

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1. Narrative Aspects

Cutting (2016, p.1713) states that movies are a form of narrative stories. In his study, Cutting (2016, p.1739) found that there are similarities between the narrative formulae on movies, novels, plays, and folktales. Both movies and literary works utilized the narrative aspects to deliver the story and message to the audience. Every movie has a narrative structure that is similar to other literary works. The structures are shown in the plot and how the protagonists achieved their goals, hence why understanding literary theories will be beneficial in further understanding a movie. Therefore, the theories used in the literary analysis could also be applied to movie analysis.

II.1.1 Intrinsic Aspects

The intrinsic aspect is elements that contribute to the development of a literary work from the inside of the story (Kusumawati, 2007, p.2). The existence of intrinsic aspects can help viewers understand the story better.

2.1.1.1. Characters

Character is a significant aspect of every literary work. They are the story's central focus and bring the other aspects to life. According to Jannidis (2013, p.1), a character is a text or media-based figure in a narrative universe

who is usually human or human-like. Characters do not have to be humans all of the time. Many movies include nonhumans as key characters, with other beings such as animals or toys taking the place of humans.

Characters in movies are brought to life through the actors' performances. The scriptwriter creates characters with some characteristics and visualization in mind, and it is up to the actor to bring them to life. What distinguishes film and drama from other forms of literature is how actors portray their characters.

2.1.1.2. Setting

Defined as the generic location, historical period, and social circumstances where the action occurs by Abrams (1999, p.284), the setting is another crucial aspect of every literary work. The setting is essential because it tells the viewers about the place, time, and situation in which the tale takes place. The portrayal of the setting could help explain the story and the character's behavior, like how a soldier character could be portrayed as brave in a war setting.

2.1.1.3. Theme

The theme is the central idea that an author is trying to say to a specific audience (Abrams, 1999, p.170). Without a theme, every literary work would be all over the place because there are no limitations on where the story could progress. Themes are usually intended to be hidden and evaluated by the audience.

2.1.1.4. Conflict

According to Hidayat and Weda (2021, p.54), conflict is a problem that arises between two or more parties. Conflict is a vital narrative element in every literary works because conflict adds depth and development to the story. There are two kinds of conflicts, which are internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that comes from inside the characters, such as a conflict against their own principles. On the other hand, external conflict is a conflict that comes from factors beyond the characters' control, such as a conflict against the law or society.

2.1.2. Extrinsic Aspects

2.1.2.1. Social Identity

Social identity theory, proposed by Tajfel and Turner (1979, p.40), expanded on the profound insights gained from realistic group conflict theory. This theory digs into the cognitive-motivational foundations of intergroup behavior within individuals, much like realistic group conflict theory digs into the structural underpinnings of intergroup behavior in the environment. According to this theory, everyone has a variety of self-definitions depending on how much they identify with a group. They perceive the group as an extension of themselves; thus, it is only natural for them to prefer their in-group over the out-group in order to build a social hierarchy in which they are superior (Tajfel & Turner, 1979, p.41).

According to Sidanius & Pratto (1999, in Liu, 2012, p.6), an inequality between groups makes favorable social comparisons unachievable for all groups. For example, it would be harder for black people to have favorable comparisons in wealth because there are other groups with more wealth and better treatment. The social identity theory explains how group members will react to unfavorable social comparisons in various ways.

If unfavorable comparisons are considered genuine and stable, and group boundaries are unbreakable, the person will use social creativity methods such as shifting comparison dimensions. People will, for example, believe they are kinder than the other group, even if the other group is wealthier. If the boundaries are weak, on the other hand, the person will attempt to join the advantaged group. In a multicultural culture, this method is known as assimilation.

Unlike realistic group conflict theory, social identity theory is pessimistic about the chances for world peace. According to the theory, the fight that happens is not just for monetary resources but also for group esteem. Furthermore, comparisons to other groups are the only way to develop group-based esteem. Intergroup conflict is said to be fueled by social comparisons rather than a competition for monetary resources.

Furthermore, there is a chance that people could experience a social identity threat. According to Steele, Spencer, and Aronson (2002, in Martiny & Nikitin, 2019, p.117), social identity threat refers to the anxiety people feel

when the favorable image of their in-group is threatened by unfavorable group stereotypes or by the devaluation of the specific in-group member. Social identity threat can also raise a person's avoidance rate and level of disengagement from their group (Martiny & Nikitin, 2019, p.117). An individual may also experience a social identity threat if they are embarrassed by what their group did (Martiny & Nikitin, 2019, p.118)

2.1.2.2. Discrimination and Prejudice

Discrimination, according to Kohler-Hausmann (2011), is a practice that creates distinctions between people or groups based on some attribute or trait. Discrimination usually occurs toward the inferior groups in society. The focus of discrimination lies on someone's behavior and how they treat people with specific characteristics.

There are many kinds of discrimination, such as individual and institutional discrimination. Individual discrimination is the behavior of one group that is intended to be harmful to member of another group (Pincus, 1996, p.186). This could also be referred to as minor discrimination. An example would be someone receiving poor services in restaurants for having different skin colors.

On the other hand, institutional discrimination is the kind of discrimination that is usually done by dominant group against minority group (Pincus, 1996, p.189). Studies have found that people with specific races, for example African-Americans or Hispanics, find it harder to be employed.

Furthermore, according to Pager & Shepherd's (2008, p.6) analysis, there are significant wages difference between white people and workers with other races. Therefore, Pager & Shepherd (2008, p.6) stated that discrimination is one of the reasons why labor market disparities is still present.

Although the two are a related concept, discrimination and racism are different. This is due to the fact that racism is a specific type of discrimination that usually focuses on the racial difference and superiority of one race (University of Minnesota, 2016), while discrimination focuses on more aspects. People could be discriminated for other characteristics than their races, such as their gender, age, jobs, identity, and many more. For example, people often thinks that women cannot become a leader because men are better.

There are many factors that could influence discrimination, with prejudice being one of them. Prejudice is a form of generalization, done mainly by the majority group towards the minority group, as the former feel they have a more significant influence over the latter (University of Minnesota, 2016). The existence of prejudices and stereotypes in society could lead someone to treat others from a particular ethnic group differently. Prejudice and discrimination are related, but they do not always have to be aligned all the time (Merton, 1949, in University of Minnesota, 2016). People could be discriminated against but not fits in any prejudices, and vice versa.

2.1.2.3. Conflict

Initially, Karl Marx led a conflict scholarship that produced analyses of conflict between classes (Bartos & Wehr, 2002, p.2). Marx's theory focuses on the existence of social class, where dominance and power sustain social order, implying that those with wealth and influence will attempt to control and suppress the poor and helpless (Hayes, 2022).

This theory is then expanded by Weber, which stated that Marx's conflicts theory is too focused on the influence of economic factors (Nickerson, 2023). Weber's theory focuses on economic, social, and political issues as the three main sources of conflict (Nickerson, 2023). Economic conflict occurs when there are competitions for limited resources, while social conflict occurs when people have different values or beliefs.

2.1.2.3.1. Structural Inequality

The practice of structural inequality, one of the critical concepts of conflict theory, may be easily observed in society. Power inequalities exist in human relations and social structures, with some individuals and groups gaining more authority and reward than others (Hayes, 2022). The powerful and fortunate will want to maintain or increase their power.

2.1.2.3.2. Group Conflict

In the 1960s, Sherif developed a realistic group conflict theory. Conflict is created by the incompatibility of objectives regarding material resources, according to this theory. The competition over material resources such as land, oil, gold, and labor, rather than human attributes, Sheriff

claims, is the basis of intergroup violence. Negative stereotypes and prejudices also contribute to group conflict.

In his experiment, Sheriff discovered that only a set of superordinate goals could eliminate intergroup conflict. Superordinate goals are the goals that must be achieved with the help of both parties. These superordinate goals drew the two parties closer together, whereas efforts like priestly sermons, leader negotiations, and combined social events were ineffective (Liu, 2012, p.5).

2.1.2.4. Latinx Society and Culture in the United States

Latino, according to the federal Office of Management and Budget (in Aragonés et al., 2014, p.2), is someone who originates from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South or Central America, or other Spanish-speaking country or origin, regardless of the race. The majority of people who identifies as Latino usually could speak more than six different languages (Aragonés et al., 2014, p.2), bringing more culture to the United States. Some of Latino cultures that have been widely spread in the United States are the tango dance, the celebration of Cinco de Mayo, and the popularity of food such as taco and burrito.

As a diverse ethnic group, Latinos have a variety of ways to express their identity. Some of their ways to express their identities are by using pan-ethnic terms such as “Hispanic” or “Latino”, where some people prefer their

origin, while others prefer to use “American” (Lopez, 2013). A few variables, such as demographics, age, and primary language influence the preferences.

The survey conducted by Pew Research Center (in Lopez, 2013) shows that Puerto Ricans prefer to refer to their identity by using their Hispanic origin term. As a result, they mostly use the term “Puerto Rican” when defining themselves. Additionally, Puerto Ricans are the ethnic group that self-identifies as "American" the most frequently compared to other ethnic groups.

II.2 Cinematographic Aspects

Movies are created to tell a specific story. A combination of scriptwriting and performance is recorded and displayed on the screen to tell the story. Cinematography is utilized in every movie to get the greatest depiction of the story

II.2.1 Camera Distances

The picture stations' framing, whether close to the topic or far away, is referred to as camera distance (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190).

Camera distances are classified into several categories:

1.2.1.1. Long Shot

As the name implies, this shot is taken from a distance from the main subject. In the **extreme long shot**, the camera is positioned so far that the human figure is nearly nonexistent. Landscapes, cityscapes, and other views are commonly captured in this shot (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190). In the **long shot**, the human figure is more prominent and noticeable, but the background is still visible (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190).



2.1.2.5. Medium Shot

The goal of this shot is to capture the human figures from a comfortable distance. **Medium long shots** refer to shots that frame the human body from the knees up (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190). This is frequently employed in films since it allows for a beautiful balance of figure and environment. The **medium shot** is a shot that concentrates on capturing the human figure's gesture and expression, and it typically frames the human body from the waist up (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190). Lastly, the **medium close-up shot** positioned the human figure from the chest up (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190).



2.1.2.6. Close-up

In contrast to the long shot, the **close-up** shot emphasizes facial expression, gesture details, or an important object, and is frequently taken from a closer range to the main subject (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190). There is also the **extreme close-up** shot, which focuses and enhances a portion of the face or an item (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012, p. 190).

II.2.2 Types of Scenes

A movie is typically arranged into an organized scene by scene to help the story proceed. There are three simplified kinds of movie scenes, according to Arijon (1976, p.31). The first type is dialogues without action, commonly depicted when characters exchange dialogues. The second type is dialogues with action, which could be depicted in various ways. For example, in an action movie, the characters are often depicted talking while driving, running, or fighting. The last type is actions without dialogue, which is usually used to emphasize a moment that's happening in the movie. For example, historical movies often show a banquet scene focusing on the characters' dance.

