

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter will outline some theories that are going to be used in the analysis. Broadly, the theories are classified into intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Element

In intrinsic elements, the writer uses theory of characters, characterization, and theory of conflict to analyze the main character's characterization and conflicts in the *Redeeming Love* movie.

2.1.1.1. Theory of Movie and Cinematography

A movie or film can be visual images and words that are spoken and occasionally written (as in signs or a letter shown in a close-up), background music, actors in costume, setting, and other means by which the medium of cinema conveys emotions and ideas to the audience (DeNitto, 1985:2).

The researcher uses cinematography to help this research thesis analyze the *Redeeming Love* movie and the issues based on problem statement. According to Heiderich, cinematography is the art of visual storytelling, where the camera becomes the storyteller's tool to convey emotions, capture moments, and enhance the narrative. Scene construction is a crucial aspect of cinematography. It involves planning and designing shots that work together to form a clear and cohesive narrative. Different shot types can provide context, establish relationships between

characters, emphasize emotions, or highlight important details. Based on Heiderich, there are 8 types of shots in cinematography.

2.1.1.1.1. Extreme Long Shot

Extreme long shot is typically used to demonstrate things of sufficiently large scale. Think of a mountain climber as a tiny point in a wide landscape of snow; the extreme long shot emphasizes how insignificant the figure is in comparison to the powerful elements of nature. It is a study in scale and majesty (2012:7).

2.1.1.1.2. Long Shot

The distance between the camera and the subject in filmmaking can influence the emotional engagement of the audience. When the camera is positioned farther away from the subject, it creates a sense of emotional distance and detachment. As a result, viewers may not become as involved or invested in what is happening on screen compared to when the camera is closer to the subject (2012:7).

2.1.1.1.3. Medium Long Shot

This shot is in between the long and close shots, and it's more about giving information than making the viewer feels something. It is too close to have the epic size of a long shot and too far to have the intimacy of a close up. This makes it emotionally neutral. (2012:8).

2.1.1.1.4. Medium Shot

The medium shot is where audiences begin to feel emotionally invested in the plot and the characters. It's roughly the distance one would stand from another person when holding a casual conversation. (2012:8).

2.1.1.1.5. Close Up

Close-up shot is more personal than the medium shot. It shows the actor's facial expressions and feelings more clearly and makes them appear stronger. The close-up is meant to engage the character in a direct and personal way. The viewers begin to lose visual information regarding the character's environment, but the character's actions are becoming more personal and impactful. (2012:8).

2.1.1.1.6. Extreme Close Up

The extreme close-up puts the camera right in front of the actor's face, making even the smallest emotional cues seem big. It also makes the problems behind them seem bigger. This also applies to objects, such as the ticking hands of a clock, the impact of a bullet cartridge on the floor, and the blinking cursor on a computer terminal. (2012:9).

2.1.1.1.7. Dutch Angle

The Dutch angle is a camera technique that subtly suggests that the scene is unsteady or slightly off-kilter. The effect is meant to convey the character's disturbed state of mind or to create an uncomfortable atmosphere. (2012:9).

2.1.1.1.8. Bird's Eye Shot

Similar to the extreme long shot, this begins to enter the domain of abstract shapes and lines. It is an opportunity to be completely detached from character and allow the viewer to be captivated by the shape of a grove of trees, the tangle of a freeway viaduct, or the grid of city lights on a moonless night. (2012:10).

2.1.1.2. Theory of Character and Characterization

According to Abrams (1993:23), characters are people who appear in a dramatic or narrative work and are perceived by the audience as having moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are conveyed in what they say (dialogue) and do (action). There are two types of character, namely main character and secondary character. According to Klarer, the main character is depicted with greater attention and detail, surpassing the classical epic in which the main character serves primarily as the embodiment of abstract heroic ideals (2004:10). Meanwhile, secondary character performs more limited functions. The most obvious function of secondary characters is to populate the world of the novel. Since fiction presents human contexts, the secondary characters establish that context (Henkle 1977:94).

Characterization, on the other hand, refers to how an author describes or portrays each character in a narrative. According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1997:28), there are two characterization methods: showing and telling. The telling method uses appearance and author characterization. A character's clothing might indicate their history, education, and social class. The author may interrupt the story to disclose character traits and thoughts. Meanwhile, showing method is indirect, which allows the characters to disclose themselves through dialogue and actions. The writer can examine the dialogue based on the discussion's context or the character's tone, emphasis, and language. The speaker's tone of voice can also show a character's attitude, such as friendly or arrogant (Pickering & Hoepfer 1997:33).

2.1.1.3. Theory of Conflict

The struggle that grows out of the interplay of two opposing forces is known as conflict (Holman 2003:114). There are two types of conflict; external and internal conflict. According to Kenney, internal conflict occurs within the character's mind. Internal conflict is defined as a fight within a person between competing forces of desire or emotion. A conflict between a character and an outside force refers to as external conflict. External conflict is classified into three types: man versus nature, man versus man, and man versus society. The writer perceives two sorts of character conflict; internal conflict between the two components of a person and external conflict between characters. Man-versus-man conflict involves the protagonist and opponent opposing each other (1966:19).

2.1.2. Extrinsic Element

The writer analyzes the extrinsic elements using the theory of personality development by Elizabeth Hurlock.

2.1.2.1. Theory of Personality Development

According to Hurlock, there are eight kinds of determinants in which it could influence an individual character's personality development. They are physical, intellectual, emotional, social, aspirations and achievements, sex, educational, and family determinant (1976:171).

2.1.2.1.1. Physical Determinant

The physical limitations of a person have an immediate impact on their character. Physical states that are temporarily bad, like being tired, sick, or in pain, will change how people usually shift. When a person has a serious physical illness

or deformity, they lose some of their adaptability. Adjustments to life are influenced indirectly by a person's ideal and culturally recognized standards for his body type, as well as by the judgment of his physical abilities and disabilities by others (Hurlock, 1974:143).

2.1.2.1.2. Intellectual Determinant

Intelligence provides the person with the capacity to meet and solve the problems that adjustment to life requires. Intellectual capacity influences personality directly through the kind of life adjustments the individual makes and indirectly through the judgments others make of him on the basis of his intellectual achievements. Their judgments of him, in turn, affect his evaluation of himself (Hurlock, 1974:173).

2.1.2.1.3. Emotional Determinant

Emotion refers to typical feelings and thoughts, a biological and psychological state and a series of tendencies to act (Goleman, 1995:291). Emotion is a significant factor since it has an impact on a person's personal and social life. Directly, the emotions affect the individual's physical and mental functioning and his attitudes, interests, and values. Meanwhile, the indirect effect is caused by the reaction of members of the social group toward the individual (Hurlock, 1974: 204). According to Hurlock, "love deprivation has such a devastating effect on personality. The more love a person receives, the happier and better adjusted he would be", "Social judgments will have an impact on a person's personality based on how he handles his emotions and his capacity to form emotional bonds with others" (1974:231).

2.1.2.1.4. Social Determinant

According to Hurlock, “social determinants are factors that are influenced by the social group in which a person engages” (1974:232). Lack of social approval has a significant detrimental impact on a person's personality, and it causes people to fall below the average in terms of support. Thus, many strategies to enhance approval have been tried. It means that how people are judged and accepted by others can affect how they grow as people. If a person wants to be accepted in social environments, they need to be able to fit in. Otherwise, a person will be rejected by their environment if they fail to blend in with the social life there or if they do things that are against the rules or go against what the environment wants (Hurlock, 1974:262).

2.1.2.1.5. Aspirations and Achievements

Aspiration means a longing for and striving after something higher than oneself or one's present status. Aspirations are the egocentric aims that an individual establishes for himself. His aspirations will have a greater effect on his personality the more egotistical they are and the more they relate to behavior areas that are significant to him. The satisfaction a person derives from his achievements and his attitudes toward them have a greater impact on his self-concept than the achievements themselves (Hurlock 1974:290).

2.1.2.1.6. Sex Determinant

The sex hormones, which affect the sex determinant, are produced by the gonads or sex glands. In the female, these are the ovaries. The sex hormones influence the growth rate of the individual, the body formation and functioning,

individual's attitude toward sexual behavior as well as the attitudes of the important person in their life (Hurlock, 1974:292). Early childhood experiences with sexual behavior, as well as how significant individuals reacted to them, have a big impact on these attitudes. It indicates that the way a person behaves toward sexual behavior and the attitudes of influential persons in their life, have an impact on their personality development (Hurlock 1974:321).

2.1.2.1.7. Educational Determinant

According to Hurlock, “how great an influence educational institution has on personality development is largely determined by the student's attitudes toward schools and colleges, toward his teachers, and toward the value of education” (1974:349). Most adults place a high value on academic success, and the amount of success a student has changes his personality through self and social evaluations.

2.1.2.1.8. Family Determinant

The family determines the most significant factor in a children's personality although it may change over the years, owing to relocation, marriage, divorce, death, and birth of new members, the family unit and the pattern of living that meets the needs of its members remain relatively constant (Hurlock, 1974:351). The parent's attitude toward the role, the role's concept, social attitudes toward it, the satisfaction they derive from holding the part they are assigned to play, and the amount of choice they are given in selecting it each affect the parent's ability to perform the function in the family effectively (Hurlock, 1974:382)

2.2. Research Method

There are methods and approach that the writer use to conduct the research. They provide the writer with ways to collect, sort and analyse information so that the thesis can come into conclusion.

2.2.1. Method of Data Collection

The writer uses library research in writing this research thesis. The library research is a method of collecting data by locating and obtaining access to sources that offer factual information, personal or professional analysis on a research question (George, 2008:6). Related to library research, there are two kinds of data sources namely primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are the materials about which the author will write immediately and serve as the basis for research. Meanwhile, secondary sources are books and articles that report the findings of research conducted by other researchers based on their primary data or sources (Reed, 1998:380-383). The primary data source in this research thesis is the movie *Redeeming Love*, directed by D.J. Caruso and written by Francine Rivers, while the secondary sources are journals, articles, and related text books. The writer uses the movie to identify the personality development of Angel as the main female character in *the* movie.

2.2.2. Research Approach

Based on the background of the study, which reveals psychological phenomena in *Redeeming Love* movie, the writer uses the psychological approach. Psychological approach is the way of criticism by the investigation of the behavior of characters in a story in the light of modern psychological knowledge as a means

of elucidating and interpreting the work (Daiches, 1981:348). The psychological approach is applied to analyze the extrinsic elements of the movie in accordance with Elisabeth Hurlock's theory of determinants.