

CHAPTER II

INTRINSIC THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

Bordwell and Thompson (2020) describe intrinsic analysis in film studies as concentrating on internal film elements such as theme, plot, characters, setting, conflict, and cinematography. These elements assist viewers in understanding how a story is built and how meaning is communicated. These intrinsic factors are not explored in this research independently from the main topic. Instead they are supporting evidence for how *Don't Look Up* (2021) depicts the social condition of a post-truth society with specific regard to media disinformation and public ignorance.

2.1.1 Narrative Elements

Bordwell and Thompson (2020:60) describe narrative as a sequence of events linked by cause and effect, occurring in a particular time and place. The narrative of a film is the ordering of the story so that the audience can follow what is happening on the screen. Plot, characters and themes all work together to create a narrative, and to influence how viewers understand and respond to the story.

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

Characters are important to a story because they develop it. As explained by Bordwell and Thompson (2020:77), characters not only drive the plot but also represent the idea or theme of a film. Viewers interact with the characters to understand how certain issues are portrayed in the story. Characterization refers to

the description and portrayal of characters in a film. Their dialogue, actions, appearance, and relationships with other characters can be observed. These elements help viewers understand the characters' personalities, motivations, and development throughout the story.

2.1.1.2 Setting

Bordwell and Thompson (2020:114) also mention setting as an important narrative element. Setting provides background information that helps the audience understand the time and place of the story. Setting is not only the backdrop but also a way to show the social and cultural environment that influences the characters and events in the film. Therefore, setting becomes an emotional and symbolic part of the story.

2.1.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is a crucial element in making a story engaging. Bordwell and Thompson (2020:59) identify two types of conflict: internal and external. Internal conflict occurs within a character. It takes the form of an emotional struggle or moral dilemma. External conflict occurs when a character faces challenges with external forces. Conflict creates tension and drives the plot from beginning to end.

2.1.2 Cinematographic Elements

Cinematography is described as the art of capturing images in a film (Bordwell and Thompson 2020:159). It's not just about documenting events, but also about how those images are arranged to convey meaning and evoke emotion in the audience. Filmmakers can use cinematography to create atmosphere, draw

attention to certain elements, and regulate the audience's emotions about a scene. Without these cinematographic techniques, a film can still tell a story, but it won't have the same emotional depth and nuanced meaning.

2.1.2.1 Cinema Shots

2.1.2.1.1 Extreme Long Shot and Long Shot

Extreme long shots and long shots are types of shots that show subjects from a distance. Human figures are very small or sometimes barely visible in extreme long shots (Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189). This type of shot is often used to show the environment or setting, such as landscapes, buildings, or large areas. This helps the audience understand the scene. In a long shot, human figures become more visible, but the background remains very important in the frame. This shot maintains the focus on the setting but allows the audience to see the characters more clearly (Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189).



Picture 2.1 *Extreme Long Shot*



Picture 2.2 *Long Shot*

(Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189)

2.1.2.1.2 Medium Long Shot and Medium Shot

Bordwell and Thompson (2020:189) describe a medium-long shot as depicting the human body from the knees up. This position is somewhere between

a close-up and a lingering shot. This shot is often considered more neutral because it is neither too close nor too far away. Although the character is present, the viewer remains close to the scene. On the other hand, a medium shot shows the individual from the waist up. This framing technique animates the viewer's perception of the character. It mimics the level of closeness people typically maintain during face-to-face conversations, making it appear more authentic.



Picture 2.3 *Medium Long Shot*



Picture 2.4 *Medium Shot*

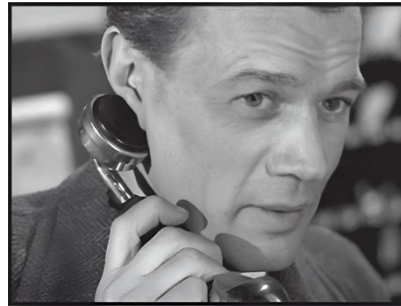
(Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189)

2.1.2.1.3 Close-Up Shot, Medium Close-Up Shot, Extreme Close-Up Shot

During close-up shots, viewers are more likely to connect emotionally with characters. A medium close-up shot shows the subject from the chest up, as noted by Bordwell and Thompson (2020:189). This allows viewers to concentrate on subtle emotions and gestures. A close-up shot focuses on the face, a recognizable body part, or an important object. This encourages viewers to concentrate on details that are significant to the scene. An extreme close-up shot moves even closer to the subject, emphasizing facial features or small details that might otherwise go unnoticed. This type of shot enhances the emotional impact of a scene by drawing the viewer's attention to the finest visual details (Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189).



Picture 2.5 *Medium Close-up Shot*



Picture 2.6 *Close-up Shot*



Picture 2.7 *Extreme Close-up Shot*

(Bordwell & Thompson, 2020:189)

2.1.2.2 Sound

Bordwell and Thompson assert that sound triggers specific sensory modes. A mixture of voices, music, and noise can be used to create the sound of a film (2020:267). Mascelli's book, *The Five Cs of Cinematography* (1998), outlines five elements that can be used to interpret sound effectively: narration, dialogue, sound effects, and music. The emotional tone of a scene is determined by sound, which interacts with visual elements to enhance the narrative and emotional depth of an image. This is achieved through these techniques.