

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Movies are not only an audio-visual tool to entertain people but also to provide education, knowledge and ideological values. Nowadays, movies are used as tools to represent the reality that happens in society (Narti, 2022: 1814). One of the ideologies or issues which can be represented in a movie is gender issues, such as misogynistic behavior which is represented in *Do Revenge* (2022). In this study, to analyze the emergence of misogynistic behavior through adolescents in *Do Revenge* (2022) movie, some related theory and concepts regarding the issue are necessarily applied. The analysis will be divided into intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

#### **2.1 Narrative Aspects**

Setyowati et al., argued that narrative elements include all components that connect to the film and literary work story's content (2020: 89). Narrative elements are usually divided into intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. In this thesis, the intrinsic aspects of *Do Revenge* (2022) movie analyzed using Abrams' Objective theory. According to Abrams, a literary work is isolated from all of the external references and analyzed as a self-sufficient work constructed by its parts in its internal relations. Objective theory limits the analysis and judgment of a literary work only to its intrinsic aspects (1953: 26).

### **2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements**

According to Wellek, intrinsic elements are every core element that comes from the literary work itself such as theme, plot, characters, and setting (1954: 139). It plays an important role in constructing a good literary work as it is commonly used by the author to express their creative thoughts and ideas.

#### **2.1.1.1 Theme**

According to Abrams, theme can be defined as a general notion or abstract idea of a literary work, either openly or implicitly, that was designed to persuade the reader (2013: 230). All literary work engages with theme implicitly to provide a larger perspective of the imagery and meanings (2013: 230). Theme is the intrinsic element which plays important role to show the context of a literary work.

In literary work, a theme is always associated with the real life experience as it. Gill argued that theme on literary work usually contains the certain meaning of society as people usually convey that they appreciate the way a writer highlights the richness of meaning inherent in routine activities (1995: 198).

#### **2.1.1.2 Character and Characterization**

Abrams argued that characters are the people portrayed in literary work, who are created to be interpreted by the reader as a character has specific moral, intellectual, and behavioral traits by inferences from the dialogue and the action (2013: 47). Some experts have pointed out that characters usually get categorized through more than one

perspective only. Forster on his book “Aspects of the Novel” categorized characters into flat character and round character (1956: 48). Flat character is the character constructed through a single idea and their appearance tend to be easily recognized because their character is not altering through the story (1956:49). Meanwhile round character is more compound than the flat character. Round character has the ability to show more emotions and represent more individualizing details (1956: 50). Adding from Gill, in developing the characters, authors tend to develop some characters in exceedingly detailed way while the others are, as it were, very briefly mentioned (1995: 128).

The emergence of characters always come along with their characterization. Character and characterization are two distinct elements of literary works. Characterization is the process of portraying information about the characters themselves. According to Abrams, characterization is how the author portrays the character’s physical behavior, responsiveness, inner thoughts, and emotions (2013: 49). The characterization of a character also showed through their dialogue and actions (2013: 49)

### **2.1.1.3 Plot**

According to Sikov, plot refers to the arrangement and organization of narrative events as they are conveyed within the movie (2010: 91). Plot develops accordingly to the timeline and emphasized more on the causality of one event with the other event (Forster, 1956: 61). This arrangement of narrative is also used to give a sharp direction

towards the determined meanings. Adding from Abrams on his book, plot and character became inseparable since the characters will be the one in charge to depict the actions and because of that, plot in literary work aims to develop specific emotional and artistic impact (2013: 293).

#### **2.1.1.4 Conflict**

Conflict occurs all along the plot and important in developing the plot. Abrams defined as the opposing desires appear between individuals or individual with their inner desire (2013: 294). Conflict in literary work divided into internal conflict and external conflict.

##### **2.1.1.4.1 Internal Conflict**

Internal conflict occurs when there is an opposing desire or value between the character's mind and emotions (Abrams, 2013: 294). Shortly, internal conflict can be defined as the struggle happened between the character versus themselves.

##### **2.1.1.4.2 External Conflict**

External conflict includes all conflicts occurred between character and any outside forces. Abrams argued that external conflict can include the conflict happened between individuals, in this case is between the protagonist and antagonist, between characters and their surrounding society, also between characters and the nature (2013: 294).

#### **2.1.1.5 Point of View**

Point of view is commonly used in literary work in form of the storytelling style used on the literary work such as novel and movie. According to Abrams, point of view refers to the style or the mode that decided by the author to convey their story and it became the important substance in modern literature (2013: 300). Every author has their own preference in deciding the point of view for their works and there are various kind of point of view can be found in analyzing or constructing a literary work. Several point of view that are commonly used in literary work including first person point of view, second person point of view, and third person point of view.

#### **2.1.1.6 Setting**

Setting of a literary work is the general sphere, chronological time, and the social occurrence that appears as a background of the story (Abrams, 2013: 362). Setting is simply where and when the story takes place. In a literary work, setting aims to give a tangible manifestation of the theme also the place, time, and situation that runs throughout the plot. Adding from Gill, certain authors design environments with the intention of expressing their worldview. Such an author makes use of the weather, townscapes, interiors of buildings, and landscapes to express specific emotions and points of view on life (1995: 153).

Setting and characters are interrelated in literary work. It is because the setting can be used to disclose a character's characteristics (Gill, 1995: 152). In analyzing a literary work, setting commonly divided into three types of setting including setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society.

#### **2.1.1.6.1 Setting of Time**

According to Gill, setting of place can be defined as the locations where characters are shown. Setting of place also can be some places or certain venues of the events (1995: 148). In literary work, the setting of place usually changes depending on the plot and character's development. This aspect became an important aspect of literary work because it helps the reader in building their interpretation of the event that happened in a literary work so that they can understand the plot development well.

#### **2.1.1.6.2 Setting of Place**

Setting of time deals with the period of time in which the story takes place. It usually gives a depiction of a certain time period in a story such as morning, afternoon, evening, or night. According to Gill, setting of time in literary work also used to show the chronological time whether the story happened in the past time, present time, or in the future time (1995: 148). In novels and movies, the setting of time also used to exhibit the factual time of a historical event. Setting of time has a strong relation with the plot of literary work as it shows whether the plot is chronological plot or reverse chronology plot.

#### **2.1.1.6.3 Setting of Society**

Setting in literary work is not only about place and time but also including the social surroundings of the story. Gill argued that the setting of society includes all of the social contexts of the literary work. It also includes the social relations of the characters such

as their families, friends, and their surroundings. It includes tradition, custom, belief, and value that applies to the society (1995: 148). The social aspects that appear in the setting of society are depicted according to the current period of time in the story because the society might be different from time to time. In general, this aspect aims to describe the characters' social and economic backgrounds and also to portray the society they live in.

### **2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements are any elements that come from outside the literary work. According to Warren & Wellek, by underlying the extrinsic elements of a literary work, the reader can illustrate and elaborate the literary work itself also the conditions under which a literary work has been produced (1954: 65). Although coming from outside of the literary work, extrinsic elements are influential in developing the whole story. Extrinsic elements can include any underlying ideas such as history, biography, society, and psychology.

#### **2.1.2.1 Misogyny**

Misogyny generally means hatred towards women. Meanwhile, misogynistic behaviour means any behavior that shows hatred towards women. Kate Manne in her book “Down Girl: The Logic of Misogyny” argued that misogyny is a strong hatred that primarily targets women just because they are who they are and they live in a patriarchal society. This term is defined as resentment and aggression towards women

that is at least partially, not always solely, rooted in their gender identity (2018: 49). This conceptual of misogyny made it very possible that women will oversee other women. Arsaawati et al. stated that misogyny can be done by both men and women themselves (2021: 21).

Kate Manne classified misogyny as a sexual-objectification of women, or simply the forms of misogynistic behavior, into two different cases (2018: 84). Women may be physically objectified by a misogynist because they envisaged women as an easy target to manipulate and exploit. It follows with an example of physical objectification to women include sexual harassment, sexual assault, and arrangement to several forms of pornography (Manne, 2018: 85). The second case of women objectification happens when a misogynist tries to control their mind and interrupts their true will. It is counted as a psychological objectification as it caused the victim to suffer, not physically but mentally (Manne, 2018: 85). Women may be seen as an object to get belittled, used, destroyed, and broken.

#### **2.1.2.1.1 Internalized Misogyny**

Through her concept of misogyny, Kate Manne mentioned that women themselves possible to be the perpetrator of misogyny. This is possible to occur because of the standard that women set for themselves as women tend to hate or belittle other women who do not fit their standards (2021: 21). Women who projects misogynistic behavior and idea towards other women and even themselves categorized as internalized misogyny (Manne, 2018: 49).

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Sexual Harassment**

According to Bruce, the term "sexual harassment" refers to unwanted sexually suggestive words or actions that frequently take place in the workplace. Sexual harassment involves any behaviors ranging from nonconsensual flirtations to coerced sexual activity (2003: 1). Men, women, or anyone with any gender identity, and people of any sexual orientation can all experience sexual harassment. However, sexual harassment most frequently seen as harassment done by men towards women. From the research conducted earlier, the number of sexual harassment cases faced by women is significantly higher than that of men (2003: 1). According to Harefa, in today's society, sexual harassment very possible to occur through social media. If an action is defined by the persuasion of the one engaging in it, it might be considered as sexual harassment through social media field (2022: 40).

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Sexual Assault**

Sexual assault is a more specific category from sexual harassment. Sexual assault as defined by the United States Department of Justice, is any sexual activity or intercourse that occurs without the victim's explicit consent (2023: 1). Sexual assault is a term used to cover several issue such as rape, fondling, also attempted rape.

One of the latest issue that also can be categorized as sexual assault is revenge porn. According to Franks, revenge pornography or revenge porn refers to the publication of sexually explicit images of individuals without their consent. This

includes sensual contents that were initially taken in the course of a private or personal relationship with permission as well as photos that were originally taken without approval and then distributed publicly without consent (2014: 3). For instant, sensual content that was initially sent only to their partner but their partner chose to leak it publicly after their break up. The perpetrators can post the content on any social media page where everyone can easily access it and they did it for the sake of revenge to their target. This action made the victims turn into strangers' sexual enjoyment because their sensual content has been shared publicly. Revenge porn affects the victim through their social life. Some of the effects of revenge porn include being sexually assaulted, stalked, harassed, fired from jobs, and forced to change schools. Revenge porn also affected the victim's mentality as several victims of revenge porn had committed suicide (2014: 4).

#### **2.1.2.1.4 Himpathy**

Kate Manne introduced the 'himpathy' term under her concept of misogyny. Himpathy refers to a situation where the victims of any kind of sexual assault and the society showing their massive sympathy towards the male perpetrator (2018: 197). Rather than showing sympathy for the victim, the concept of himpathy made people along with the victim themselves showing their sympathy towards the male perpetrator. Himpathy arises as a form of psychological objectification rooted in the male perpetrator's ability to manipulate and control the victim's mind.

### **2.1.2.2 Adolescent and Gender-based Violence**

Adolescents have the potential to commit such youth violence and gender based violence. According to the World Health Organization, the term "youth violence" describes acts of violence that are committed by individuals between the ages of 10 and 29 years old who might or might not be acquainted with one another. It encompasses a variety of actions, which involves physical and sexual assault, gang-related violence, bullying, and even murder. Youth violence is not only done by the adolescents but also targeting adolescent themselves.

Based on the data published by UNICEF, on a worldwide scale, over 15 million teenage girls have ever engaged in coerced sexual activity. Or in another word, it can be stated that they have ever been sexually assaulted (2017: 73). Adolescent gender-based violence can have long-term effects on the victim's health and individual well-being. Most adolescent who has been victimized by sexual assault keep their abuse as secret and refuse to reach for professional assistance, regardless of the kind of abuse they endure or the circumstances surrounding it. It is because of the sense of guilt, shame, fear, and lack of confidence because the perpetrators mostly come from their close relationships such as family, friends, or partner (2017: 75).

According to Stark et al., teenage girls are more vulnerable because of their age and gender that they ended up being at risk to become the victim of gender based violence (2021: 210). Adolescent tends to commit gender based violence because they have been greatly influenced by social norms which applies on their society. Gender-

based violence that occurred through adolescent era may left several impact to the victim. Adding from Clarke et al., unfavorable events such as gender-based violence might significantly impacted adolescent's social and emotional development. Interpersonal problems highly occurred as an effect of gender-based violence in adolescent (2021: 1778).

### **2.1.3 Theory of Cinematography**

Cinematic technique is the whole variety of approaches and techniques that are applied to represent the "content" of the movie such as the actors, dialog, sets, and action to advanced level of interpretation (Brown, 2017: 27). Cinematography in a movie including the technique of scene arrangement in general, lighting on the set or location, selection of cameras, lenses, filters, and film stock, camera angle and movements, and implementation of special effects are all part of it.

#### **2.1.3.1 Lighting**

According to Kuhn and Westwell, lighting is defined as the lights and sources of illumination used to establish the atmosphere in a movie (2001: 768). Generally, lighting is the use of light in order to set up the mood and add meaning to a particular scene or the whole movie. It is considered that two light sources are necessary for cinematography. The fill light fills in any shadows cast by the main light, which serves as the primary source of lighting (Kuhn & Westwell, 2001: 768).

In addition, beside the two light sources that are considered necessary, there are also several lighting points that can be applied as additional options. The other lighting points for instance: (1) back light that used to lit the subject from above and behind, necessitating the rearranging of lights in practically every new scene frame, (2) high-key lighting indicates a scene that is incredibly well-lit, with little to no shadow and prominent to the main lighting source, (3) low-key lighting entails using dimmer key lighting and illumination oriented toward the darkest end of the spectrum to create a scene with a lot of shadow, and (4) high-contrast lighting used to show significant difference in brightness between shadow and light (Kuhn & Westwell, 2001: 769).

### **2.1.3.2 Shot**

Shot in cinematography can be defined as a motion picture camera's continuous recording of a period of action. Shot is an important element of a movie as it helps to communicate the plot structure and narrative through the imagery aspect (Brown, 2016: 121).

There are many kind of shooting type that commonly applied in a movie. According to Kuhn and Westwell, shot can be categorized depends on several condition, such as: (1) The actual distance between the camera and the subject of the shot, (2) The camera's angle as it focuses at the subject, (3) The camera's movement while shooting the subject of the shot, and (4) The quantity of shot included in the frame for example two-shot and four-shot (2001: 975).



Picture 2.1 Wide shot example in *The Martian*



Picture 2.2 Full shot example in *Django Unchained*



Picture 2.3 Medium wide shot example in *The Usual Suspects*



Picture 2.4 Cowboy shot example in *Wonder Woman*



Picture 2.5 Medium shot example in *X-Men: Days of Future Past*



Picture 2.6 Medium close up example in *No Country for Old Men*

In film studies, it is crucial for the researcher to identify and label the various shot kinds as well as their formal attributes (Kuhn & Westwell, 2001: 975). According to Brown, shot can be categorized into framing shots and function shots. Framing shots is defined by how the director and cinematographer shot the pictures through various angle and point of view. Framing shots including long shot, full shot, cowboy shot, medium shot, close-ups, and many more. The examples of each framing shots as

pictured on picture 2.1 until picture 2.6. While function shots defined as the purpose or the meaning of the shot through the editing process. Function shots including establishing shots, cutaway, insert, connecting shot, also transitional shot (2016: 121).

### **2.1.3.3 Sound and Sound Effect**

Sound is an auditory element designed to enhance the narrative of a movie. Sound can be utilized directly to tell a narrative or indirectly to improve the plot. According to Holman, a movie most likely has dialogue to complete the construction also accompanied by music or at least artificially created sound effects (2010: xi). There are three important ingredients in making the ideal soundtrack of a movie including dialogue, sound effects, and music. All ingredients must be adjusted correctly thus, the soundtrack outcome can express the meaning clearly (Kuhn & Westwell, 2001: 997).

### **2.1.3.4 Mise en Scene**

Mise en scene is the term used to define the components of the frame and their arrangement on set. According to Gibbs, components of the frame include all that are shown through the frame such as lighting, wardrobe and the actors themselves, decoration, also properties (2002: 5). Kuhn and Westwell in “A Dictionary of Film Studies” stated that mise en scene also refers to the way onscreen and offscreen space are associated by the work of camera movement and picture framing (2001: 800). Therefore, mise en scene comprises both what has been explicitly served to the audience and how they are asked to preserve it (Gibbs, 2002: 5).