

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter will discuss the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Besides that, this study also gives cinematographic elements to analyze the thesis to make the discussion stronger.

2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are the important components to help the reader understand the story. It can help the writer to analyze each topic in the discussion. Usually, intrinsic aspects consist of narrative elements that can be divided into theme, character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, conflict, etc. This study focuses on characters and characterization, settings, and conflicts.

2.1.1 Character and Characterization

Character is one of the most crucial aspects of a story for a movie. The first thing a person will recognize from watching a movie is a character from it. The audience will enjoy the movie for the entire running time if they find the main characters in the plot engaging each other. Furthermore, if the writer's movie characterization is connected to the story being told. From E.M. Forster's book entitled "*Aspects of the Novel*" (2002: 48), as well as cited in William Kenney's book "*How to Analyze Fiction*" (1966: 28), characters can be divided into two types, which are flat and round characters. Flat character is a simple character that less the representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character. This kind of character is flat because the audience sees only one side of its character. Round character is a complex character that more

lifelike than a simple one because in life people are not simply embodiments of single attitudes. This character can be a surprise from the story (Kenney, 1966: 29). From that difference, flat people are not in themselves as big achievements as round ones.

Another theory from Wellek and Warren (1986: 92), stated that the character can be divided based on the function and role of the main character which is keep popping up and dominate the story, secondary character who is the most impactful for the main character, and supporting character that support the story of main character through what they say or do. From a book entitled "*A Glossary of Literary Terms* (10th edition), characterization is the method by which the writer or director reveal the personality of each character. Characterization is revealed through direct description, the character's actions, thoughts, speech, and what other says about them (2015: 33).

2.1.2 Setting

A character experiencing an event in a movie or other literary work cannot be separated from the reality of location and time. It implies that a story needs the background to be more intriguing and to develop the character's real-world settings. According to Thrall (1960: 453), settings are made up of some elements, which are physical compositions, the period where events occur, and the environment in which the characters live.

From the book of William Kenney "*How to Analyze Fiction*" (1966: 38), every event occurs at a specific location and time. The aspect of a story that

indicates where and when these events take place is known as the setting. In other words, setting denotes the time and place where the plot's events unfold.

Based on the brief definition above three basic categories are frequently mentioned to analyze literary works. There are setting of places, setting of times, and setting of social environments. The setting of place is used to give the audience information about a particular location. It also covers the actual setting of the story, such as the road, the house, and even the neighborhood. The setting of time is used to explain when the action happens in a story. Meanwhile setting of the social environment refers to the background of the life of a character. It gives the reader information about the traditions and social customs at that time (Meyer, 1990: 107).

For the data analysis, the writer will use the setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social environments, which related to the story and as same important to back up the analysis of the movie.

2.1.3 Conflict

The plot of a story is built on conflict. It takes the crucial component of a literary work. Conflict is the main theme in all literary works and it is typically portrayed in both internal and external actions. According to Wellek and Warren (1986: 285), conflict refers to the two opposed activities and is something unpleasant and dramatic that occurs and is experienced by the characters in a story.

Man against himself is a typical term used to describe internal conflict. It centers on an individual who faces challenges from the opposite of himself. Sometimes it might happen when someone tries to improve or overcome anything about their being that they are having mental struggles. Meanwhile, external

conflict is the struggle of character against the forces from outside. Kenney (1966: 19) states that the conflict with which fiction concerns itself is of many kinds. A story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, a conflict between man and nature, etc. In this movie, the conflict that happened is between the married couple.

2.1.4 Cinematography Elements

Based on a book entitled “*Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*” by Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan (2013: 226), cinematography is the art involves recording moving images on film or a digital storage medium. Cinematographic elements have several parts from the framing of the shot, such as proximity to the camera, depth, camera angle and height, scale, camera movement, and framing and point of view. For the analysis of cinematographic elements, the writer will focus on the proximity to the camera using the shot types to analyze the movie, namely extreme long shot, long shot, medium long shot, medium shot, close-up, medium close-up, and extreme close-up. In this thesis, the writer cannot find a scene that shows extreme close-up shot, so the writer did not include it to the discussion.

- 1) *Extreme Long Shot*. The topic is frequently a broad perspective of a location, which normally includes general background information, and is frequently photographed at a significant distance. Even when there are people present in the image, the focus is not on them as individuals but rather on how they interact with the environment.

- 2) *Long Shot*. It usually includes one or more characters for the entire body which is almost filling the frame, but still showing the surrounding area which is also visible from above, below, and the two sides of the frame from the people.
- 3) *Medium Long Shot* is a shot that falls between a medium shot and a long shot. One or more characters, typically from the knees up, as well as some of the backgrounds, are photographed. The medium-long shot enables the director to place two individuals in a conversation and shoot them from various angles.
- 4) *Medium Shot*. A character is typically shown from the waist up in a view that falls between a long shot and a close-up. The medium shot closely resembles our human experience from near without intimacy and offers more body detail than the long shot. It can contain more individuals, but it brings out more depth in their faces.
- 5) *Close-up*. Whether it is a person or an item, the camera pays great attention to the topic, but it is most frequently utilized in close-ups of actors' faces. While it typically depicts the entire head or even the shoulders, it can also be used to depict each other body parts. It can give an exclusive glimpse into a character's emotions or mental state when it is focused on their face.
- 6) *Medium Close-up* depicts a character from the center of the chest to the top of the head. It offers a perspective on the face that notices minute variations in expression and gives some information about the posture of the character.

2.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Each literary work mostly has an extrinsic aspect that is also important to support and build the story. In analyzing the *Marriage Story* (2019) movie by Noah Baumbach, the writer will focus on Bernhardt's human motivation theory that relates to the research problems and supports the conflict analysis of the story.

2.2.1 Human Motivation

Based on K.S. Bernhardt's book entitled "*Practical Psychology*" (1953: 43), human motivation is defined as the reason of a person's desires to achieve something. People need to understand a person's skills, background, and motivation to know how successful they will be in life, to understand a person's set behaviors, physical state, and what they are doing to guess what they do in any given circumstance. Based on his theory, the psychology of the character is observed through human motivation. The factors that influence human motivation can be separated as:

2.2.1.1 The Organic Needs or Appetites

According to Bernhardt (1953: 44), there are motives or directing factors because they start, maintain, and guide activity until it results in the fulfilment of the perceived need. These are what we will call appetites. Besides that, appetites divided into several parts, those are the appetite for hunger, the appetite for thirst, the appetite for sex, the appetite for rest and sleep, the appetite for comfort and safety, and the other appetites that may come into their life. In this analysis, the appetite that appears are the appetite for sex from the married couple and the appetite of comfort and safety that faced by Henry.

2.2.1.2 Emotions

Bernhardt says that emotion comes from nowhere and sometimes people would not recognize it, so, it is necessary at this time merely to indicate how emotional experiences direct activity. The book by Paul Ekman entitled “*Emotions Revealed: Recognizing Faces and Feelings to Improve Communication and Emotional Life*” (2003) emphasizes that there are six basic emotions that are universally experienced and recognized through facial expressions. There are happiness, sadness, fear, disgust, anger, and surprise. Each emotion has its physiological responses. The emotions that are mostly visible in the story are mostly sadness and anger.

2.2.1.3 Feelings and Attitudes

Based on Bernhardt’s book (1953: 50), he explained that every experience can be positioned anywhere along a scale of feeling tones that run from pleasantness to unpleasantness. When an encounter is considered enjoyable, the person approaches it with an approachable attitude, which means they tend to prolong and continue the activity. People will evaluate their unpleasant experience that is they tend to discontinue that experience and comes to the avoidance attitude. So, their feeling of pleasantness or unpleasantness with their attitudes will connect and influence their actions. In this thesis, the feelings and attitudes of the main character are interrelated to each other.

2.2.1.4 Social Motives

This motive has produced in someone a certain characteristic attitude. There are two attitudes of humans, which are self-assertion and self-submission. Self-

assertion is a general tendency to strive for excellence and success, to come out on top of others, or to get over an obstacle, whether this is due to inborn nature or something that has been taught by social custom and education. Meanwhile, self-submission is the tendency to submit, give in, and subordinate themselves to other authorities (Bernhardt, 1953: 52).

This study focuses on the appetites, emotions that combine feelings and attitudes, and social motives. The writer chooses to combine emotions with feelings and attitudes because the writer believes that the emotion of each person can affect how they feel and it can be shown in how they give their attitude to the other people around them.

2.3 Research Method

The research method used for collecting and analyzing data is based on the theory used by the writer. This study uses data from another thesis, journals, articles, e-books, and other materials that the writer needed. This part consists of data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

2.3.1 Data and Data Source

In this study, the writer uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the object of analysis that consists of the topic that will be analyzed. The writer chooses a movie entitled *Marriage Story* by Noah Baumbach, accompanied by the script of the movie to make it easier to understand. Meanwhile, secondary data are the data support that will be taken from several journals, books, theses, articles from the internet, and other sources which are related to the topic of research.

2.3.2 Method of Collecting Data

The writer uses the library research method which contains information related to the study's subject. The writer also uses the documentation method with the steps of downloading the *Marriage Story* movie with English subtitles and the movie script to understand each conversation. The next step is watching the movie several times until the writer understands the whole movie. The writer also uses note-taking techniques to note the important part which relates to the research problems.

2.3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

The data analyzes with textual and contextual research methods. The writer chooses those methods because the subjects that will be analyzed are characters, settings, and conflict. The writer also uses the qualitative method with the following steps:

- 1) Identifying the kinds of conflict that happen to the married couple.
- 2) Classifying the kinds of conflict found in the movie.
- 3) Analyzing the conflict between the married couple.
- 4) Analyzing the impacts of its conflicts.
- 5) Writing the whole results from the data has been analyzed.

Meanwhile, for the extrinsic aspects, the writer uses human motivation theory by Karl S. Bernhardt to identify the conflict that relates to the analysis that happens between the main characters in the movie and also the impact to their family.