CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Narrative Elements

Narrative itself is a story, in the form of prose; verse; or drama, in which implicating characters; events; and the dialog or the action of the character (Abrams, 2009:208). Movies include narrative as its component of movie structure, the structure of narrative elements are commonly used both in movies and any literary works (Cutting, 2016:2). With that being stated, according to journal research about narrative theory by Cutting (2016:27), the formula of narrative theory are all identical across any literary works; which includes movie, novels, comic, and etc. Thus, it can be inferred that to use the same narratives theory from novels to analyze movie or others literary works are permitted.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspects

To purposely support this research, some specific intrinsic aspects are involved, such as character, setting, and conflict.

2.1.1.1 Character

Character is the object in which it represents in narrative work and are also be deciphered by the audience in which its posses certain moral, intellectual, qualities of emotion by deduce from the dialogue and the action of its characters (Abrams, 2009:42).

According to Lyon in his book entitled, *A Writer's Guide to Fiction (Writer's Compass)* (2004:5), characters can be divided into major characters and minor characters. Major character is potentially fully developed character, and its role is important in the story. Major characters consist of the protagonists and the antagonists. Whereas, there is also minor characters, this type of character may not as essential to the plot of the story as the major ones, but minor character is essential in helping the story keeps moving.

2.1.1.2 Setting

The whole setting in a narrative work is the general phrase, historical time, and social situation in which the action takes place; its individual episode scene in the narrative is the specific physical location where it takes place (Abrams, 2009:330). According to Meyer in his book entitled *Literature to Go* (2010:115), setting also can be functioned to awaken the mood or atmosphere for the audience or reader to prepare for the coming.

In Meyer's book entitled *The Compact Bedford Introduction to Literature* (2019), its content is far-reaching the detail explanation of types of settings. Setting of time is about the specific times or era in which the scene in the movie happened, it is necessary to portray historical events in the movie in such a detail particular time. Meanwhile, setting of place is the main crucial one which it defines the physical location of where the scene in the movie take place, important event in the movie are likely involved this type of setting in indoor or outdoor places.

2.1.1.3 Conflict

According to Johnson and Arp in their book entitled *Perrine's Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* (2017:98), conflict is defined as a clash of ideas, desires, actions, or needs. Conflict occurs when a character in narrative work against the opponent which has opposing desires or values.

There are two types of conflicts, namely, internal conflict and external conflict. According to Johnson and Arp (2017:98), internal conflict is a conflict that happened within individual, it may be conflict with elements of their own nature or fate. Its conflict involved emotional; mental; physical; or moral within one-self. Inner conflicts generally come along with the external conflict (Meyer, 2010:52). Meanwhile, according to Meyer (2010:51), external conflict is happened when the protagonist opposes with another character or society. This conflict is against external force, such as physical nature; society; other person or group; or 'fate" (against environment) (Arp and Johnson, 2017:98).

2.1.2 Extrinsic Aspects

In this research, the researcher analyzes the extrinsic aspects by the use of Talcott Parson's structural-functionalism theory and Max Weber's social stratification.

2.1.2.1 Parsons' Social Change

Social change can be seen from diverse perspectives; one of it is from sociological aspect. The term of social itself is defined as the interaction or relation between society. Thus, social change is an alteration of a social

system in its society. Social change can also be inferred that there is an adaptation with the situation within the social system due to tensions; which alter the culture (norms and values), behavior, and social structure (such as stratification of social classes) from time to time (Barkan 2021:574).

According to Parsons in Ritzer's book entitled *Sociological Theory* (2012:246), the adaptation with its situation or environment can be realized through the conduction of economic activities in its society, such as production, work, and allocation of resources. That way, the 'economy' itself will take part to adapt the situation or environment to meets society's needs and sustain societies in their social structure (stratification into social classes). According to Parsons in his book entitled *The Social System* (1951:6), money (wealth) of the society that they acquire from economic activities is the symbol of exchanges value as well as to measure the level of social interactions in its social system and level of adaptation with its situation. The social system itself consists of several elements in which it has mutual relationship that come together in balance (Rocher in Ritzer, 2012:246). Therefore, a change in one element of it may emerge a change in other elements, this is happened because the mutual relationship related with social interaction, that defined as structured event with set of social structure; such as status-role, collectivity (group), norm, and value (Ritzer, 2012:428).

According to Parsons in Barkan's book entitled *Sociology: Understanding and Changing the Social World* (2021:577), the change in a system is almost constantly over its necessity to correct any deficiencies in the current condition to rebuild a balance in the system, and did not happened smoothly as it did not change a whole system or societies in general. Thus, it may develop diverse reactions from the other sub-system that found contrariness from the new values or system, either supporting or deteriorating its social change (Parsons, 1966:23). Parsons also states that a change is not just simply a modification of pattern but modification by coping with its contrariness (Parsons, 1951:6).

Social change can be indicated to be functional when it can gives positive impacts to the society. The system in society should indispensably obey the four-function paradigm which introduced in Parson's structural functionalism theory. As a structural-functionalist, Talcott Parsons initially formulated AGIL scheme on his papers entitled *Theory of Action* (1953), to identify that the system is functional and has a potential to survive, by the mean of functional, is that the works of the components in social system should have been addressed to accomplish the necessities of the system itself (Rocher, 1975:40 & R. Stryker, 2007 in Ritzer, 2012:241). In his book entitled *The Social System* (1951:6), the four functions of AGIL scheme in Parson's structural-functionalism, can be seen as follows:

2.1.2.1.1 Adaptation

Adaptation means that a system is required to overcome the urgency of the external situation. The system should be able to adapt with its situation and adapt the situation to its necessities. That way, its concept is required the society to adapt with it in order to maintaining themselves. According to Parsons in Ritzer (2012:246), the adaptation function that they perform for society is in charge with the economy, this subsystem performs this function of adapting to the situation through such work, so that it can adapts the situation to what individual's or society needs as well as benefitted the society to adapts with these situation.

The economy subsystem is also associating to query of adaptation amid the surroundings and the social system; principally about the appropriation of the limited resources (Parsons, 1951:6). In the kinds of action system, an adaptation is included in behavioral system. Here within, this conception is embedded by the process of accustoming or adapting and learning which appear during every individual's life (Parsons in Ritzer, 2012:242).

2.1.2.1.2 Goal Attainment

Goal attainment means that a system is required to determining and acquiring its main goals. To acquire it goals, system must mobilize the available resources. This goal-attainment is applied in personality system, which is an arranged system of actor action's motivation and orientation, to reach its basic that is a "need-dispositions". Need-dispositions itself is

defined as most of considerable units of actions' motivation (Parsons and Shils in Ritzer, 2012:248), this basic "need-dispositions" itself is achieved throughout the action, because it is shaped by the social setting around them. For example, in such political system, this function is performed by acquiring the society's goals at that particular moment as well as mobilizing the social actors and resources to reach the determined goals (Parsons in Ritzer, 2012:246).

2.1.2.1.3 Integration

Integration means that a system is required to ruling the relationship of its component, while also conducting the relationship to the other crucial three functions. In addition to that, its social system should be able to take over its component. Parsons in Ritzer (2012:244), elaborates social system is in the diversity of every individuals actors and having an interaction with one another in a physical aspect. As a functionalist, Parsons deliberates some function that an integrated social system must have; such as system should have been connected with support from other system; must meet its actors' need; and have at least a control over some potential distracting behavior.

Parsons states that the key importance of integration within social system is the socialization and internalization's processes, in which it will become actors' consciences as they embedded the norms and values to be served and practiced in a system (Ritzer, 2012:245), after-all it is about how a system can controls the actor to behave and interconnected. In the societal

community (for example, law), this function is performed by coordinating any kind of elements of society with various background (Parsons and Platt in Ritzer, 2012:246).

2.1.2.1.4 Latency

Latency means pattern maintenance. A system is required to complete, sustain, reestablish the persons' motivation and the pattern in a culture which build and sustain its motivation. The culture is seen as controlled symbols which becomes actors' objects orientation (Parsons in Ritzer, 1990:247) For example, in the schools or in family, it has its latency function by distributing culture (norms and values) to every students or family members in it and permitting the culture to be embodied by them (Parsons in Ritzer, 2012:246), later the culture which is being embodied become a pattern maintenance to a system in society.

2.1.2.2 Weber's Social Stratification

Social Stratification is the distribution of people which belongs to the certain social system into hierarchical classes in society according to the components of wealth; status (prestige); and power (privilege) (Weber, 1946:180). According to Weber (1946:180) in his *Essays in Sociology*, the interaction between the three-component creates a social stratification in society. The three-component which make people being stratified into their classes are seen as follows:

The first component is wealth, wealth is related with people's income that they got from their jobs; investment; and the property that they

have. Wealth is categorized as main factors which can determine someone's social class is belong to be. Each amounts of their wealth that they have is also portraying their opportunity of having a chance in owning something or running their lifestyle. People who have a lot of income may lives in glamour and own luxurious property, such as a mansion; expensive cars and etc (Weber, 2010).

The second component is status (prestige). According to Weber, Status (prestige) has a correlation with what other people's see about one's certain class. Status is related with the amount of wealth of its person. They will be honored based on the reputation and achievements that they have according to those who see it (society). According to Chipea (2011:78), status or prestige is acquired when people is born lawfully qualified, secured by education, by a particular lifestyle, values, and practiced jobs.

The third component is power; it is about how certain people in social class can get what they want, even though it may against others' will. These individuals or groups are not indicated to have a power unless they are capable in doing something. That way, power also has a correlation with wealth and status that they have. According to Turner (2005:8), people who get influenced, persuaded, and experienced some changing in their personality; attitudes; values; or beliefs, are likely influenced by the hold of power that somebody have. People, who have already got influenced by somebody with the ability to use their power,

will depends their life on that somebody in order to get a satisfaction of their needs or goals after they are getting influenced (Turner, 2005:2).

The social classes itself according to Max Weber has been divided into three classes, that is the upper class; middle class; and working class. The explanation about divisions of social classes was being inserted to support the stratification to the social classes, as follows:

The society which classified in upper-class society is defined as people who has wealth, power, and status (Kerbo, 2009:101); and it is classified into two classes that are upper-upper class and lower-upper class. The upper-upper class is identified by the wealth that was inherited by the "old" generation, people often called it as "old money". Whereas, the lower-upper class is identified by their "new money" that they got after doing a lot of hard work years by years, constant investment, and strong will. According to Barkan (2021: 219), the lower-upper class still lives their life just like people in the upper-upper class; however, they do not own the old money's prestige.

The society which classified in a middle class is mostly found in the suburban area. The middle class society has a high enough desire to improve and also maintain their economic situation. The middle class established social group of its member who achieved higher status called the upper-middle class. The status identity of this class is signified by the shared different preferences and lifestyles, thus also lead to boundaries between the upper middle class and the middle or lower classes in society;

in terms of moral (work principle, embody of personal principle), socioeconomic(expert success, treasure), and cultural(education, IQ, behavior) (Lamont, 1994:3-6). In the case of economic deterioration, the members of this upper middle class are likely to be defended from the damage of it. They do not have to fear compressing, company cost-reduction, or deployment; since the benefit of economic condition is available to their degrees and adequate incomes (Thompson & Hickey, 2011:498).

The children who born from the American upper middle class parents are having characteristics of living in a secure home as well as healthy neighbourhood or school and having an accessibility to enhance various scopes of skills and attain several of credibility (Reeves, 2018:10-11), because in the America itself, its perseverance of class status from generation to generation is truly secure. The professions of these upper middle class are mostly white-collars but with professional concentration, it can be whether a manager; business owners; doctor; consultant; financial adviser; real-estate agent; and etc (Blau and Duncan, 1967:418).

The society which classified as a working class is a people who get their income by being a worker or they tend to be called as blue-collars. Their profession mostly related to physical labor or it may not really need a certain skill to work in it. According to Barkan (2021:221), the working class people tend to have a quite difficult financial condition; therefore, people in working class are mostly works for not only one certain job but

they do take part-time or other seasonal work that can sufficient to their income. According to Gilbert (2011:247), their work tend to be a factory worker; truck-driver, a factory worker, waitress; cleaners; cashier; and other job that is force and service-related.

2.1.2.3 Social Condition in Post 2008 Great Recession in America

America became the initial crisis during the financial crisis in the great recession 2008, which leads to the spreading of financial contamination through the whole global economy. Hence, the attempt to reorganize the financial system is still unsettled and challenging for America to overcome the aftermath of the great recession even in the recovery period (Tozzo, 2018:1). According to David & Langley (2012:7), the long-term threats of economic situation are facing by American social structure after great recession, such as struggle in developing plentiful of new jobs opportunity for the unemployed and decrease in workers earnings and work-hours. In addition, the case of foreclosure and homelessness are also intensively increasing through 2007-2009 (Grusky; Western; & Wimer, 2011:4)

The effects of the great recession that are mentioned above truly depicted on how the social structure (especially in relation with stratification of social classes) is surviving through the economic crisis. The devaluation in earnings and work hours are relatively experienced by the society with minimum wage workers; minority; and people with lower education, rather than those who are benefitted workers (Hoynes in Pfeffer, 2013:4). Many workers, specifically those employees in blue-

collars job, were losing their jobs during the complex economic times. (Thompson & Hickey, 2011:498). Meanwhile, the dominant people with high level of occupation are categorized in higher classes and capable in maintaining high paid in financial jobs as well as high social status (Arestis, 2015: 12).

Unknowingly, the minor crisis of housing market crisis in America truly has had extreme complication to seemingly other unrelated countries (global) (Tozzo, 2018:1), that both induced and sustained the financial and labor marketplace crisis which causes the great recession occurred (Grusky; Western; & Wimer, 2011:4). The housing credit banks that comfortably standardized the lending subprime mortgages to many Americans with no qualification in the first place leads to bad credits and foreclosure which then affects to economic crisis as a whole (Hurd & Rohwedder, 2010:2). The financial hardship is truly experienced by the blue-collars and especially unemployed people with problems regarding to foreclosure threat and the house' value that is lower than the amount of the mortgage itself (Hurd & Rohwedder, 2010:6).
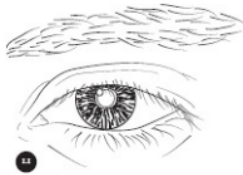
2.2 Cinematography Element

Cinematographic content in film is the one of important point in filming. The word cinematography was derived from Greek; *kinesis* means movement, and *grapho* means to write. Cinematography means writing with movement and light (Sikov, 2009:39).

2.2.1 Camera Shots

In a filmmaking, all sorts of shots should have been acknowledged well by the cinematographer, it is because this camera shots is the prominent element to portray the portrayal of the story in every scene. This is also contains the distance between the camera and its subject, and the more close its distance to the subject the more it gains emotion in its portrayal (Sikov, 2009:10-12).

2.2.1.1 Extreme Close-up

A shot in which only single part out of all parts of human body or face is displayed, for example: it displayed the eyes of the character; the mouth of the character, and etc.

Picture 2.1 Extreme Close-up Shot

2.2.1.2 Close-up Shot

A shot in which the object was being displayed largely than usual, for example, it displayed the face of the character only. This shot aim to show the facial expression of the character in detail.

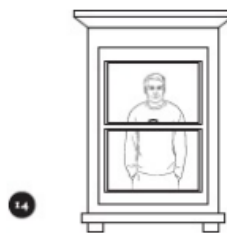Picture 2.2 Close-up Shot

2.2.1.3 Medium Shot

A shot in which displays the person from the waist upward, this kind of shot is displayed the human body from medium distance.

Picture 2.3 Medium Shot

2.2.1.4 Long Shot

A shot in which the portrayal of the object was being taken from far, the camera moved backwards to display its object and the environment. In this long shot, there is big space between the camera and object.

Picture 2.4 Long Shot

2.2.1.5 Extreme Long Shot

A shot in which the object has a vast space between the cameras, the camera moves very far away from the object that was being displayed. The object looked so tiny in the screen and then the

environment was being displayed wider. This kind of shot intended to display the scenery; landscapes of the settings.

Picture 2.5 Extreme Long Shot

2.2.2 Sound

Sound is considered as one of crucial part in a movie, it is one of cinematic elements which function is to give the audiences thoughts about the story in its movie based on the aspect of auditory or it can be said that it is part of the narrative's requirement. According to Edgar-Hunt (2010:165), sound can be categorized into two categories, namely diegetic (actual) which refers to any sound that come up from the fictional world in the film; and non-diegetic (commentary) which refers to any sound that does not come up from its fictional world of the film. There are three types of sound, which is dialogue; music; and effects. In this study, the writer focuses on one of its type, the dialogue.

Dialogue is to deliver the information of its story in the film through auditory (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:296), it is regarded as the most crucial sound in a film (Prince, 2013:204). According to Prince (2013:195), dialogues can be classified into two types, the first one is speech conveyed by character's voices which appeared within the film scene (Sikov, 2009:81); and the second one is voice-over narration, this narration can

comes from the narrator or character which does not appear in the film scene.