

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

This sub-chapter presents the theories that is used by the writer to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the movie.

##### **2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements**

In this study, the writer uses the theories of character and characterization and conflict in order to analyze the intrinsic elements in the movie.

##### **2.1.1.1 Movie and Cinematography**

Motion pictures are becoming a part of people's needs. People nowadays enjoy the movies wherever they are: home, office, school, even public transportation. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:2), motion pictures give the audience information and ideas about places as well as ways of life that the viewers might not have previously known about. In order to create a high-value movie, filmmakers have to pay attention to excellent cinematography. Cinematography elements rely on photography to a great extent. Filmmakers control the quality of cinematography through the shots. It is not simply what is filmed, but also the way it is produced (2008:162).

The framing of the shot becomes one of the determining factors of cinematography quality. The framing becomes a tool for filmmakers to display the situation of a scene in one shot. In addition, filmmakers control the *mise-en-scene* and stage an event to be filmed in this framing system. Bordwell and Thompson

(2008:191) divide the distance of framing into seven parts, namely extreme long shot, long shot, medium long shot, medium shot, medium close-up, close-up, and extreme close-up.

#### **2.1.1.1.1 Extreme Long Shot**

An extreme long shot is a shot taken from a great distance, in which the human figure is barely visible (p. 191). In this shot, the framing is taken in the form of a landscape. An aerial view of the city, and other scenery would be visible in an extreme long-distance shot.

#### **2.1.1.1.2 Long Shot**

In the long shot, the figure is more outstanding, yet the surroundings are still dominating (p. 191). In this shot, the viewer can identify the features of the figure quite clearly. The viewer can also still notice the events around the figure distinctly.

#### **2.1.1.1.3 Medium Long Shot**

A medium long shot is a shot that frames the human figure from around the knee to upwards (p. 191). As it provides a great balance between the figure and the surroundings, it is commonly used by the filmmakers. The viewers are able to see the facial expressions of the human figures in this shot.

#### **2.1.1.1.4 Medium Shot**

The medium shot frames the human body from the waist upwards (p. 191). In this shot, the gestures and expressions of human figures are now more visible. The surroundings can still be seen even though they are restricted.

#### **2.1.1.1.5 Medium Close-up**

The medium close-up frames the body from the chest to the top (p. 191). In this shot, the human face is clearly visible. The viewers are even able to feel the emotions of the actors in this shot.

#### **2.1.1.1.6 Close-up**

Traditionally, a close-up is a shot that only features the head, hands, feet, or any small object (p. 191). It highlights an important facial expression, cue detail, or object. Essentially, the filmmaker wants to show the viewers a detail overview through this shot.

#### **2.1.1.1.7 Extreme Close-up**

An extreme close-up is a shot that highlights a part of the facial features, such as the eyes, lips or nose (p. 191). It also isolates and enlarges the object so that the viewers can see the details. The filmmakers usually use this shot to lead the viewers to discover the implied meaning of a shot object.

#### **2.1.1.2 Character and Characterization**

According to Stanton (1965:16), the term character is often employed in two ways: to denote the individuals who appear in the story and how those individuals exhibit interests, desires, emotions, and other moral principles. Most fiction contains a central character, who is relevant to every event in the story. In which case, the event causes some attitudinal change in a character in the story. To sum up, character is the person who can contribute to a story in several ways (Dickinson, 1996:17).

The term characterization is broader in meaning than character. Characterization refers to the process by which an author develops a character and creates a portrayal of them for the audience. It can be said that characterization is the way an author discloses his characters in a work of fiction or simply stated, characterization is the method of portraying characters (Bennett and Royle, 2004:65). In order to portray and construct the characters, Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:27) stated that an author has two methods. The first method is direct or telling, that relies upon exposition and direct commentary of the author. Another method used is indirect or showing. In this method, the author, as it were, leaves the characters to disclose themselves through their dialog and actions.

### **2.1.1.3 Conflict**

Conflict is an element which is inherent to every literary work. In other words, conflict is the essence of a narrative structure which evokes a plot that develops in a story (Stanton, 1965:16). In its implementation, Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:27) divides conflict into two types, internal and external conflict. The former is internal conflict, wherein the conflict is limited to the protagonist and themselves. In this instance, its opposition is among two or more elements inside the protagonist's own character. On the other hand, external conflict arises when the protagonist is contrasted with some object outside of himself. External conflicts may reflect the fundamental opposition between man and nature, man and society, or man and man.

## **2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements**

In this study, the writer uses the theories of parenting styles and black American parenting characteristics in order to analyze the extrinsic elements in the movie.

### **2.1.2.1 Parenting Styles**

Parenting styles is one of the essential things in raising children. When parents apply a favorable parenting style to their children, it will undoubtedly bring out a positive impact on the child's growth and development. Several factors make parents develop their parenting behavior, including socialization experiences, individual, and familial practices, parent and child personalities, and the last is their cultural background. Diana Baumrind, designed a different study based on comparing the patterns that emerge in the general parenting process. In defining these patterns, Baumrind used a group comparison method involving boys and girls separately. Furthermore, parental behavior was needed as an additional measure in defining these patterns into a term known as parenting styles.

The parenting style of each parent may be different; Diana Baumrind divides three types of parenting styles that the parents generally apply. The three types are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. The characteristics of authoritarian parents are highly demanding and less responsive. Authoritative parents need to maintain a balance between a high level of demandingness and responsiveness. Last, permissive parents are less demanding but, at the same time, more responsive to their children (Baumrind, 1971:22-23).

### **2.1.2.1.1 Authoritarian**

According to Baumrind (p. 22), parents with an authoritarian parenting style place themselves as the higher authority figure in the family structure. Authoritarian parents set absolute standards that aim to shape, control, and evaluate children's behavior in order to encourage their obedience. In addition, authoritarian parents also impose punishments if children disobey and commit actions that are contrary to the beliefs they consider as a right conduct.

### **2.1.2.1.2 Authoritative**

According to Baumrind (p. 22), authoritative parents are accustomed to encouraging children verbally. Children are allowed to be more expressive in their own way but still in a rational way. Parents with authoritative parenting style value children's autonomous will as well as disciplined conformity. Instead of being a figure of ultimate authority, authoritative parents recognize their privilege as adults, but still consider the individual interests of children. However, authoritative parents also have a hand in determining the quality of children's current and future behavior.

### **2.1.2.1.3 Permissive**

In contrast to the previous two types of parenting style, permissive parents prioritize children's freedom to express themselves in their own way. According to Baumrind (p. 23), permissive parents do not impose punishment on children, they tend to accept children's desires and actions. Permissive parents present themselves as figures who can be used by children whenever they need them. Permissive

parents are not oriented towards compliance. Therefore, permissive parents tend to avoid exercising control and allow children to regulate their own activities as individuals as much as possible.

### **2.1.2.2 Black American Parenting Characteristics**

Parenting style can be influenced by ethnic and cultural variations. Cross-cultural studies have also shown that children growing up in different countries face complex situations. Robert B. Hill, Research Director of the Urban League, laid out the challenges of poor black families in his book, *The Strengths of Black Families*. In this book, Hill claimed that not many people know about what black families really go through. In line with this claim, Hill also stated that the true strengths of poor black families have been ignored. Hill then identifies five black strengths that are not much different from those developed by some white families.

Black American parents promote more respect for authority figures. Furthermore, black American parents introduce their children to family bonds, work ethic, achievement, and a sense of responsibility. In addition, they teach to value freedom of expression concerning their relatives and strong religious backgrounds (Hill, 1972:3-4).

#### **2.1.2.2.1 Strong Kinship Bonds**

According to Hill (p. 5), the first strength of the black family is its strong kinship bond. Studies show that low-income families usually have greater levels of kinship ties. Thus, strong kinship ties are held by black families, not white families. Even when viewed from any class of society, black families have the highest kinship bonds level compared to other races in America. This strong kinship is a

result of the black family's ability to absorb younger family members through adoption. Since formal adoption agencies do not cater to non-whites, blacks have to work to develop their networks to be able to adopt children informally. By pursuing informal adoption, blacks have proven to be an effective mechanism of vital support in the lives of thousands of children.

#### **2.1.2.2.2 Strong Work Ethic**

Based on the data identified by Hill (p. 9), three-fifths of poor blacks have jobs compared to half of poor whites. Judging from the number presented, it can be seen how blacks have a strong level of work orientation. Furthermore, Hill also mentions that blacks have as much desire to work as whites. Nevertheless, the economic life of black families is still a concern. The average income of black people is still less than two-thirds of the income of white people. This is also a motivation for black people to work harder to get out of the poverty threshold. Most of the black parents always encourage their children to become stable industrial workers. They maintain a strong work orientation and self-help is the characteristic among most of black families.

#### **2.1.2.2.3 Adaptability to Family Roles**

According to Hill (p. 17), the flexibility of roles in most of black families is a source of stability. In black families, the family role is one of responding to economic needs. It is not surprising that they have a clear distribution of decisions and work within the home. Due to the high proportion of black wives who are employed, the eldest sibling in family becomes a substitute figure who acts as a mother. In other cases, many husbands of black families are unemployed and



undertake housewife duties at home. Thus, when there is an unexpected separation in the family, this role is also a stabilizing factor.

#### **2.1.2.2.4 High Achievement Orientation**

As a result of their strong work orientation, black parents are driven by a high achievement orientation. According to data found by Hill (p. 27), about 80% of blacks who currently enter college come from parents who did not attend college. This shows the desire of black parents for their children to pursue higher achievement. Specifically, more black parents want their children to complete college than white parents. The data also shows that the black dropout rate is lower than researchers at the American Council on Education expected. With consistent reinforcement of achievement, blacks will achieve a path to success based on the “American Dreams”.

#### **2.1.2.2.5 Religious Orientation**

According to Hill (p. 33), the discussion of religion as a strength of the black family has been widely addressed, but rarely empirically documented. In fact, religion has contributed to the resistance of black people in America’s history. Since the blacks commits slavery, they have used religion as a shield. As for blacks, religion is their refuge and the reason they survive. Quoted from Hill’s book, Reverend Leon Sullivan and Reverend Jesse Jackson are religious figures who participate in advancing the struggle of blacks during slavery.

## **2.2 Research Method**

### **2.2.1 Method of Collecting Data**

The writer employs a library-based research method for this study. Library research is a technique for gathering data by analyzing and comprehending data that closely relates to the item from books, theories, and documents, with the data collected as primary data (George, 2008:8-9). The primary data used in this study were taken from *King Richard* (2021) movie. According to Creswell (2012:83), primary data consist of pieces of literature reported by individuals who originally conduct the research or originate the idea. Meanwhile secondary data is those literatures that encapsulate the primary sources such as textbooks, encyclopaedias, and certain research journals. Based on the above statement, the writer employs text books, journal articles, and other internet resources as the secondary data. Furthermore, The population of this research is the characters in the movie.

### **2.2.2 Method of Approach**

The writer applies psychological approach in order to analyze the type of parenting style of Richard Williams in *King Richard* movie. According to Atar Semi (2013:45), psychological approach is a literary criticism which emphasizes on the psychological aspects present in a literary work. The writer also used Diana Baumrind's theory about parenting style as an attempts to explain the characteristic of Richard Williams as an authoritarian parent. According to Baumrind (1971:22), authoritarian parents tend to control the children's behaviour with an absolute standard of the parent. Furthermore, the writer uses Robert Bernard Hill's theory regarding the characteristics of black American families. According to Hill

(1972:4), black families have five strengths to survive in the society. These five strengths also become the basis of black American's parenting.