

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Narrative elements

The word narrative comes from the verb narrate which means to tell or recount a story or event. Narrative can be spoken or written, still or moving images, gestures, and organized mixtures of all these substances (Ribo, 2019, p. 2). A narrative can refer to the actual story or account being told, as well as how it is presented or structured. Narratives can be found in various forms of communication, such as literature, film, oral traditions, and even everyday conversations. They serve as a means to convey information, entertain, or express ideas and emotions. Narrative elements such as character and characterization, theme, setting, plot, and conflict. In this section, the writer will explain the intrinsic elements that build a story.

2.2 Intrinsic elements

2.2.1 Characters and Characterization

Characters and characterization are important elements in a written story or film. Character is something that distinguishes an individual from another or something. A character is an entity within the narrative who possesses agency, meaning they have the ability to act and make choices within the story world (Ribo, 2019, p. 47). Characterization is an attempt to display the character of the character played.

2.2.2 Theme

The theme is the main idea or central message conveyed by the writer in a story. It represents the underlying concept or insight that the writer wants to communicate to the readers. Therefore, themes are inferred or derived by the reader or interpreter through their engagement with the story (Ribo, 2019, p. 95). The theme serves as the foundation of the narrative and provides a deeper meaning to the events, characters, and plot.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting can be conceived as the meaningful arrangement of the story's environments (Ribo, 2019, p. 33). The setting of a story refers to the description of the place, time, and atmosphere in which the events of the narrative take place. It provides the backdrop or context for the story and helps to situate the readers or audience in a particular environment. The setting encompasses various elements, including the physical location, such as a specific city, landscape, or building, as well as the time, whether it be the past, present, or future.

2.2.4 Plot

The actual sequence of events arranged by the writer of the story is the plot (Ribo, 2019, p. 20). The plot of a story refers to the structure or arrangement of events that unfold throughout the narrative. It represents the sequence and organization of various parts that make up the whole story. The plot encompasses the actions, conflicts, and resolutions that drive the story forward and create a sense

of momentum and progression. The plot helps to engage the reader or audience, keeping them invested in the outcome and creating a sense of anticipation and satisfaction as the story progresses.

2.2.5 Conflict

Conflict is a crucial element in fictional stories that introduces tension and drives the narrative forward. The plot is motivated by conflict and moves forward to close or resolve this conflict (Ribo, 2019, p. 27). It involves a clash or struggle between different forces, whether they are external or internal to the characters. Conflict can take various forms, including conflicts between characters, conflicts within a character, conflicts between society and individuals, or conflicts between characters and their environment. External conflicts often arise between characters or groups of characters with opposing goals, desires, or beliefs. These conflicts can be physical, such as a fight or a competition, or they can be psychological, involving disagreements, power struggles, or moral dilemmas.

2.3 Cinematic aspect

Cinematic plays a crucial role in filmmaking as it contributes to the overall visual presentation and aesthetic quality of a film. Cinematic means all the techniques and methods of filmmaking to add layers of meaning (Brown, 2012, p. 14). It helps create the atmosphere, mood, and tone of a scene, and it can enhance storytelling by visually conveying emotions, emphasizing important elements, or guiding the viewer's attention. The types of shots in a film, also known as shot sizes,

are what make cinema so entertaining. Three basic types of shots in a film are long shots, medium shots, and close-up shots.

2.3.1 Close-up Shot

A close-up shot is a film or video technique that captures a subject in great detail by zooming in or moving the camera closer to the subject (Brown, 2016, p. 9). It typically frames the subject's face or a specific part of the body, such as hands or eyes, filling the frame and emphasizing the details. Close-up shots are commonly used in filmmaking and photography to convey emotions, highlight important visual elements, or intensify the audience's connection with the subject.

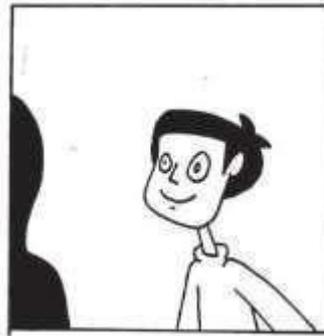


Picture 1. Close-up shot

(Brown, 2016, p.9)

2.3.2 Medium shot

A medium shot frames the subject from approximately the waist or knees up, allowing the viewer to see the characters or subjects in relation to their surroundings (Brown, 2016, p. 8). It is commonly used for dialogue scenes or to show interactions between characters. Medium shots strike a balance between showing the characters physical presence and maintaining a sense of their environment.



Picture 2. Medium shot

(Brown, 2016, p.8)

2.3.3 Long shot

A long shot, also known as a wide shot or establishing shot, captures a wide view of the surroundings or a large portion of the setting (Brown, 2016, p. 7). It provides context, establishes the spatial relationship between characters and their environment, and sets the scene.



Picture 3. Long shot

(Brown, 2016, p.7)

2.4 Patriotism

Patriotism was understood by most major republican thinkers to be love of country and devotion to the liberty that one shares with one's fellow citizens (Scorza, 2020, p. 2). It moves beyond passive love of one's nation and emphasizes

a proactive, even combative, dedication. This perspective suggests that true patriotism is not simply an emotional attachment, but a tangible commitment demonstrated through action, particularly in the face of perceived threats. This interpretation positions patriotism as a dynamic force, one that compels individuals to put the nation's interests above their own. It implies a readiness to endure hardship, risk personal safety, and even make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of their homeland. This active dimension of patriotism contrasts with more passive forms of national pride, such as celebrating cultural heritage or expressing nationalistic sentiments without concrete action.

Furthermore, patriotism implies a sense of duty and obligation toward the nation. In a way, patriotism represents a positive attitude towards state institutions and achievements expressed through pride in the state and country (Dirksmeier, 2022, p. 345). It suggests that citizens have a responsibility to actively defend their country, not merely enjoy its benefits. This perspective can be seen as a call to action, urging individuals to be vigilant and prepared to defend their nation against internal or external threats. It frames patriotism as a vital component of national security, essential for preserving the nation's sovereignty and integrity. The emphasis on fight and sacrifice also highlights the potential for patriotism to be mobilized in times of conflict or crisis. It suggests that patriotism is not merely a peacetime sentiment but a crucial resource for national resilience during periods of adversity. In this context, it can serve as a powerful motivator, inspiring individuals to overcome challenges and unite in defense of their shared values and interests. Patriotism can be seen as a reflection of a specific cultural or historical context. In

some societies, particularly those with a history of conflict or a strong emphasis on national defense, this active and sacrificial understanding of patriotism may be more prevalent. It is important to consider the context in which this definition was formulated, as it may influence the specific interpretation and application of this concept.

2.4.1 American Patriotism

The concept of patriotism shares fundamental characteristics across various cultures and nations. It generally encompasses love for one's country, a sense of loyalty, and a willingness to contribute to its well-being. However, while these universal aspects form the foundation, the specific ways in which patriotism is understood and expressed are deeply influenced by a nation's unique history, culture, and social values. While rooted in universal concepts, American patriotism, as revealed by its linguistic analysis, displays unique, historically-derived traits like religious association, intensity of acts and feelings, and in-group or out-group distinctions, all emphasized by their frequent semantic occurrence (Rostyslavivna, 2018, p. 3-6).

It means, in the American context, a linguistic analysis of patriotism reveals a fascinating interplay between these universal elements and nationally specific traits. By examining the lexical-semantic field surrounding the concept of patriotism, the writer has identified distinct characteristics that set the American understanding apart. These characteristics are not arbitrary but are rooted in the nation's historical journey. One prominent nationally specific trait is the strong connection between patriotism and religion. This link can be traced back to the

founding of the United States, which was deeply intertwined with religious ideals and the pursuit of religious freedom. The language used to express patriotism often reflects this connection, incorporating religious symbols, values, and narratives.

Another notable characteristic is the intensity of acts and feelings associated with American patriotism. Expressions of patriotism often involve heightened emotional displays, such as fervent speeches, passionate demonstrations, and visible symbols of national pride. This emphasis on emotional intensity reflects the nation's history of revolutionary fervor and its ongoing commitment to upholding its founding principles. Furthermore, the American understanding of patriotism often involves a strong sense of contrasting one's own group to another. This us versus them narrative, while not unique to the United States, is particularly pronounced in its expression of patriotism. It stems from the nation's history of forging a distinct identity through separation from colonial powers and its ongoing efforts to define its role in the global arena.

Crucially, the frequency with which these specific semantic components appear in the American linguistic landscape underscores their importance to US citizens. The prevalence of religious references, intense emotional language, and in-group or out-group distinctions demonstrates that these are not merely peripheral aspects of patriotism but rather central elements that shape the American understanding and experience of national loyalty.

2.5 Democratic Leadership

Within the American framework, democratic leadership at its best makes crucial decisions that safeguard or expand applications and meanings of liberty, equality, justice, and the pursuit of human happiness (Payrow-Olia, 1982, p. 77-85). At its worst, democratic leadership flounders in opportunism and responds to short term demands and pressures. Democratic leadership reconciles several aspects of the human condition, enabling people to realise their potential as individuals and as members of a community and by giving them an opportunity to exercise their moral faculties. An emphasis on leadership downplays the importance of the people while a corresponding glorification of the people ignores the contributions of leaders. Human political and civil society is built upon both leaders and people. The American foundations for democratic leadership open an area for both leaders and people to act and decide.

It means the effective democratic leadership in America recognizes that the application of liberty, for instance, is not a monolithic concept. It necessitates a nuanced understanding of how individual freedoms intersect with the collective good. Leaders must navigate the delicate balance between protecting individual rights and ensuring societal safety, particularly in an era of complex challenges like technological advancements and global interconnectedness. This involves crafting policies that expand access to opportunities while mitigating potential harms, ensuring that liberty is not merely a privilege for a select few, but a fundamental right enjoyed by all. Similarly, the pursuit of equality demands more than just legal pronouncements. It requires a proactive approach to dismantling systemic barriers that perpetuate disparities based on race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other

factors. Leaders must champion policies that promote equitable access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, recognizing that true equality necessitates addressing historical injustices and creating a level playing field for all citizens. This involves fostering a culture of inclusivity and respect, where diversity is celebrated as a strength rather than a liability (Payrow-Olia, 1982, p. 77-85).

Justice, in the American context, is not simply about enforcing laws, but about ensuring that those laws are fair and applied impartially. Leaders must champion reforms that address systemic biases within the criminal justice system, ensuring that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their background. This involves promoting transparency and accountability, and working to build trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Furthermore, it requires addressing the root causes of crime, such as poverty and inequality, to create a more just and equitable society. The pursuit of human happiness, a cornerstone of the American dream, is inextricably linked to the realization of liberty, equality, and justice. Leaders must create an environment where individuals have the opportunity to thrive, not just survive. This involves investing in education, infrastructure, and social programs that support the well-being of all citizens. It requires promoting policies that foster economic opportunity, protect the environment, and ensure access to quality healthcare. Ultimately, the pursuit of happiness is about creating a society where individuals feel valued, respected, and empowered to reach their full potential.

In essence, democratic leadership in America is a continuous process of refinement, adaptation, and expansion. It requires leaders who are not afraid to

challenge the status quo, to advocate for the marginalized, and to champion policies that reflect the evolving needs and aspirations of the American people. It necessitates a commitment to open dialogue, compromise, and collaboration, recognizing that the best solutions often emerge from diverse perspectives. By making crucial decisions that safeguard and expand the applications and meanings of liberty, equality, justice, and the pursuit of human happiness, American democratic leadership can ensure that the nation remains a beacon of hope and opportunity for generations to come. This involves a constant vigilance against the forces that threaten these ideals, both from within and without, and a steadfast commitment to upholding the principles that have made America a symbol of democracy around the world (Payrow-Olia, 1982, p. 77-85).

2.6 Social Identity Theory

Social identity encompasses an individual's awareness of belonging to specific social groups, coupled with significant emotional and value attachments to that group membership (Turner, 1975, p. 7). It goes beyond mere cognitive recognition of group affiliation, incorporating emotional investment and the alignment of personal values with the group's. This means individuals not only know they are part of a group, but also feel a sense of emotional connection and perceive their membership as important to their core beliefs. Essentially, social identity reflects an individual's understanding of their place within society through the groups they identify with. This membership carries personal meaning, influencing their feelings and convictions. The emotional bonds and values

associated with these groups shape how individuals perceive themselves and interact with the world around them.

Social groups consider the fundamental elements that constitute them. Primarily, these elements are the people who form the group itself. However, the matter of these groups extends beyond individuals. It also encompasses the diverse range of objects and influences that play a role in their interactions (Fine, 2020, p. 81). This broader view includes tangible elements such as buildings and geographical locations, which provide the physical context for social interaction. Furthermore, it incorporates intangible aspects like normative and cultural artifacts, which represent the shared values, beliefs, and practices that shape group behavior. These elements, both physical and cultural, contribute to the complex fabric of social group identity and interaction.

Every social group brings a positive social identity functions as a sought-after objective or a desired reward for individuals within a group (Turner, 1975, p. 10). This drive to achieve a favorable social standing is a fundamental motivator, pushing group members to engage in activities that enhance their group's perceived value. Essentially, the pursuit of a positive social identity becomes a central goal that shapes the behaviors and interactions of individuals within their respective groups. Social competition arises when multiple groups vie for this same goal of positive social identity (Turner, 1975, p. 10). This rivalry stems from the inherent need of groups to establish their superiority or distinctiveness in comparison to others. Each group aims to demonstrate its positive attributes, leading to a

competitive dynamic where groups strive to outdo each other in terms of perceived value and status.