



**PARENTING STYLES IMPLEMENTED BY
AMERICANS AS SEEN IN THE FILM *THE ODD LIFE
OF TIMOTHY GREEN* (2012)**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring American Studies in the English
Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer hereby declares that the writing of the thesis entitled "Parenting Styles for Children as Shown in the Film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green (2012)*" is done by himself without taking the results of research by other writer from any university or any degree. The writer also ensures that no material, originating from other than the references mentioned, is used within this thesis.

Semarang, 8th December 2022



Yosia Putra Kurniawan

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“When you don’t get the miracle, you can still be a miracle for someone else in the hands of the Lord.” – **Nick Vujicic**

“In the world you can be everything, be kind” – **Jennifer Dukes Lee**

The writer dedicates this thesis to everyone who has supported him to continue his life at least until this thesis is finished. Hopefully my success in finishing this thesis can make them proud.

APPROVAL

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I realize that the thesis that I wrote is far from perfect, so I am open to any criticism and suggestions for my thesis to be better. On the other hand, I hope that this thesis can be an insight for readers regarding the matters contained in the research

Semarang, 8th December 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yosia', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Yosia Putra Kurniawan

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ABSTRACT

This study is related to the parenting styles carried out by the American parents contained in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green (2012)*. This study aims to examine the various parenting styles practiced by parents in films and compare them with reality in America. To compare, the writer also needs to know how parenting by parents character affect their children and the society around them. This study uses a qualitative method of analysis to collect data. Sociological approach is also used to study film as a social document as a portrait of social reality. Through this analysis, the writer has examined that there are five families that can be analyzed using the parenting styles theory by Diana Baumrind. The writer also found the results of the study that parenting that occur in films also represents parenting in the real world, especially in America, based on the data that writer found in the article.

Keywords: Parenting, Film, The Odd Life of Timothy Green, Parenting Styles, Sociology

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There is a nonprofit organization named PEW Research Center which informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. They wrote a survey data entitled *Parenting in America* that was released on 17 December 2015. The data lists the percentage of people in America in parenting among 1807 parents in United States with children younger than 18 years old. Overall, about half of parents (46%) say they are doing a very good job as a parent. An equal share say they are doing a good job. Relatively few say they are doing a fair (7%) or poor (1%) job (2015:7). The data also said that mostly parents care a lot about what their spouse or partner thinks of how they are doing as a parent, and they care what their own parents think as well (2015:4). The opinions of friends and neighbors are important, too, but less so. Xinyin Chen (2019: 449) in his research paper entitled *Culture and Parenting: Handbook of Parenting* quotes a lot of anthropologist theories that said about the relation between culture and parenting. The research said that the anthropological work in the 1950s and 1960s, including its theoretical frameworks and methodologies, had a pervasive impact on the study of culture, parenting, and child development.

The Odd Life of Timothy Green is a fictional family genre film released in 2012. Directed by Peter Hedges, this film tells the story of a husband (Jim Green) and wife (Cindy Green), whose wife cannot conceive but they desperately want to have children. Luckily, they were given a miracle, when a child suddenly appeared who was born from the solid ground and then adopted as their child. Because of this, Jim Green and Cindy Green then had a responsibility as parents to educate and care for Timothy Green. Even though this film tells a fictional character with several

fictional scenes such as Timothy Green who was born from the ground, the existence of parenting which is the relationship between parents and their children in the film also occurs in people's lives in the real world, especially in United States.

This film has a setting of place in Stanleyville, United States. Therefore, apart from Jim Green and Cindy Green, there are several other American parents in the film. The American parent characters in the film have different characteristics and raise their children with different parenting styles. The film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* represents the lives of Americans who educate and raise their children with different parenting styles.

In this thesis, the writer will analyze the parenting style of the parents' character towards their children in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green*. The writer will use parenting theory by Diana Baumrind as the basic theory and the method of the discussion. The analysis will emphasize the part on how the parenting style used by the parents' characters will affect the children's character. The writer uses film as the main topic of this research.

1.2 Research Question:

- How does American parents in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* educate their children?
- What is the influence of parenting style on the characterization of children in the film *The odd Life of Timothy Green*?
- How does parenting in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* represent parenting in America in reality?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study:

- To describe parenting by Americans found in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green*.
- To classify the differences in parenting styles of each parent contained in the film.
- To describe how parenting in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* represent parenting in America in reality

1.4 Previous Studies

A thesis entitled *The Relationship Between Parenting Styles, Parental Reading Involvement, Child Behaviour Outcomes, Child Classroom Competence, and Early Childhood Literacy* written by Kristal Lea Sommer (2010) from Oklahoma State University stated that children when living in a high risk environment, may need greater limit setting, firm control, and stricter rule enforcement by parents than is typical of the responsive style in order to learn to limit their hyperactive behaviors.

Tara Brittney Gogolinski (2012) from University of Maryland in her thesis entitled *Effects of Differences in Parenting Styles on Couple Distress and Children's Perceptions of Family Support* uses quantitative methods to distinguish the influence of parenting styles from one another in a table.

In her thesis entitled *The Effect of Age, Sex, and Parenting Styles on Self-Esteem in Young Adults*, the writer named Tkacova Sona (2017) from Empire State College, New York stated that self-esteem may not only be affected by parenting styles but also the relationship of age and sex on self-esteem.

Julia (2019) from Sanata Darma University, in her thesis entitled *The Influence of Parents's Treatment Toward Coraline Emotional Security in Neil Gaiman's Caroline* concluded that Coraline's characterizations are shaped from the treatment of the parents.

Kinayang (2019) from Mercu Buana University in her thesis entitled *A Comparison on Parenting Styles Between Coraline's Two Mothers in Neil Gaiman's "Coraline"* stated that two different mothers in Neil Gaiman's *Coraline* gave Coraline a different parenting style and it was influenced on Coraline personality development also differently.

Xinyin Chen, Rui Fu, and Wai Ying Vivien Yiu wrote the research paper entitled *Culture and Parenting* from journal *Handbook of Parenting* (2019), they discusses some theoretical and methodological issues in the study of culture and parenting. The research paper also describes the implications of social and cultural changes for parenting.

Agnes, Eli, Benedicta on their article entitled *Parenting Styles and Their Impacts on Child Problem Behaviors* which published on *Jurnal Psikologi 2020* found a result that paternal authoritarian parenting was not significantly associated with child emotional and behavioral problems and relationship between maternal authoritarian parenting and child emotional problems was not significant either.

In this thesis, using a research object that is different from previous studies. The writer will connect the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green (2012)* with the theory of parenting style using an objective and sociological approach in which the theory has never been used to make research with the same object before.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The writer will analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic of the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green (2012)*. The intrinsic elements included are the theme, plot, characters and setting. While extrinsic elements are analyzed using parenting theory by Diana Baumrind. The target of this research will be limited to characters who looks using parenting and got the parenting results, like parental figures: Jim Green and Cindy Green, Brenda Best, Franklin Crudstaff, Jim Green Sr and Uncle Bob. Meanwhile, the children who are seen as a result of their parenting are Timothy Green, the children of Brenda Best, Bobby, Cindy Green and Jim Green Jr. The writer will only analyze scenes that can be related to reality in the real world without mentioning any fictional scenes contained in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green*.

1.6 Organization of the Writing

The following is a writing organization which is a part that explains the core of research activities which include:

Chapter I

Explanation of problems regarding the parenting styles for children as shown in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green (2012)*. Explaining the background, problem formulation, objectives and benefits of research and the focus of the research.

Chapter II

Theory and Method: This chapter contains data, theories and methods that will be used in research.

Chapter III

Discussion: This chapter contains data exposure and analysis and ends with the results of the research that answer the problems presented at the beginning.

Chapter IV

Conclusion: This chapter is the conclusion of the answers and the results of the research.

CHAPTER 2

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Intrinsic Elements

M.H. Abrams (1953:26) in his book entitled *The Mirror and the Lamp: Romantic Theory and Critical Tradition* said that an objective approach to literary works states that literary works are an autonomous world, which can be separated from the creator and the socio-cultural environment of his era. In this case, literary works can be observed based on their structure. Those structures are intrinsic and extrinsic elements in literary works. Intrinsic elements can be in the form of themes, characters, plots, and settings. While the extrinsic elements can be in the form of the author's psychology, environmental conditions, and social structure of society.

2.1.1. Themes

According to Peck and Coyle (1989:78) “theme is the large idea or concept it is dealing with.” They also stated that we can imagine that it should be expressed in the form of expression as the implication of the whole story by using theme, but it cannot tell us the separability of the story. By comprehending the theme, we can guess the core of the film ideas. Making interesting theme will make people curious to watch the whole story. Birkerts (1993:67) stated in his book entitled *Literature the Evolving Canon* that character, plot, and setting can be an analogy to a body in a work of fiction, but the theme is the heart, or soul in a story. The theme is the dominant idea of what the story is about, and is central to the story.

2.1.2. Characters

M H Abrams (1999:32) describes characters as the people represented in a story as having certain moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferring from what the characters say and the distinctive way they say it as dialogue or from what they

do as action. While Koesmobroto (1988:67) in *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction* distinguished two types of characters, main or major characters and minor or supporting characters:

2.1.2.1. Main or Major Characters

Refers to the character that has important role in the story. We can identify the main characters by finding out the character that is mostly mentioned in the story. The main characters are including both main protagonists or main antagonists. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms 9th edition* (2005:265) stated that protagonist character is the character who becomes the center of attention of a storyline in the film while the antagonist character is the opponent of the protagonist character. Antagonist characters are possible to be the cause of the conflict contained in the story.

2.1.2.2. Supporting or Minor Characters

Refers to the character that has less important role in the story than the main characters. Supporting character is supposed to be supporting, helping, and completing the main character.

2.1.3. Plot

Based on Abrams (1999:1) plot is formed by actions and events to achieve particular artistic and emotional effects and have unity of actions. While based on Nurgiyantoro (2013:209), he divided the plot into five parts which are the situation phase, generating circumstances, rising action, climax, and denouement.

2.1.3.1. Situation phase

In order to deliver a proper depiction of the story for the reader, this phase serves as the foundation or the situation background of the story and characters.

2.1.3.2. Generating Circumstances

Generating circumstances is a plot that contains events and various problems that lead to conflict. Conflicts can arise from within a character, external conflicts, or conflicts that occur between protagonists and antagonists.

2.1.3.3. Rising Action

Preceding the climax is a moment where readers get a summary of every conflict that happened within the story, namely rising action.

2.1.3.4. Climax

Serving as the turning point for both the story and the characters, the climax became the most dramatic part of a story.

2.1.3.5. Denouement

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013: 205) denouement is the phase that shows how the scenes are the result of the climax. Contains conflict resolution and the final fate of the characters in the story. This is influenced and shaped by the relationship between characters, the conflicts, and the climax that appeared in the story.

2.1.4. Settings

Based on the theory by M.H Abrams (1999:5), setting is the general place, historical time, and social setting in which the action in the story takes place. The main elements of the setting are time, place, and the social environment that frames the characters. These elements construct the world in which the characters act. Setting is better to integrate well with the plot and characters that the reader barely notices it. Setting is very important in building the whole story since it informs the reader about where and when the story takes place. In several literary works, setting helps create an atmosphere or mood that can influence the reader and the characters.

2.2. Cinematography

Brown (2012:2) stated in *Theory and Practice: Image Making for Cinematography* that the term cinematography comes from Greek which has the meaning "writing with motion". In short, filmmaking is taking pictures — but cinematography is much more than the act of photography since it is the process of taking ideas, words, actions, emotional subtext, tone, and all other forms of nonverbal communication and translating them into a visual form. Then, there are many types of conceptual cinematographic tools but generally divided into the following types: Frames, light and color, lenses, motion, texture, shaping, and Point of View.

2.2.1. Character shot

Blain Brown (2012:20) explained that Most movies and short films are about people, so shots of the people in them are one of the fundamental building blocks of cinema. There are some terms for different shots of a single character.

The first technique is Full shot, which is a technique shot at the character in the whole body. While the second technique is two shots when there is a frame that includes two characters. Two shot usually shows the interaction between two characters in a scene. The third technique is a Medium shot. This type of shot is relative to the subject like the wide shot. Close-up (CU) is the fourth shot of the character shot. This shot would generally be from the top of the head to somewhere just below the shirt pockets. If the Close-up shot is cut just above the shirt pocket area, it is often called a head and shoulders (Blain Brown, 2012:21). The fifth character shot is a variation of the close-up, looking over the shoulder of one actor to medium CU of the other actor. This kind of shot is called an over-the-shoulder shot. The sixth type of shot is a Cutaways shot. A cutaway is any shot of some person or thing in the scene other than the main characters, but it is still related to the scene. The last type of shot is the Reaction shot. A shot is a pair of cutaway shots.

2.2.2. Lens Height

This aspect in cinematography deals with camera angles. Camera angles can help the film present the relationship between the filmmaker and viewers. Blain Brown (2014:64) divides the lens angle into two categories, namely high and low angles.

A low-angle lens is a technique in cinematography that tends to point the camera from a low angle to a higher angle. This technique is usually used to describe the state of the characters in a film. With a low angle, the subject tends to dominate us. If the subject is a character, the actor will appear more powerful and dominant. Meanwhile, the high-angle technique is used to describe characters who are under pressure. High angles can occur when the camera is at eye level

2.3. Extrinsic Element

2.3.1. Parenting Style

Diana Baumrind wrote her theories about parenting in *Parenting Styles and Their Relationship to the Parent Development Theory*. Through the Journal entitled *Developmental Psychology* (1971:1-104), Baumrind identified four models of parenting control: permissive, neglectful, authoritarian, and authoritative.

2.3.1.1. Permissive Parents

Permissive parents based on Diana Baumrind (1971:23) are more likely to take on a friendship role, rather than a parenting role. They prefer to avoid having conflict and will often acquiesce to their children's pleas at the first sign of distress. These parents mostly allow their kids to do anything they want and offer limited guidance or direction. Their common traits such as:

- High responsiveness, low demandingness
- Openly communication and usually lets their kids decide for themselves, rather than giving them direction.
- Rules and expectations are either not set or rarely enforced
- Typically goes through great lengths to keep their kids happy, sometimes at their own expense.

2.3.1.2. Authoritative Parents

Diana Baumrind (1971:22) stated that authoritative parents are nurturing, supportive and often in tune with their children's needs. They guide their children through open and honest discussions to teach them about values and reasoning. Kids who have authoritative parents are tend to be self-disciplined and can think for themselves. The common traits of authoritative parents such as:

- High responsiveness, high demandingness
- Sets clear rules and expectations for their kids while practicing terms of flexibility and understanding

- Communicates frequently; listen to and take into consideration their children's thoughts, feelings and opinions
- Allows natural consequences to occur (for example kid failed on test when they did not study), but uses those opportunities to help their kids reflect and learn

2.3.1.3. Neglectful Parents

Neglectful parents based on Diana Baumrind (1971:24) are sometimes referred to as uninvolved parenting, this style is exemplified by an overall sense of indifference. They have limited engagement with their children and rarely implement rules. Neglectful parents can also be seen as cold and uncaring but not always intentionally, as they are often struggling with their own issues. The common traits of this kind of parents are usually:

- Low responsiveness, low demandingness
- Let their kids mostly fend for themselves, perhaps because they are indifferent to their needs or are uninvolved/overwhelmed with other things.
- Less of nurturance, guidance and attention.
- Often struggles with their own self-esteem issues and has a hard time forming close relationships with their children.

2.3.1.4. Authoritarian Parents

Based on theory by Diana Baumrind (1971:22) This parenting style uses stern discipline, often justified as "tough love." In attempt to be in full control, authoritarian parents often talk to their children without wanting any input or feedback. The common traits that usually do by authoritative parents such as:

- High demandingness, low responsiveness
- Enforces strict rules with little consideration of their kid's feelings or social-emotional needs
- Often says "because I said so" when their kid questions the reasons behind a rule or consequence
- Communication is mostly one-way from parent to child

2.3.2. Survey Data of Parenting in United States

The writer also includes data regarding parenting from several institutions in the United States. The writer includes the data in order to provide an overview of the reality of parenting in the United States. The first data include is come from PEW Research Center which conducted a survey of 1807 American parents who have children younger than 18. The results of the survey were written in a book entitled *Parenting in America* which was published in 2015.

While the second data was obtained from an institution engaged in the health sector in America called the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The results of the survey data taken by the writer from this institution are written in a book entitled *Child Maltreatment Surveillance* which was published in 2008.

2.3.2.1. The Link Between Family

Recorded in the survey data by PEW Research Center (2015:6) that in 2014, there were 62% of United States children in under the age of 18 living with two married parents. While children who live with a single parent were about 26%. And there were 7% of children who live with parents who live together but are not married.

2.3.2.2. Children's Extracurricular Activities

Based on the survey data by PEW Research Center (2015:10) almost all-American children, including preschoolers participate in a variety of extracurricular activities. At least half of parents with school-age children say their child participates in sports (73%), actives in religion or youth groups (60%), takes part in music, dance or the arts (54%) or does volunteer work (53%) after school or on weekends.

Parents with high incomes are more likely to admit that their children's daily schedules are too hectic with too many things to do. Among parents earning \$75,000 or more, one in five said their children's schedules were too busy, compared with 8% of those earning less than \$30,000.

2.3.2.3. American Parents Have Mixed Views About Children's Academic Performance

The Pew Research Center (2015:53) also notes that American parents generally feel that children should not feel bad just because of poor grades in their academic as long as they try hard. About 41% of parents said this was very close to their view, and an additional 34% said it was quite close. However, about a quarter (23%) of parents said this opinion was not very close or did not match their opinion at all.

It is also said that parents who have a college degree or parents who have high incomes are much more likely to feel disappointed if their child gets bad grades in school. About 60% of parents with a college degree said they will be disappointed, compared to 45% of parents with multiple colleges and 48% with a high school diploma or less. Similarly, parents with an annual family income of \$75,000 or higher were more likely than those on a lower income to said that they will be disappointed was at least as close to their view (58% and 47% of those earning under \$30,000, respectively).

2.3.2.4. Physical Violence as an Unpopular Form of Discipline

Other data which is the result of a survey by PEW Research Center (2015:12) is regarding how often American parents commit physical violence against their children in order to educating them. Spanking is the discipline method that parents rarely use to teach their children. Only 4% of parents say they do it often. But one in six parents said they spanked their children at least a few times as a way of disciplining them. Black parents (32%) spanked their children more than white parents (14%) and Hispanic parents (19%).

2.3.2.5. Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities in United States

While according to data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which is written in a book entitled *Child Maltreatment Surveillance* (2008:3), in the United States there are at least 1 in 7 children who have experienced child abuse or neglect. Even in 2006, as many as 1,750 children died from abuse and neglect in the United States.

2.3.2.6. Parents Worry About Their Children

Some parents in America are also found to have concerns about the negative things that their children might face in their daily lives. PEW Research Center (2015:49) wrote in the survey that there are six-in-ten parents in the United States worry that their child or any of their children might be bullied at some point, and at least half also worry that their children might struggle with anxiety or depression (54%) or that they might be kidnapped (50%). About four-in-ten parents express concerns about their children getting beat up or attacked (45%), getting pregnant or getting a girl pregnant as a teenager (43%), and having problems with drugs or alcohol (41%).

2.4. Research Method

2.4.1. Method of Data Collection

The writer will use qualitative method which relies on library study and also to analyze the parenting styles includes in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* (2012) as the data used. Qualitative method dissects the data for more depth analysis by analyzing and finding out further its meaning (Creswell, 2011:16). The writer will use this qualitative method to describe and explain the data obtained in the form of a qualitative explanation and not tables or numbers. A library study was also used in this study by using primary sources such as academic journals, articles, and books. Then, the writer gets summary data from the original creator by using secondary sources such as encyclopaedias, handbooks, and review journals. The writer uses primary and secondary sources as a basis for further research on the theory, methods, results, and discussion that will be used in this study (Creswell, 2011:86).

2.4.2. Method of Approach

Method of approach is needed to analyze a problem contained in the literary works. In this approach method, the writer uses an objective approach and sociology of literary works approach. Based on Abrams (1953:26) in His book entitled *The Mirror and the Lamp: Romantic Theory and Critical Tradition* stated that literary

works are an autonomous world, which can be separated from the creator and the socio-cultural environment of his era. In this case, literary works can be observed based on their structure. This structure is an intrinsic and extrinsic element in literary works. Intrinsic elements can be in the form of theme, characters, plot, and settings. While the extrinsic elements can be in the form of the author's psychology, environmental conditions and social structure of society.

While according to Wellek and Warren (1977:89) stated that sociology approach is to study literature as a social document as a portrait of social reality. Sociology of literary works is one approach to sociology that analyzes the literary work itself, which is the subject of this study or what is implied in the literary work and what is its purpose. The writer uses this sociological approach to analyze social parenting contained in *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* film. This relates to the relationship and communication between the children's characters and their parents.

CHAPTER 3

DISCUSSION

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

3.1.1. Themes

3.1.1.1. Harmonious Family Relationship

This film tells about a couple of parents as the main characters (Jim Green and Cindy Green) who have a harmonious relationship. Plus they have a son named Timothy who is actually not their biological son, but they loved him very much. Jim and Cindy educated Timothy well, without violence, always want to give the best for Timothy and show their harmony in public. For example in a scene where Brenda Best wants to embarrass Timothy by inviting him to a music event and ordering him to appear there. Timothy was not afraid and immediately stepped onto the stage while playing a random musical instrument. Jim and Cindy Green, who knew Timothy could not play music, came forward to help him sing and dance in front of the audience, which is shown in picture 3.1 and 3.2.



Picture 3.1 Timothy playing a random instrument (01:11:14)



Picture 3.2 Green Family's performance in a music show. (01:12:00)

After they returned home, Jim and Cindy did not scold Timothy but instead gave compliments, such as *“you were great”*, *“you rock”*, *“it feel great to have a kid who rocked”* and *“we proud of you.”* (1:12:22 – 1:12:45) These remarks were a compliment even though Timothy had ‘messed up’ a music event.

According to the explanation above, this film seems to want to show a harmonious family condition so that it is comfortable to watch by audiences of various ages. Of course, this can be an example to establish a good relationship between parents and children or vice versa which is intended for the audience of this film.

3.1.2. Characters

3.1.2.1. Main Protagonist Characters

The main protagonist characters in this film include Timothy Green, Jim Green and Cindy Green.

Timothy Green is the son of Jim Green and Cindy Green. The figure of a child who was born from a request paper planted in the ground in front of Jim and Cindy Green's house. He is a small boy, not too tall, has brown hair and small eyes as seen in the picture 3.3. Timothy Green became the main protagonist character in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* because his name became the title of the film itself, and the film tells the story of Timothy Green's life from birth until the time he disappeared.



Picture 3.3 The Appearance of Timothy Green (00:30:11)

Besides Timothy, there are also his parents as the main protagonists who open the story as well as the closing story in the film. The story in the film also shows how they educate and guide Timothy from start to finish. Their names are Jim and Cindy Green.

Jim Green or also Jim Green Jr. is a large white man with a light beard as seen in picture 3.4. He worked in a pencil factory owned by the Crudstaff family.

While Cindy Green is a white woman with black eyes, and curly hair, and her body is not too tall as seen in picture 3.5. She also worked at the Crudstaff family museum.



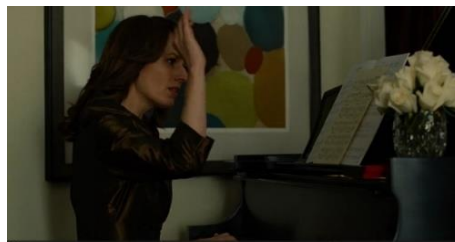
Picture 3.4 The appearance of Jim Green
(00:26:39)



Picture 3.5 The Appearance of Cindy Green
(00:42:54)

3.1.2.2. Main Antagonist Characters

While the main antagonist in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* is Brenda Best, Cindy Green's sister who often mocks the Green family and boasts that her children are more accomplished than Timothy Green. Brenda Best is a mother who looks like a rich person in the film because she often wears fashionable clothes in every scene, and seems to have a relationship with Cindy Green, but their relationship is more often shown to be disharmonious. She may have been a musician because in some scenes she is shown playing the piano as shown in picture 3.6.



Picture 3.6 The Appearance of Brenda Best (1:10:08)

Besides Brenda Best, there is another antagonist named Franklin Crudstaff. Franklin is Jim Green's boss. He is a brown-skinned man with straight hair and thick eyebrows. He stole the Green family's idea to save the company. He claimed that

the idea of making pencils from leaves was actually made by the Green family is the idea of Franklin Crudstaff. He is the person in front shown in figure 3.7



Picture 3.7 The Appearance of Franklin Crudstaff (00:34:31)

3.1.2.3. Supporting Characters

Supporting characters are additional characters in story who their presence is not important and only appears when there are events related to the main characters (Nurgiyantoro, 1994:177). Those statement makes the supporting characters the opposite of the main characters who are the main center of attention in a film. The flat characters in *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* film include Joni Jerome, Coach Cal, Jim Green Sr., Ms. Crudstaff, Reggie the botany and Uncle Bub.

Joni Jerome is the most understanding friend of Timothy Green. She is a girl with long hair and has a taller body than Timothy. She is also always seen wearing a red jacket as seen in picture 3.8.



Picture 3.8 The Appearance of Joni Jerome (00:35:42)

Coach Cal is Timothy Green's soccer coach. He was a black man with a shaved head. He is seen always wearing a blue jacket as seen in picture 3.9.



Picture 3.9 The Appearance of Coach Cal (00:50:13)

Jim Green Sr., or father of Jim Green, and grandfather of Timothy Green. He has a large body and short white hair.



Picture 3.10 The Appearance of Jim Green Sr (00:27:33)

Ms. Crudstaff is the boss of the company where Jim and Cindy Green work. She is also the aunt of Franklin Crudstaff. She is an old woman with wrinkled skin. Her appearance is shown in Picture 3.11.



Picture 3.11 The Appearance of Ms Crudstaff (00:58:49)

While Uncle Bub is Cindy Green's father. He was an old man with fair skin, blue eyes, and a large build. But in the film, he is described as having a weak and sickly body as shown in picture 3.12.



Picture 3.12 The Appearance of Uncle Bub (00:46:37)

Reggie is a friend of Cindy Green, he is a botanist as evidenced by Cindy Green's statement "*He (Reggie) is amazing with plants*" (00:32:07) when she introduced Reggie to Timothy.



Picture 3.13 The Appearance of Reggie, the Botany (00:31:39)

3.1.3. Plot

Nurgiyantoro (2013:209) divided the plot into five parts which are situation phase, generating circumstances, rising action, climax, and denouement.

3.1.3.1. Situation Phase

The initial situation of the story begins to be explained in the film during the scene where Jim and Cindy Green are being interviewed by the custody agency. Jim and Cindy Green admitted that they could not have biological children but had a miracle where they had a child who came suddenly from the garden named Timothy Green. One of the unique things about Timothy Green is that he has several leaves growing on his legs.



Picture 3.14 Jim and Cindy Green are being interviewed by the custody agency (00:01:54)



Picture 3.15 Jim and Cindy Green first met Timothy and noticed some leaves at his feet (00:23:24)

3.1.3.2. Generating Circumstances

Various conflicts are shown in the story. The first is conflict is the appearance of Brenda Best who likes to satirize and make fun of Timothy Green. She said *“The thing about these kids is you never know what you are getting. They have issues sometimes, medical or otherwise.”* The word “these kids” is refer to adopted child or Timothy Green, because Brenda Best thought that Timothy Green is an adopted child and has an intellectual disability.

The second conflict is the wish of Jim Green, Cindy Green and Timothy Green himself so that Timothy can join the Eraser football team and become a great football player on the team, but Timothy's body is too skinny which caused him to be underestimated. The coach said *“Coach Cal doesn't see it”* in the scene shown in the picture 3.16, in which the coach doubt Timothy Green's football playing ability.



Picture 3.16 Timothy Green signed up for the school's football team, Eraser in front of Coach Cal (00:49:30)

Then the third conflict shown the setback of the factory where Jim Green worked which made Franklin Crudstaff, the company's CEO fire several employees that Jim Green actually considered to be good workers. This is shown when Jim Green said *“things got complicated at the factory”* (00:52:26) as the narrator. Then given a scene where Franklin Crudstaff handed a list of workers who were laid off to Jim Green. Jim Green complained by saying *“But these all are good-working people.”* But Franklin Crudstaff still insisted on laying off the workers by saying *“Green, you don't decide who we let go.”* (00:53:11)

3.1.3.3. Rising Action

Timothy Green was finally accepted into the Erasers football club, but his football coach, Coach Cal, only put him on the bench. This disappointed Jim Green's father. Brenda Best, who saw him becoming more arrogant by showing off her children's achievements to Cindy Green with saying *“You know what I feel really good about? Bart and I just grateful that our kids’ school has a gifted and talented program.”* (01:09:07).

On the other hand, Jim and Cindy Green were getting desperate with the condition of the Crudstaff pencil factory, where Jim Green works. This can be seen from Jim Green who said *“God, to think that we may not be making these anymore”* while he holding out his pencil, indicating that he had thought the Crudstaff pencil factory was going bankrupt. (00:55:18) But at that time Timothy gave encouragement to Jim and Cindy Green, that's when they had the idea to make a new model of pencil. Timothy said *“Why not make a new kind of pencil? Well, you (Jim Green) can design it, and you (Cindy Green) can draw it. Then you guys can both build it.”* (00:55:23 – 00:55:42)

3.1.3.4. Climax

The climax of the story happened when Crudstaff's pencil factory is on the verge of bankruptcy. After the citizens of the city of Stanleyville heard about it, they went in droves to protest against the closure of the factory. The Crudstaff family finally

announced that an idea had emerged to make a new model of pencil which was actually created by the Green family, but Franklin Crudstaff claimed this as his idea.

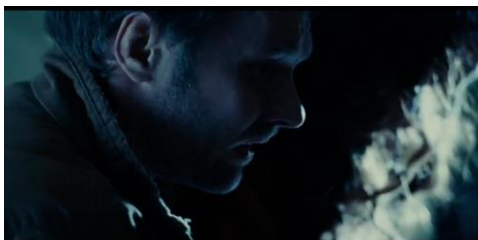


Picture 3.17 Franklin Crudstaff claimed the new model of pencil as his idea in front of the public (01:27:56)

This moment, of course, caused conflict between the Green family and the Crudstaff family in public. The conflict started when Timothy said in front of public *“He did not, He did not have it in him. The new pencil was thought up by my parents, Jim and Cindy Green”* (01:28:04 – 01:28:14)

3.1.3.5. Denouement

Jim, Cindy and Timothy then succeeded in proving that the new model of pencil was their idea by showing that the pencil was shaped like a leaf and was inspired by the leaf at Timothy's feet. But moments after their idea was recognized, Timothy disappeared suddenly after lightning strikes as shown in picture 3.18. He disappeared because all the leaves at his feet had fallen. The story in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* ends with a scene where Jim Green and Cindy Green adopt a daughter named Lily as shown in a picture 3.19.



Picture 3.18 The disappearance of Timothy Green (01:33:57)



Picture 3.19 Jim Green and Cindy Green with their new adopted daughter, Lily. (01:39:06)

3.1.4. Settings

According to M.H Abrams (1999:5), settings are divided into three:

3.1.4.1. The Setting of Place

The story in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* has a setting of place in an area called Stanleyville in North Carolina in the United States. This is evidenced by the words of a member of the custody agency named Evette at the beginning of the story which mentions the biodata of Jim and Cindy Green's residence. Evette said "Jim and Cindy Green, Thirteen Oaklane Road, Stanleyville." and was confirmed by Cindy Green by saying "yeah". (00:01:31 - 00:01:38).



Picture 3.20 the townspeople gather to oppose the closure of the Crudstaff pencil factory. (01:26:53)

Further evidence is shown in the scene on the picture 3.20 where the townspeople gather to oppose the closure of the Crudstaff family's pencil factory. Jim Green says in his narration that "the meeting was about whether the factory was going to close and the whole town showed up" and is shown a picture where a poster is held up with Stanleyville written on it. (01:26:53)

3.1.4.2. The Setting of Time

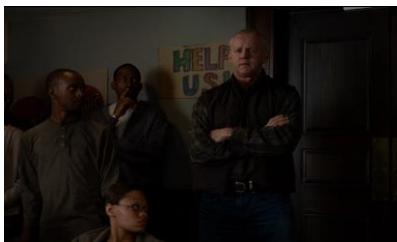
The film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* is set in one of the years between 1995 and 2012. Which is proven by the existence of the Subaru Outback car owned by the Green family which the car was first produced in 1995 while the film itself was released in 2012.



Picture 3.21 The Existence of the
Subaru Outback in the Film
(01:05:36)

3.1.4.3. The Setting of Social Background

The people of Stanleyville as told in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* are mostly middle to lower class people who are dependent on the company owned by the Crudstaff family. This is evidenced from Jim Green that said "the meeting was about whether the factory was going to close and the whole town showed up" (01:26:53) which explained that when news about Crudstaff's factory would be closed came, all Stanleyville residents took the initiative to come and demonstrate against closing the factory. That statement is also proven by the presence of Jim Green Sr (a white-haired old man in picture 3.22), Reggie the botanist (a man with moustache and wearing a grey jacket in picture 3.23), Coach Cal (a bald man wearing blue jacket in picture 3.24), and Brenda Best (a young woman wearing a pearl necklace in picture 3.25). Who in fact they were not workers at Crudstaff's factory but were also present to oppose the closing of the factory.



Picture 3.22 The presence of Jim Green Sr
(1:28:52)



Picture 3.23 The presence of Reggie, the
botanist (1:30:08)



Picture 3.24 The presence of coach Cal
(1:30:57)



Picture 3.25 The presence of Brenda Best
(1:31:03)

3.2. Extrinsic Elements

3.2.1. Jim Green and Cindy Green as Characters with Authoritative Parenting Roles

Jim and Cindy are authoritative parents. As explained in the previous chapter, Baumrind (1971:23) said that authoritative parents are the type of parents who prioritize two-way communication to their children. Jim and Cindy Green have two-way communication with Timothy Green to monitor their child's progress. Evidently in the scene when Timothy was bullied by Franklin's son, Bobby and his friends as shown in picture 3.26. They bullied him by throwing him with cake, egg and chocolate.



Picture 3.26. Timothy was bullied by
his friends. (00:35:27)

Jim and Cindy tried to cheer him up and persuade him to tell them who is the bully. After that, Franklin told them that Bobby's birthday party will be held, but Timothy still wanted to come even though his parents forbid it. After that scene, the

scene of Jim and Cindy Green's conversation with the custody agency reappears as follows:

Custody Agency: "Oh please do not tell me, you took him back to the house who bullied him?"

CINDY GREEN: "He really, really wanted to go."

Custody Agency: "So you let him decided what was best?"

JIM GREEN: "I thought it was time he learned to fight his own battle."

(00:37:45 – 00:38:00)

From the sentence *"he really really wanted to go"* indicating that Jim and Cindy had used communication to prohibit Timothy from coming back to the homes of the children who bullied him but Timothy still wanted to go. Jim and Cindy's attitude of respecting Timothy's decision and not wanting to force their child was evident from Jim's words *"I thought it was time he learned to fight his own battle."* which they believed that Timothy could also decide what was best for himself.

On the other hand, the nature of Jim and Cindy Green who are worried and intend for Timothy when he was bullied is also a form of implementation of American parents in the real world. As PEW Research Center (2015:49) wrote in the survey that there are six-in-ten parents in the United States worry that their child or any of their children might be bullied at some point.

3.2.2. Brenda Best as an Authoritarian Parent

Brenda Best is an authoritarian mother based on Baumrind (1971:22) said about the characteristics of an authoritarian who only makes high demands but gives low responsiveness. She wants her child to be talented in every subject at school and also in all kinds of extracurricular fields such as sports, public speaking and also in music. It can be concluded by her said *"my three are so busy with their second language, their public service works, oh and their upcoming resitals"* during the scene where she came into her son's soccer match (01:08:08). After that she showed off her kid's other achievement to Cindy Green by saying *"You know what I feel really good about? Bart and I just grateful that our kids' school has a gifted and*

talented program.” Cindy Green, who heard Brenda Best's words, then answered *“Did you know Timothy is gifted? He always finds the bright side. He never gives up and he has a good heart.”* And then Brenda answered again *“That will get you into college”* Which in that scene shows Brenda Best wanting to mock Cindy Green because Timothy, Cindy Green's son has never won any award and Brenda Best wants her children to look smarter than Timothy. She did not care if Timothy had a good heart because she did not think that was the result of Cindy Green’s parenting style to be proud of.

Brenda Best's low responsiveness that stands out the most is when her son who is playing football is tired and asks for a drink, but Brenda Best does not care and throws him out. The scene is shown in picture 3.27 where Brenda Best is putting away her drink so that her thirsty child cannot drink. This really shows that Brenda Best only wants results that she can be proud of without appreciating the hard work of her children.



Picture 3.27 Brenda refused to give her son a water to drink. (01:03:01)

Those kinds of parenting and the result of it is common especially for parents in the United States who have a college degree and have a large annual income. Based on survey written in section 2.3.2.3. said that 60% of people with an annual income above \$75,000 admit to being disappointed if their child gets bad grades at school and extracurriculars (2015:54). It is also argued in the data in the section 2.3.2.2. that parents with higher incomes are also more likely to say their children's daily schedules are too busy with too many things to do (2015:11). Both of those data have shown that they are in accordance with what Brenda Best did to her children as explained in the two paragraphs above.

3.2.3. Franklin Crudstaff as an Authoritarian Parent

Franklin Crudstaff was also an authoritarian father as same as Brenda Best who only accepted the best from their children without any failure and did not appreciate all of their children's hard work in their way to achieve it. Shown by the football match scene, which his son, named Bobby was hit by Franklin just because he thinks Bobby plays football badly. In addition, Franklin also said "*Smarten up out there*" (01:07:53) to Bobby. From this scene, it can be concluded that Franklin does not care that his son has tried his best to win the match.



Picture 3.28 Bobby was hit by his father, Franklin. (01:07:52)

The second proof that Franklin Crudstaff was an authoritarian is because he only used one-way communication when talking to his children. As Baumrind (1971:22) said that authoritarian parents educate their children with only one-way communication and want their children to carry out their orders without any input or feedback. Shown at dinner session after the game, there is a scene where Franklin invited his sons to go home by saying "*Boys, come on we are going home.*". But Bobby wanted to clean up his cutlery first. Franklin refused because he did not want his sons to respond to his orders by saying "*We are going home! What did I say? No, that somebody's job, let us go.*" (01:23:52 – 01:23:58). From those conversation shows that Franklin wanted his children to just obey his orders without any objections (one-way communication).

Franklin Crudstaff's parenting method is the least common way for parents in the United States to educate their children. Because based on the data by PEW Research Center written in session 2.3.2.4, only 4% of American parents say they

spank their child frequently. But one in six parents said they spanked their child at least a few times as a way of disciplining them.

3.2.4. Uncle Bub as A Permissive Parent to Cindy Green

Uncle Bob is a figure of parent who prioritize the role of a 'friend' rather than the 'parent' figure. As stated by Baumrind (1971:5), a permissive parent does not set certain limits or targets for their children. Uncle Bob is a cheerful character, he likes to joke with his daughter, Cindy and also with his grandson, Timothy. As shown in a scene which Uncle Bob greeted Timothy *“hi young man”*, but Timothy answered *“hi old boy”* (28:05). While the listeners around him were shocked to hear those words, Uncle Bob himself laughed and praised Timothy. After that Uncle Bob was actually happy with Timothy's presence and he chose Timothy to be his last friend before his death, there was a scene where they seemed to be joking together with Uncle Bob in the last minutes before his death.

In addition, Cindy and Brenda also had time to joke with Uncle Bob while in the hospital and Uncle Bob responded well as they were used to doing it. Cindy said *“I brought your favorite cookies. If I can get them pass the police, I will leave you one.”* And Brenda added *“At least it is not ice cream.”* Cindy added again *“Remember the year that you started to lose your hair and you convinced Brenda and me that if we gave you ice cream at night it would grow back?”* (00:45:30 – 00:45:47)

Uncle Bob then apologized for laughing at Cindy's painting a long time ago that looked ugly, which this moment made Cindy cry and threw her painting away.

“She worked on this one painting for days. Would not let anybody see it. Had to get it right. Do you remember that? It was a self-portrait. We did not get it. It was ahead of its time. We all laughed. Boy, you did cry, you ran away, and when you came back, the picture was gone. You had thrown it away. I always felt so bad about that.”- Uncle Bub (00:46:07 – 00:46:41)

In the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green*, Uncle Bob just wants his children and grandchildren to be happy, like the permissive type of parent according to Diana Baumrind (1971:23).

3.2.5. Jim Green Sr as A Neglective Parent

Jim Green Sr. or the father of Jim Green is not a character whose actions are clearly depicted in the film. However, in several conversations in the film, it is explained that Jim Green Sr. is a bad parent figure. Jim Green Jr. in an interview admitted that his father whom he knew was a bad parenting figure and he promised that he would not be a person like his father as he said *“But, I made a vow that I would do things differently than my dad. I would be much better.”* Which is also recognized by Cindy Green by saying *“Jim decided that he would be the father he never had.”* (00:31:15 – 00:31:21) These statements show that Jim Green Sr. was a bad father because there is the word "better" in Jim Green Jr.'s desire to be a father figure.

In addition, the figure of Jim Green Sr, who is a neglective parent, was mentioned in the football match scene, Jim said that his father did not care about him and did not want to come to the game. Proven by Jim Green Jr said *“You know, I am impressed dad. You never really came to my game.”* (01:03:25) But Jim Green Sr answered *“No, I came. You were always on the bench.”* (01:03:33) From the dialogue it can be concluded that Jim Green Sr. preferred to leave his son's football match after knowing his son was only on the bench. Jim Green Sr, who is knowing that his son is weak in football, does not support his dream and prefers to ignore it. In contrast to Jim Green Jr, when he found out that Timothy was weak at playing soccer, in picture 3.29 shown that Jim Green Jr chose to train Timothy to play soccer and encouraged him so that Timothy could play soccer better. Jim Green Jr. continued to patiently train Timothy Green to be able to play the ball well even though Timothy seemed to fall due to a mistake in kicking the ball as seen in picture 3.29



Picture 3.29 Timothy fell due to a mistake in kicking the ball while he was practicing with Jim Green Jr (00:51:35)

3.2.6. Effects on the Characters of the Results of Their Parents' Parenting Styles

As for some of the results of parenting parents to their children based on an analysis of several events in the film:

3.2.6.1. Effects of Jim and Cindy Green's Parenting Style on Timothy Green

Jim and Cindy's authoritative parenting style brought Timothy into a child who thought more optimistically for himself and his parents, as his parents believed him in the explanation 3.2.1. It is evident in the scene where Timothy believes that Jim and Cindy can find new innovations to save a company that is about to go bankrupt. Timothy is the one who gave Jim and Cindy Green an idea to made the new pencil model. He said *“Why not make a new kind of pencil? Well, you (Jim Green) can design it, and you (Cindy Green) can draw it. Then you guys can both build it.”* (00:55:42) This is the same as Jim and Cindy's attitude which believed in Timothy's decisions when they wanted to come to Bobby's birthday party when Jim Green said *“I thought it was time he learned to fight his own battle.”* (00:38:00)

On the other hand, as a result of being too dependent on Timothy's own decisions, Timothy became a difficult child to manage by his parents. Of the many children's characters, only Timothy is shown to be disobedient to his parents. One example of Timothy's disobedience was shown when Jim and Cindy told Timothy

to stay away from a girl named Joni Jerome, but Timothy secretly became close friends with Joni Jerome. The reason why Timothy was forbidden to approach the girl was because his parents were worried that the girl would have a bad impact because Joni Jerome already knew Timothy's secret and Timothy had also kicked his head to cover up the secret. The conversation that shows that Timothy still stubbornly wanted to be friends with Joni Jerome is as follows:

CINDY GREEN: "look out your window. Remember when he said he kicked a girl in the head?"

JIM GREEN: "Yeah?"

CINDY GREEN: "Is that her? Because this is too soon. He is too young. You told him to run the other way when he saw her and he... he is not running!"

(00:43:08 – 00:43:23)

The conversation took place when Jim Green was working at his factory and Cindy Green called to tell him that his son, Timothy, was seen cycling with Joni Jerome and passed the factory where Jim Green worked so that Jim Green could see him from the window. *The sentence "You told him to run the other way when he saw her and he... he is not running!"* indicating that Timothy had been ordered by his parents to avoid Joni Jerome, but Timothy was even close to her.

3.2.6.2. Effect of Brenda Best's Parenting Style on Her Children

Brenda Best with her authoritarian parenting as explained in section 3.2.1. has brought her children to succeed in producing achievements in various fields. This can be concluded when Brenda Best, while watching her son's football match, she said *"My three are so busy with their second language, their public service works, oh and their upcoming resitals"* which proves that Brenda Best's children master various fields such as foreign languages, public services, sports, and music. In addition, the scenes of the three children of Brenda Best performed a recital and played different musical instruments followed with applause by audiences are also shown which proved that they are talented in music, as shown in picture 3.30



Picture 3.30 Brenda Best's children's music recital performance in front of the audiences (01:10:03)

3.2.6.3. Effects of Franklin Crudstaff's Parenting Style on His Children

Franklin Crudstaff is a parent figure who provides approximately as same as parenting as Brenda Best because he is also an authoritarian. However, unlike Brenda Best's children, Franklin Crudstaff's children are shown in the film growing up to be bullies as shown in picture 3.31. The picture shows a scene when Franklin Crudstaff's two children (the two children on the left and right) are bullying Timothy Green (the child in the middle) by throwing cookie dough at him.



Picture 3.31 Franklin Crudstaff's children were bullying Timothy Green

On the other hand, it is also shown that Bobby, one of Franklin Crudstaff son, is so obedient to his father and never dares to go against every treatment and word his father has towards him. This was seen during a football match when Franklin Crudstaff was hit his head and swore "*smarten up out there*" at him as shown in picture 3.32, Bobby just kept quiet and allowed himself to be treated like that by his father.



3.32 Bobby was hit by his father,
Franklin. (01:07:52)

3.2.6.4. Effects of Uncle Bub's Parenting Style on Cindy Green

Cindy Green as a result of Uncle Bub's parenting grew to be a humorous person like her father. While at the hospital, Cindy once said to her father “*Remember the year that you started to lose your hair and you convinced Brenda and me that if we gave you ice cream at night it would grow back?*” (00:45:47) In this sentence, Cindy is mocking her father for reminding her of the incident where her father's hair started falling out but her father tries to convince his children that his hair will grow back after consuming ice cream, which in fact is impossible. Knowing that it was just a joke, everyone in the room laughed at it, including Uncle Bub himself.

3.2.6.5. Effects of Jim Green Sr's Parenting Style on Jim Green Jr

The effect of Jim Green Sr's parenting as a neglective parent resulted in Jim Green Jr being seen to keep his distance from his father. This also influenced Cindy Green to stay away from Jim Green Sr. It is evident in the scene where Jim Green Sr. suddenly comes to the party at Jim Green Jr.'s house. Jim Green Jr. and Cindy Green looked displeased with Jim Green Sr.'s presence and seen in the conversation as follows:

JIM GREEN JR: how is everything going over there?

CINDY: “Why hit him (Jim Green Sr)?”

JIM GREEN JR: “I did not think he come”

(00:27:30 – 00:27:37)

From Cindy Green's question “*why hit him*” which 'him' refers to Jim Green Sr. shows he feels uncomfortable when Jim Green Sr. is present at their event.

Likewise, Jim Green Jr.'s answer "*I did not think he came*" which could mean that Jim Green Jr. did not intend to invite him or it could also mean that Jim Green Sr. usually never comes to such events.

In addition, Jim Green Jr. and Cindy Green also instilled the mindset that parenting by Jim Green Sr. was an example of bad parenting and made them promise not to do the same parenting to their children. By Jim Green Jr words in front of the custody agency "*But, I made a vow that I would do things differently than my dad. I would be much better.*" Which is also added by Cindy Green "*Jim decided that he would be the father he never had.*" [00:31:15 – 00:31:21] where there is the word "better" which means they really want to be a good parent, not to imitate Jim Green Sr.'s figure. They said this to convince the custody agency that they would be allowed to adopt a child.

The writer estimates that this is a trauma for Jim Green Jr. that occurred as a result of Jim Green Sr.'s parenting results so far. Because according to the data that was written in session 2.3.2.5. there are so many children who get abused and neglected to cause approximately 1500 deaths were recorded in one year in 2015. Which such parenting is not something that rarely happens and it's normal if someone becomes traumatized by it.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that was carried out in chapter 3, the parent figures in the film *The Odd Life of Timothy Green* have different parenting styles for their children. The results of their education also build the different characters of their children. Some of them also represent American parenting in the real world based on an analysis of the story with the survey results included in chapter 3.

The kinds of parenting style and results contained in the film include Jim and Cindy Green who are authoritative parenting, resulting in a child named Timothy who is optimistic but sometimes does not obey his parents' orders. A parenting survey written by the PEW Research Center (2015:49) states that half of American parents from a real-world sample admit that they are protective parents who worry about negative things happening to their children (such as bullying, promiscuity, etc.). This is the same as what Jim and Cindy Green did to Timothy.

Brenda Best who educates their children with an Authoritative style produced children who are gifted in various achievements. An analysis of Brenda Best's way of educating her children can also be assumed to represent parents in America with large incomes who want their children to excel in various fields by keeping them busy with various kinds of extracurricular activities.

Franklin Crudstaff who also uses the Authoritarian parenting method as Brenda Best made the relationship with their parents looks more rigid and instead become a bully at school. When compared with data from a survey conducted by the PEW Research Center (2015:12), Franklin Crudstaff can represent parents in the United States in the real world who like to spank their children. The data from

the survey shows that 4% of American parents from the sample also like to spank their children.

Uncle Bub who uses a permissive parenting style can establish a harmonious relationship with his family. On the other hand, Jim Green Sr, who uses a neglectful parenting style, creates a less harmonious relationship with his child, Jim Green Jr and instead gave a trauma to Jim Green Jr. Jim Green Sr. can represent American parents who do not care about their children, but not to the point of causing death as written by *Child Maltreatment Surveillance* (2008:3).

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