " Setting includes not only the physical surroundings but a point or several or several points in time." (117 : 1985)

2.1.1.4.2 Setting of Atmosphere

Setting of atmosphere is the climate within the story. According to Kennedy he states that "Besides time and place setting may also include the weather – which

indeed in some stories, may be crucial...” (81: 1991). This shows that the atmosphere within the story has role in building the story

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Wellek and Warren, translated by Melani Budianta (79 :1990) states that “What is most discussed in literary studies are setting, environment, and external matters” Based on this statement, the elements outside the literary works also build its literary work. In analysing the movie through the extrinsic elements, the researcher uses Karl Marx Class theory and American Dream theory.

2.1.2.1 Marxism

Social class is a system which attached to the society. The class occur based on its power to the mean of production as Susanto mentioned about Karl Marx theory of class is the society consists of classes in each society. For Marx the lower and upper classes divide the people in the history of a society. The owners of the means of productions is controlled by the upper class and the workers occupy the lower class. Domination and coercive power occur in the relationship between the two. (161, 2012) Based on these class divided based on the means of production which then resulted a domination between the upper class to the lower class. According to Marx in Peet from the Journal of *Inequality and Proverty A Marxist – Geographic Theory* Volume 65 about Marxist theory of Inequality the author states that inequality according to marxist is attached in the mode of production of the capitalist. During the norm operation of capitalist economies, inequality is assuredly produced, and without

changing the mechanism of capitalism, fundamentally it is can not be eradicated. The powerholders have prominence in serving inequality.(564 :1975)

Marx in Rivkin and Ryan in *Literary Theory An Anthology* about wage labor and capital states that the sum of money which paid by the capitalist for particular output of labor or particular labor time are the wages. (659 : 2004), it is also stated that “ In reality what they sell to the capitalist for money is their labor power” (659 : 2004) the workers sell the labor power as the commodity to the capital in order to live. As Marx theory in Rivkin and Ryan “ Labor power is therefore a commodity which its possessor, the workers sells to Capital. Why does he sell it ? In order to live” (660 : 2004).

2.1.2.2 American Dream Theory

According to the *The American Perception of Class* by Reevevanneman and Lynn Weber Cannon, America has claimed as the land of opportunity. The wealth and position were open to every individuals for their talent and hard work. The American dream promised vision to all Americans. (257 : 1987)

Reeve Vanneman and Lynn Weber Cannon states

“The image of America as the Land of Promise is such an indelible part of the national heritage that it has been a favorite explanation for the failure of American class consciousness. Americans both believed in individual opportunity and lacked a radical working-class consciousness; the two characteristics must surely be linked as cause and effect.” (258 : 1987)

Based on the statement above, the Americans believe to the individual opportunity without the radical class consciousness, and both of them have cause and

effect. The American Dream reflects hope in achieving a second paradise in America.

As Guerin states

“The central facet of this myth-cluster is the myth of edenic possibilities which reflects the hope of creating a second paradise, not in the next world and not outside time but in the bright new world of American Continent” (144 :1996)

In the Guerin’s theory above it can be conclude that the American Dream reflects hope in the America itself to create a second paradise or a better new world. However in order to achieve these kind of ideals, not everyone in United States could afford it since in the reality, not everyone has the equality in economy. According to Combs, justice economy for all is prevented by the proverty. The United States population is divided by the proverty, and the search of American Dream is frustrated by proverty. (232 : 2015), it is also stated that because of their economic situations, the American Dream is illusive for many people. Many of them did not have freedom to own property and the resource of economy (Combs, 228 : 2015). So by this explanation it can be taken points that the social class has influence in the American Dream realization since within the social class not everyone has same wealth or has different economy circumtances. According to Wolak and Peterson, it is harder to achieve a better standard of living than their parents for young people as the increased of the gap between the poor and the rich. (969 :2020). For Putnam in Wolak and Peterson, it is concluded that the American Dream is in crisis looking at ” the challenges working-class families face while trying up the economy ladder” (970 : 2020).

2.2 Cinematography

According to Bordwell and Tompson, cinematography is “A general term for all manipulations of the filmstrip by the camera in the shooting phase and by the laboratory in the developing phase” (384 : 1985)

2.2.1 Camera Shot

According to Sytan and Barnet , “ A shot is what is recorded between the time a camera starts and the time it stops. That is between the director’s call for ”action” and his call to ”cut” ” (255 :1985)

2.2.1.1 Long Shot



Picture 1
[Long Shot]

Long shot is a shot which the object is shown small. As Bordwell and Thomson states “ A framing in which the scale of the object shown is small ; a standing human figure would appear nearly the height of the screen” (386 : 1985)

2.2.1.2 Medium Close up



Picture 2

[Medium Close up]

Medium Close up is a kind of shot which shoot the object from the chest up. “ A framing in which the scale of the object shown is fairly large ; a human figure seen from the chest up would fill most of the screen. ” (Bordwell and Thomson 387 : 1985)

2.2.1.3 Medium Shot



Picture 3
[Medium Shot]

A shot which shoot the human figure from the waist up. ” A framing in which the scale of the object shown is moderate ; a human figure seen from the waist up would fill the most of the screen” (Bordwell and Thomson 387 : 1985)

2.2.1.4 Close Up



Picture 4
[Close up]

This technic of the shot took the large scale of the object. “ A framing in which the scale of the object shown is relatively large ; a head seen from the neck up, or an object of a comparable size would fill most of the screen ” (Bordwell and Thomson 384 : 1985)

2.2.1.5 Extreme Close Up



Picture 5
[Extreme Close up]

The technique of the extreme close up is the object seen very large. “ A framing in which the scale of the object shown is very large; a part of a face or a small object would fill the most of the screen” (Bordwell and Thomson 385 : 1985)

2.2.1.6 Extreme Long Shot



Picture 6
[Extreme Long Shot]

The technique makes the object is shown in very small scale. “ A framing in which the scale of the object shown is very small ; a building, landscape, or a crowd of people would fill the screen ” (Bordwell and Thomson 385 : 1985)

2.2.2 Dialogue

Berliner states states that “ American movie dialogue tends to move in a direct line, often toward one character ’s triumph and another’s defeat.” (4 : 1999). Moreover a deeper view of the characters, their personalities and motivations can be developed by the dialogue dialogue is used to make characters and advance the plot. This in line to the statement in Hollywood Movie Dialogue and the ” Real Realism” of John Cassavetes by Berliner, that ” Dialogue in American movies either advances the plot or supplies pertinent background information” (4 : 1999), On the other hand the use of dialogue is important to sceanwriters in a way which will help the audience concieve an individuals nature, their surroundings or their mood.