

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Introduction to Film

Film or movie is a series of motion images shot in quick succession on 8 mm or 16 mm film stock, which projected through a motion picture as an art form (Tickton, 1970:218). In other words, film is a motion picture that usually tells a story which is considered as a source of entertainment. There are five important elements of film which is narrative, cinematography, sound, mise-en-scene, and editing. These elements help determine a film and a way to judge a film.

2.1.1. Film and Literature

Film and literature are the artistic expressions of the human mind. Literature is a written communication in poetic, dramatic or fictional form that always create human experience and uses narrative devices. Film, on the other hand, mostly focuses on the spoken aspects of communication such as sounds. Film and literature are two different things with the same goal of creating greatness in human imagination and understanding. In literature, the author uses language to depict the character, while in film, the character is shown through action. Film and literature have some similar elements, namely the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. (Ramrao, 2016:150)

2.2. Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic elements, according to (Wellek and Warren, 1963:139), are the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves. In other words,

the intrinsic elements are the basic components of literary works. According to (Stanton, 1966:12), the intrinsic elements can be classified into plot, character, characterization, point of view, setting, conflict, and theme. This research thesis will focus only on the character, characterization and conflicts of the movie.

2.2.1. Character and Characterization

Character plays a big role in a movie. In a movie, character is one of the most important element that build up its story. According to (Eder, 2010:17), character is considered as an imaginary human beings that has perceptions, thoughts, motives, and emotions. There are two kinds of character in general, which are main character and additional character. Main character is the one who determines the storyline from beginning to the end, which frequently deals with various situations depending on the context of the story (Haven, 82:2000). Additional character, on the other hand, has more limited function and also complement the story, in which she or he interacts and clashes with the main character to reveal important elements of the main character's nature and circumstance (Henkle, 1977:94).

Characterization is a way of assessing the main character's personality and development that deals with the process of constructing a fictional image of a person based on the person's traits (Aquino, 1976:112). There are two methods of characterization; the dramatic method or showing method, which describes a person through his or her action and utterances, and the explanatory method or telling method, which describes a person through the lens of a narrator (Klarer, 2004:20).

2.2.2 Conflict

Conflict refers to a disagreement between two or more persons or groups, in which each party or group tries to advance its point of view at the expense of others (Thakore, 2013:7). In literary works, conflict is initiated by a complication that sets in motion the rising actions, which generally lead to a climax and final resolution (Charters, 1987:84).

There are two kinds of conflict, according to (Kenney, 1966:5), those are, external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is an issue that occurs from forces outside the human self such as fighting, disagreement, or simply resistance in which two parties are involved. Meanwhile, internal conflicts are struggles that arise in the mind of a character due to various goals or actions.

2.3 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements can be found outside of the story but give indirect influence on the structure of a literary work. Extrinsic elements include circumstance of individual subjectivity authors, psychological state, author of circumstances (social, economic, and political), view of a nation's life, various works of arts, religious, and so on (Wellek and Warren, 1949:9). This research thesis discusses the psychological aspects of the movie as the extrinsic elements by applying Abraham Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs.

2.3.1 Maslow's theory of needs

Abraham H. Maslow is widely regarded as the pioneer of humanistic psychology movement. Maslow argues that humans are driven by a hierarchy of needs that includes physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and

finally self-actualization needs. Once one's lower-level needs are met, he or she seeks to meet higher-level demands until he or she reaches the ultimate goal, that is, self-actualization or the fulfillment of one's potential. Maslow proposed Hierarchy of Needs as a developmental psychology paradigm. Based on this theory, humans progress through a core set of hierarchical reasons in a certain order as a result of both physiological and psychological needs (Maslow, 1943:373).

2.3.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the basic needs on which humans rely on and generally arise from the bottom of the pyramid in the hierarchy of needs, known as physiological drives. Physiological needs are the most essential needs which includes hunger, sex, thirst, and others. According to Maslow, hunger is the prepotent of all needs; if all needs are unfulfilled and the body is, then, controlled by physiological needs, all other needs will cease to exist and being pushed to the back (Maslow, 1943:373).

2.3.1.2 Safety Needs

When all physiological needs are met and no longer dominate thoughts and behaviors, a new desire of needs known as security needs emerges. Security, law, order, stability, personal mental and physical safety, and support are all safety needs. Safety needs may be separated into two categories according to whom the needs are used. The first is intended for children. Children would feel uncomfortable if they suffer from physical ailments or lose parental affection. Injustice, unfairness, and inconsistency in life will endanger children and make them feel uncomfortable and frightened. Meanwhile, for adults, health, a normal

and stable condition of life especially in the workplace and being affluent are believed to make them feel safe (Maslow, 1943:378).

2.3.1.3 Love and Belongingness Needs

After an individual has met his or her physiological and safety needs, the needs for love and belonging will appear. These needs include a hunger for an intimate relationship with others, a desire to be a part of a group, or a sense of belonging. According to Maslow (1943:381), humans attempt to overcome emotions of alienation and loneliness. It includes giving and receiving love, affection, and a sense of belonging. Humans in general seek to experience a sense of belonging and acceptance, whether from a large or small social group.

2.3.1.4 Esteem Needs

According to Maslow (1943:382), esteem needs are divided into two categories, which are self-esteem and reputation. The needs for self-esteem drives an individual to seek for success, strength, confidence, independence, and freedom. The desire for respect or repute from others includes a desire for acknowledgment, prestige, and appreciation by others of one's accomplishments, as well as a sense of importance. Satisfying the needs for self-esteem gives the feelings of self-confidence, value, strength, capability, and sufficiency in being important and beneficial in the world.

2.3.1.5 Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs are a desire to become capable of being whatever a person wants (Maslow, 1943:383). Self-actualized person are self-sufficient, they can maintain their sentiments of self-esteem even when they are despised, rejected,

or disregarded by others. Self-actualization growth is the desire for personal growth and discovery which occurs in the life of an individual. When humans identify a meaningful purpose of life that is important to them, they have reached self-actualization.

2.4 Research Method

Research method is defined as any method or technique that is used in conducting research. Thus, research method refers to the procedures employed by researchers in carrying out research activities. Research method in a study includes research approach and method of data collection (Patel, 2019:48).

2.4.1 Research Approach

This research thesis uses psychological approach to discuss the psychological phenomena of the movie. Psychological approach is a study of the human mind and how it determines behavior in a certain circumstance (Beard, 160:2001). The writer uses this approach to analyze this research thesis with the theory of hierarchy of needs as one of kinds of psychological issue. In this research thesis, the writer tries to connect the personalities of the main character with the theory of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

2.4.2 Method of Data Collection

This research thesis uses library research to support the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the movie. Library research includes identifying and discovering sources that give factual information from personal or expert opinion on a research subject (George, 2008:6). Primary data is the information that a researcher collects for the first time, such as surveys, experiments, questionnaire,

observations, etc. Meanwhile, secondary data is the information that has already been acquired or created by others which included any written texts such as journals, websites, books, and theory from the expert (Ajayi, 2017:2-3). The primary data for this research thesis is the movie transcript and pictures of Nzingha Stewart's *Tall Girl* movie. On the other hand, the secondary data for this research thesis are from previous research papers, books, and journal articles related to this topic.