

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Narrative Elements

Seymour Chatman (1978:8) introduces an essential difference between —what|| and —how|| in narratology. She refers to the —content|| of a narrative as a story, referring to the formal content elements of the narrative, that is, events, characters, or settings. He calls this the —how|| of the narrative, referring to elements of the narrative’s formal expression, such as whether the narrative is presented orally, filmed, or otherwise, or told directly or indirectly. Characters, setting, plot, point of view, and there are some of these components. Meanwhile, in this study, there are several elements of narrative including characters, settings, and conflict.

##### 2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspects

The intrinsic aspect is described as one of the fundamental components in building literary structures and can be a tool for developing language skills in a meaningful and authentic way (Lynch-Brown & Tomlinson, 1999:25). Film studies are closely related to the study of narrative elements because the narrative theory is related to how stories are built and how they function, which is a fundamental aspect of film and literature (Andrew, 1984:76). Cutling (2016:2), also explores the application of narrative theory in popular films and argues that narrative is very important for understanding the success of these films and highlights the importance of narrative theory in the making and appreciation of popular films. Therefore, in this study, the

writer will include elements of the narrative elements which will be divided into characters, setting, and conflict.

#### **2.1.1.1 Characters**

Characters in a literary work are actors. Character is one of the most critical elements in constructing a story. Characters, according to Abrams (1999: 32), are the people represented in a dramatic or narrative work that the reader interprets as having specific moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities based on inferences from what the people say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and what they do the action. Characters allow readers to interpret the story from their efforts. Characters are developed by the author to express the message in the story and play a significant role in the story since they affect how the plot of the story unfolds.

#### **2.1.1.2 Conflict**

According to Holman (1980:98), conflict is a struggle in a narrative between two distinct characters, generally a protagonist and an antagonist. The presence of conflict contributes to the story's appeal and complexity. Meyer (2011:51-52) divides conflict into two types: internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict results from the character's moral or psychological concerns. Meanwhile, external conflict may be characterized as physical difficulties or threats posed by the protagonist's adversary, such as a human, nature, or society.

### **2.1.1.3 Settings**

The setting is an also important element in allowing the reader to feel the atmosphere of the plot or story in the movie. Holman (1960: 413) defines setting as the physical or spiritual foundation against which a narrative takes place. According to the book, the elements that comprise a setting are as follows: 1) The actual location, topography, scenery, and such physical arrangement; 2) The characters' occupations and daily manner of living; 3) The time or period in which the action takes place, and 4) The general environment of the characters, e.g., religious, mental, moral, social, and emotional conditions.

### **2.1.2 Cinematography Elements**

Cinematography, according to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:162), is a technique for capturing photographic pictures that focuses on the photographic qualities of the shoots, the framing of the shot, and the duration of the shot. This study relies on the camera angle and distance.

#### **2.1.2.1 Camera Angle**

The position of the camera when creating a scene effort is referred to as the camera angle. The position of the camera can either give or take away from the significance of a story. Bordwell and Thompson, classify camera angles into three types: straight-on edge, high point, and low edge (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:190).

##### **2.1.2.1.1 Straight-on Angle**

A straight-on angle means that the camera is level with the subject and the camera faces it directly. This style of shot is frequently employed to show objectivity or neutrality, and it can be utilized to emphasize the significance of language or action between characters. This angle is a common camera situation in a movie and the camera is positioned at eye level of the article in the scene (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:190). (Picture 2.1)

#### **2.1.2.1.2 High Angle**

A high-angle shot is taken from above the subject and looks down on it. This style of the picture may be used to convey the subject's frailty or impotence, as well as to show the subject with its surround or environment (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:190). (Picture 2.2)

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Low Angle**

A low-angle shot is taken from below the subject and looks up at it. This style of picture can be utilized to give the subject an impression of strength or dominance and to portray the subject with its surroundings or environment. While using an angle makes the thing appear larger (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:190). (Picture 2.3)



Picture 2. 1 Straight-on Angle  
(Bordwell & Thomson,  
2008:190)



Picture 2. 2 High Angle  
(Bordwell & Thomson,  
2008:190)



Picture 2. 3 Low Angle  
(Bordwell & Thomson,  
2008:190)

### **2.1.2.2 Camera Distance**

According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:191), camera distances include extreme long shot, long shot, medium long shot, medium shot, medium close-up, close-up, extreme close-up, and extreme close-up.

#### **2.1.2.2.1 Extreme Long Shot**

This is the most distant shot and shows a broad, panoramic view of the location. It is commonly used as an establishing shot to set the scene. An extreme long shot takes a

great distance to take pictures, so sometimes characters are almost invisible. (Picture 2.4)

#### **2.1.2.2.2 Long Shot**

This shot includes the subject's entire body as well as a large portion of the surrounding area. This shot shows the body of the character overall. Typically, this shot is utilized to depict the character and the earth around the character. A long shot is also known as a —wide shot. (Picture 2.5)

#### **2.1.2.2.3 Medium Long Shot**

This shot frames the subject from the knees up and includes much more of the surroundings than a full shot of the subject. This shot is often used to show the body language and movement of the subject about their environment. (Picture 2.6)

#### **2.1.2.2.4 Medium Shot**

This shot is relatively close that showing the subject from the waist up. This shot is often used for dialogue scenes, and it is important to see the facial expressions and body language of the characters as they speak. (Picture 2.7)

#### **2.1.2.2.5 Medium Close-Up**

This shot frames the subject from the chest or shoulders up and is used to convey the emotion or reaction of the subject. This shot is typically used in dramatic scenes, where the actor's facial expressions and reactions are important. (Picture 2.8)

### 2.1.2.2.6 Close-Up

This shot is the closest and only shows part of the subject, such as the subject's face or hands. It is used to convey certain details or emotions. Close-up shots are often used to focus the viewer's attention on a specific object or detail in a scene, such as a character's reaction to a surprising event. (Picture 2.9)

### 2.1.2.2.7 Extreme Close-Up

This shot shows a tiny detail of the subject, such as their eyes, lips, or mouth. It is used to create a sense of intimacy with the viewer and emphasize the importance of that detail. (Picture 2.10)



Picture 2. 4 Extreme Long Shot  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2.5 Long Shot  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2.6 Medium Long Shot  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2.7 Medium Shot  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2. 8 Medium Close-Up  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2. 9 Close-Up  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)



Picture 2. 10 Extreme Close-Up  
(Bordwell & Thomson, 2008:191)

### 2.1.3 Extrinsic Aspects

Eaglestone in Gerdin (2016:10) shows that the extrinsic approach in analyzing literary works allows the reader to see as a window into another world, in the sense of being able to understand the historical and cultural context in which the work was produced and gain a deeper understanding of the work itself. So, through reconstructing the past and knowing the historical and cultural context of a literary work, we can view the work more clearly through the lens of its time and connect it to the ongoing study.



### **2.1.3.1 Theory of Conflict**

Conflict is a problem characterized by the movement of various parties so that a dispute occurs. It should be noted that one of the factors for social change is conflict. With the creation of social conflict, the structure of society can change fundamentally. In the theory of conflict, the existence of domination, coercion, and power in a society that produces differences and different interests can also cause conflict. The powers of ordinary men are circumscribed by the everyday worlds in which they live, yet even in these rounds of work, family, and neighborhood they often seem driven by forces they can neither understand nor govern (Mills, 1956: 3).

According to Berlin (1963), one of the originators of the conflict theory was Karl Marx (1818-1883). He was born in the city of Trier, in the Rhineland of the German state. He continued his studies in Berlin to become a philosopher. Conflict theory, first developed by Karl Marx, is that society is in perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Karl Marx, as a philosophy greatly influenced him, he was a follower of Hegel, and although he did not fully agree with him, Marx acknowledged that Hegel's thoughts views impacted his ideas and thoughts. Karl Marx has consistently criticized the state of the economy and the social inequalities surrounding him, and he argued that society could not be completely repaired.

Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by power domination rather than by consensus and conformity. According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. Cases of corporate social irresponsibility often involve concealing facts, downplaying risks, and evading accountability to maintain a positive image and safeguard profits. This behaviour can seriously undermine trust and harm communities and individuals affected by their actions (Doanne, 2005: 25). A basic premise of conflict theory is that individuals and groups within society will work to try to maximize their wealth and power. This theory examines society as a competition for limited resources.

### **2.1.3.2 Theory of Capitalism**

Adam Smith, a Scottish economist, and moral philosopher first introduced the idea of capitalism. He states that —human beings are most effectively motivated by self-interest‖ (Sargent, 1987: 73). Conversely, according to Marx, capitalist society is a class society. There is in this society a category of persons who possess effective private property (Dahrendorf, 1959: 32). Regarding the class, Marx calls those who own the means of production the —bourgeoisie‖ (French term), while those who own no productive private property and who sell their labor power are called —proletariat.‖ These two classes develop a conflict of interest between them. The interests of the bourgeoisie are to exploit and oppress the proletariat to increase profit while the

proletariat is struggling for free from exploitation and Oppression (Giddens, 1971: 10-11).

According to Stearns (1994: 118), capitalism is a form of production in which the labor force becomes a commodity, acquired for the goal of producing surplus value. The motivation of the capitalist to increase the profit is to expand its power and sphere of control within the society. By having ownership and legal control, the capitalist can easily control society. When capitalist companies prioritize short-term profits over long-term sustainable practices, they risk engaging in corporate social irresponsibility. This can lead to environmental degradation, health issues, and social problems, ultimately undermining the well-being of communities and ecosystems (Cramer, 2016: 132).

Certainly, the capitalist does not operate independently to make a profit. Capitalist uses people as a tool to reach their goal. As Barry says that —The workers are bereft of their full humanity and are thought of as —hands or the —labor force people, in a word, become things (2002: 157). In this case, the capitalist class does exploitation toward the other class. The capitalist uses another class or people as their tool to make profits.

On the other hand, in capitalism, the capitalist does not only exploit but also Oppression. Oppression itself aims to keep its existence in society. As Edwards et al. says in *The Capitalist System: A Radical Analysis of American Society* —the rise of capitalism and are not unique to capitalist society today. In many cases, capitalism

makes use of and reinforces these forms of oppression and thereby precludes their eradicationl (1972: 5). Oppression exists when another group or dominant group is dehumanizing one group. This concept may imply injustice because one place a heavy burden on the other and relates to discrimination, degradation, exclusion, exploitation, and dehumanization of the oppressed group. An oppressed class is the condition of existence of every society based on class conflict. Thus, the liberation of the oppressed class necessarily involves the creation of a new society. The history of all societies up to the present is the history of class struggle (Dahrendorf, 1996: 18).

Capitalists carry out several actions that are very detrimental to society both in health, economic or other matters in various ways. According to Klein, corporations have found yet another way to profit-by privatizing the government itself (2007: 4). TerraChoice also said that, greenwashing involves the use of ambiguous or misleading claims that make a product or company appear more environmentally friendly than it is (2007: 2). Ambiguous claims can be a way for capitalist companies to make a profit. In addition, the capitalists also will not think about the negative effects of their company's actions Environmental health addresses the impact of environmental factors on human health, including exposure to pollutants, toxic substances, and hazardous waste. Understanding and addressing these factors are crucial to protecting public health and preventing disease (Landrigan, 1999: 423). Brulle (2000: 282), also said environmental health inequities refer to the unequal distribution of environmental hazards and risks, where marginalized communities

bear a higher burden of exposure to pollution and its health consequences. Environmental injustice occurs when certain communities bear a higher burden of environmental pollution and its associated health impacts due to systemic inequalities and the unequal distribution of resources and political power (Mohai, 1990: 66-70).

Capitalists also do things they shouldn't to make a profit. They must do everything they can to keep their company running, including by bringing it to the realm of law. In high-stakes environmental litigation, corporations often employ a range of legal tactics to defend their interests, including extensive discovery processes, expert witnesses, and attempts to challenge the credibility of opposing arguments. Understanding these strategies is essential for attorneys advocating for environmental justice (Elizabeth, 2012: 29). Rebecca (2020: 8), states that as the legal battle unfolds, viewers witness the complexities of corporate litigation and environmental justice. Environmental law plays a crucial role in holding corporations accountable for their actions and ensuring protection for affected communities. However, according to Bullard (2019: 75), Environmental justice movements often emerge in response to corporate pollution and its disparate impact on marginalized communities. Social movements arise when individuals come together to address grievances, seek justice, and advocate for change. They play a critical role in shaping public discourse, influencing policies, and holding powerful accountable entities (Meyer, 2004: 128).