

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to (Abbott, 2010:131) defines narrative as a story or, more broadly, telling a story. Most stories contain events or sequences of events that occur in chronological order and are communicated via various means. An event can be classified as a narrative if it differs from its initial state. The author mentions character, themes, place, and conflict in this study.

2.1.1. Theme

The theme is the primary concept or message conveyed in a literary work, which often recurs throughout the story (Abram, 2009:205). It can be expressed through various elements such as events, references, or patterns. In films, the theme plays a crucial role in shaping the storyline. The theme can be conveyed through different means, including characters, setting, dialogue, plot, or a combination of these elements.

2.1.2. Character

The definition of characters in films is generally the same as the meanings of characters in films literary works, in which there are elements of narrative and depiction of a character visually. The people depicted in a narrative or dramatic work are deemed by the reader to have particular moral, emotional, and intellectual characteristics based

on what they say and how they say it (in the conversation) and what they do (in the action). (Abrams, 2009:42).

2.1.1.3 Conflict

Conflict has traditionally been viewed as a component of narrative elements that includes the relationship between the protagonist and antagonist characters. Any form of conflict that the main character faces might be considered conflict. There could be only one main issue, or there could be many minor barriers inside a major one (Abrams, 2009:256).

2.1.1.4 Plot

Plot refers to the intrinsic element that becomes a way of the story. Plot connects a chain of events in the story of literature works. The plot (which Aristotle termed the *mythos*) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. This description is deceptively simple, because the actions (including verbal discourse as well as physical actions) are performed by particular characters in a work, and are the means by which they exhibit their moral and dispositional qualities (Abrams, 2009:224).

2.1.1.5 Setting

The overall setting of a dramatic or narrative work is the general location, historical time, and social conditions in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within the piece is the exact physical area in which it occurs (Abrams, 2009:330).

2.1.2.1 Cinematography

Camera distance (Extreme Long Shot, Long Shot, Medium Long Shot, Medium Close-up, Close-up, Extreme Close-up) and mise en scène have been identified as cinematography aspects by Robert Edgar-Hunt, Marland, and Rawle (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124,12).

2.1.2.2 Camera Distance

2.1.2.2.1. Extreme Long Shot

In Western or sci-fi films, the XLS is a frequently employed extreme long shot that shows the item or person at a considerable distance and surrounded by a large amount of surrounding space (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.1.2.2.2. Long Shot

The human Pictures are more distinct in the long picture, but the background is still visible. Long shots are frequently used in action films, martial arts flicks, and musicals to allow the audience to witness the action (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.1.2.2.3 Medium Long Shot

From the knees up, the MLS frames the human Picture. (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.1.2.2.4 Medium Close-up

The human form is often framed from the waist upwards in a medium close-up. MCU is one of the most common a movie shot (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.1.2.2.5 Close-up

Close-up shots frequently highlight human figure traits such as faces, hands, and feet. The close-up shot is used to give the audience insight into significant narrative aspects such as important character responses, an important item, or to stress the significance of a line of conversation (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.1.2.2.6 Extreme Close-up

An extreme close-up isolates minute details such as lips, eyes, and microscopic item details. Edward-Hunt (2010)



Picture 2.1 “Types of Camera shot angles”

2.1.2.2.7 Mise En Scène

The term mise en scène refers to the key elements of film depiction. Mise En Scène is a French phrase that translates to “put into the scene.” All of the elements that will be photographed in front of the camera are referred to as mise en scène: locales, lighting, figure behavior, costumes, and make-up. In addition, mise en scène include

camera angles, action, and cinematography, which refers to photography for motion pictures. (Edward-Hunt 2010:129).

2.1.2.3 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements refer to the elements that are outside the work literature. These elements indirectly affect the building or system organisms in literature (Nurgiyantoro 2005: 23). I will concentrate on the notion of gender work of literature equality in relation to the origins, manifestations, and consequences when researching *No Time to Die*, consider gender equality as the story's extrinsic features.

2.1.2.3.1 Gender

The term gender describes the distinctions between male and female characters that are founded on sociocultural construction and have to do with their characteristics, status, and social inclusion. The term "sex" refers to the biological gender distinctions between men and women, particularly as they pertain to reproduction and propagation. Both sperm and penis are characteristics of men, just as eggs, uterus, vagina, and breasts are characteristics of women. According to biology, gender traits are innate, unchangeable, and permanent (Abdullah, 2004: 11).

Further, he claimed that according to Wienclaw (2011: 16), "gender, or the psychological, social, cultural, and behavioral traits connected to being female or male, is a learnt attribute based on one's gender identity and acquired gender role. When gender stereotypes result in unequal treatment of men and women in their respective roles, barriers are created between them.

2.1.2.3.2 Gender Equality

Gender equality is the view that both women and men get equal treatment, there is no difference in giving treatment. According to Ritzer's review (Wijaya & Imron, 2017) Culture men and women are not the same, not only different from the general view of many people. Generally, women in most cases get few resources in social status, material, public space and acting to develop their passions from men. A study of current perspectives on growth always began with an emancipatory worldview given by human choices and self-expression in human life. Women, in particular, who bring their potential to support their carrier (Welzel & Inglehart, 2006).

Gender equality can be an "overhead" term that covers many different aspects: gender diversity, equal wages, equal access to responsible roles, work-life balance, women on corporate boards. "Gender in the workplace" is itself an aspect of gender equality; Other areas include family and reproductive rights, the right to fight sexual violence, political representation and equal work. There may be overlaps between dimensions—for example, a woman's career development is influenced by the demands of parenting and work-life balance. Defining gender equality can be difficult because different organizations place different interests and weights on different dimensions. Different dimensions also require different actions, while others are under the assumption of growing in society. These differences in definitions can affect the implementation of gender equality policies, thus affecting gender equality in life countries with high gender equality provide opportunities for men and women to participate in education, society,

and economic activities, while countries with low gender equality provide unequal opportunities for such participation (Kong and Kim, 2022: 928).

In a world of work led by women, female leaders must focus on emphasizing productivity, mutual understanding, and advocacy for justice, equality, and prosperity. This style has become unique and is in harmony with everyday professional life. There is an expectation that the status quo will improve women's living conditions, and this awareness unwittingly becomes the reason for their career decisions. (Sudarmanti et al., 2021:89).

2.1.2.4 The Impacts of Gender Equality

Gender equality is a conceptual declaration formulated on the basis of human rights and the elimination of discrimination against women. In the evolution of civilization and thought. The things above are ingrained in tradition and can sometimes hinder a person's development. If a girl remains outside the home, she has to give up things such as not completing her studies, getting a lower salary, and still working hard even though she is pregnant because she is a woman. (Keppi Sukesi, 1991:65). Nevertheless, she still has to manage the family, including raising the kids, in addition to working as a woman (Dwiantini, 1995).

A working mother faces many challenges in managing work and family responsibilities. One of the most significant challenges is finding a balance between work and family duties. Women are often the ones to compromise and adjust their schedules to meet the needs of their children and other family members. This can increase stress and

fatigue as they try to juggle work demands and family needs. Balancing work and family responsibilities can be a challenge for working mothers, who often have to deal with societal expectations and gender roles. Equality in the workplace is a commitment to self-reflection and development. No company is perfect, but the best place to work is one that encourages learning and advancement.

When there is a discrimination or equality issue, it should be resolved as peacefully as possible. Diversity must be viewed as a benefit, not a hindrance or something to be avoided. Employees must believe they have been heard and valued. Important agreements and variances in psychological processes that are significant to understanding how parenting will effect distinct targets, according to (Ryan MK et al., 2020). Finally, we hope that this investigation will lead to more sophisticated solutions that can tackle inequality in the workplace and society as a whole. Gender equality helps prevent violence against women and girls and makes our communities safer and healthier (Victorian Government Directory, 2021). An environment that supports gender equality will reduce gender violence, and society's environment will be healthier and more prosperous.