

CHAPTER 2

INTRINSIC THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Intrinsic Aspect

Intrinsic aspects are the key parts that naturally belong to a literary work. These elements shape and organize the story, making it clear and meaningful for the reader. The intrinsic aspects that will be used in this study are Character and Characterization, Setting, Conflict, Cinematography Elements, The shots, Lens Height, Sounds, and Mise en scène.

2.1.1 Characters and Characterization

According to (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 77), characters are persons or entities like person, they create causal effects. There are two types of character, major character and minor character. Major character or protagonist is the central figure that drives the narrative forward, this character usually changes the most and appears on screen the longest, becoming the main focus for the audience in the story (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 78). On the other hand, minor or supporting characters have smaller roles. They help, challenge, or highlight differences with the main character. (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 80). Characterization is the process by which a film reveals the personality, background, and development of a character (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 82).

2.1.2 Setting

According to (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 77), setting have an important role in cinema, since it creates a narrative expectation for the viewers. Setting refers to the time and place of the film's action. It includes both realistic, such as natural landscapes, and stylized environments, like studio sets. Together, these elements help shape the atmosphere and context of the story.

2.1.3 Conflict

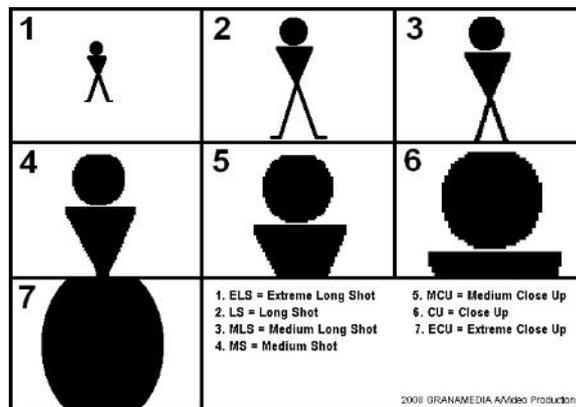
According to (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 56), Conflict is an important part of a story that moves the plot forward, helps develop the characters, and keeps the audience emotionally involved. It can happen inside a character's mind (internal) or between people or society (external), and usually builds up to a big problem and then a solution.

2.1.4 Cinematography Elements

Cinematography is a crucial element in filmmaking as it enables filmmakers to explore "new areas of choice and control" (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 159). Through the use of camera angles, lighting, composition, and movement, cinematography shapes the visual storytelling, influencing how viewers perceive and connect with the narrative. It provides filmmakers with the tools to create atmosphere and convey themes or emotions that may not be explicitly expressed through dialogue or action.

2.1.5 The Shots

The shots or the camera distance is the aspect of framing in a shot, and they are typically derived from the scale of human bodies (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 189). According to Bordwell, Thompson, Smith (2020: 189), the shots include Extreme long shot, Long shot, Medium long shot, Medium shot, Medium close-up, Close up, and Extreme close-up.



Picture 2. 1 Camera Distance
(<https://readycamerashoot.wordpress.com/2009/09/22/the-grammar-of-film-type-of-shots/>)

Extreme long shot generally makes the human figure seem tiny and lost while also used for capturing landscapes, bird's-eye view of a city, etc. Long shot makes the human figure more prominent but still dominated by the background. Medium long shot is where the human figure is framed from the knees up. Medium shot framed the human figure from the waist up. Medium close-up shot framed the human figure from the chest up. Close-up shot is a shot showing small objects or a certain body part such as head, hands, feet, etc. Extreme close-up shot isolate and magnify an object or highlight a specific part of the face.

2.1.6 Lens Height

Based on Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, (2020: 190), the lens height or camera angle includes Straight-on, Angle High Angle, and Low Angle. Angle refers to the position of the camera in relation to the subject. A straight-on angle looks directly at the subject, a high angle looks down on the subject, often making the subject appear vulnerable or weak, and a low angle looks up at the subject, often making the subject look stronger. It is important to note that not all movies imply the previously mentioned meanings, as framings do not carry general meanings.



Picture 2. 3 Straight Angle from *Forrest Gump*
(<https://damasaify.wordpress.com/2016/04/09/camera-angle/>)



Picture 2. 2 High Angle from *The Avengers*
<https://damasaify.wordpress.com/2016/04/09/camera-angle/>



Picture 2. 4 Low Angle from *The Inglorious Basterds*
(<https://damasaify.wordpress.com/2016/04/09/camera-angle/>)

2.1.7 Sounds

Sound is a powerful element of cinematography that enhances the storytelling experience in film. According to Bordwell, Thompson, Smith (2020: 264-265), sound plays a crucial role in shaping how viewers perceive a film. It enhances realism, sets the mood, emphasizes actions or emotions, and guides attention. Beyond just dialogue or music, sound interacts with image and editing to deepen storytelling and emotional engagement, which actively shapes how viewers understand the image. It can also create meaning through silence, rhythm, or contrast.

2.1.8 Mise-en-scène

Originating from France, *mise en scène* means “putting into the scene.” It is a term used to signify the director’s control over everything visible within the film frame (Bordwell, Thompson, Smith, 2020: 113). *Mise en scène* includes setting, lighting, costume and makeup, and staging and performance. All of those aspects play an important role in achieving realism and authenticity and permitting actors to perform naturally.