

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

According to Abrams (2009:63), intrinsic aspects are the elements that makes a literary works alive. Intrinsic aspects are one of the aspects in narrative. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2004:69), narrative is a group of events that occur in place and time in a cause-and-effect relationship. Narrative also known as story, which means it begins with one condition and then starts to changes according to a pattern of cause and effect. Intrinsic elements, such as, character and characterization, theme, settings, and plot (conflicts) are connected to one another to help the viewers to understand the work easily.

2.1.1 Character

According to Abrams (2009:42), character is the person in the story who are expressed to the readers using their dialogues and actions in the movie. If character does not exist in the movie, so it cannot be called a movie. Character in a movie has several functions, such as the character is the main aspect of the movie, character has conflicts that can revive the movie, character also be a tool for the viewer to understanding the movie. The character's temperament, desires, and moral nature is called their motivation to stay alive in the movie. From the beginning to the end of a work, a character may remain essentially "stable," or

unchanged in outlook and disposition, or may had a radical transformation gradually or abruptly, or as the result of a crisis happened in the movie.

Meanwhile, Pope (2005:133) says there are two types of character in a story. The first one is major character who is the most important character in a story or movie. They are the core of the movie's conflicts. The second one is minor character who supports the major character. Their job is helping the major character to solve the conflict in movie.

2.1.1.1 Major Character

According to Pope (2005:134), major character is also called a protagonist whose always have conflicts with antagonist in a story. Major character is the center of the story. The job of major character in a story is to illustrates the story to the viewers. Major character nearly always appears in most of the scene in the movie, whether it is as a subject or an object.

2.1.1.2 Minor Character

According to Pope (2005:135), minor character is used as an additional point-of-view in the story. They are used as a supporting character for the major character in order to revive the story. Minor character's appearances in a movie will not be often and infrequent, but they can still shine and loved by the viewers because of the actions they do in the movie. Minor character is usually less-important character in a movie because they just help the major character to tell the story to the viewer.

2.1.2 Conflict

According to Wellek and Warren (1956:217), conflict is something dramatic, referring to the clash of the protagonist and antagonist in the movie, describing their action and counteraction. Conflict will occur when there is no agreement between the two sides. While Abrams (2009:265) says that conflict is the most important part of the plot of the story. In plot, there are conflicts that are experienced by the characters. Conflicts can be defined as anything happened or experienced by the characters in the story. Based on Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, there are two types of conflicts. They are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is like clash-feeling of the character's desire, emotional, and goals. Internal conflict is defined as the conflict that is happened inside the character's feeling or mind. Furthermore, internal conflict is a personal struggle within a character's mind or feeling and it arises when the protagonist realizes the true nature of their circumstances or their desires. In the other side, there is external conflict that expressed the conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist of the story. External conflict happens when the two characters cannot cope with the difference of their ideas. They are pitted against one another, as well as the social circumstances.

2.1.3 Setting

According to Abrams (2009:284), setting is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its events happen. There are three types of settings, such as time, place, and social circumstances. Setting displays the details about events in the story.

Abrams (2009:330), states that the purpose of setting is to help the viewer understand the story's time, place, and social circumstances. The time of the story, like the year, the day, or even what time in a day of the story is described as the setting of time. In another definition, setting of time describes when the events in the story happen. Setting of time helps the viewer understands the story even deeper. While the place depicted in the story is called the setting of place. Setting of place gives the viewer insights about where the story begins and ends. It also helps the viewer to understand even closer about the events happen in the story. Meanwhile, the situation of the character or the condition of the social environment in the character's environment is referred to as the setting of social circumstances. Social circumstances, particularly the character's social environment, are crucial because social environment influences behavioral changes in characters, which can be seen in the characters' daily activities throughout the story.

2.1.4 Theme

According to Abrams (2009:205), theme is a basic concept, whether implicit or explicit, that an imaginative work is intended to involve and persuade the reader or viewer. Abrams (2009:205) states that every literary work, including movie, always make an important difference between the fictional scenes, persons, events, and dialogues that a writer describes or explains in the story. Theme is also the writer's own idea about the world, the human life, or about the human situation and they are merged to one idea which is used as a general idea of the story.

2.2 Cinematography

In a film, cinematography is the first thing to do in the first place. According to Brown (2012:10), cinematography can be defined as the art of film making. It helps people to be more enjoy the film. It also increases the quality of the film because when the film has a good quality of cinematography, it would be gets high score from the audience.

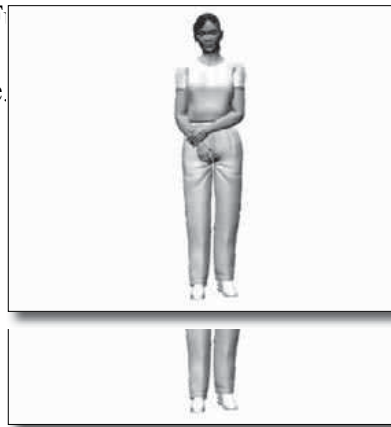
2.2.1 Character Shots

The placement of the camera is an important decision in storytelling. According to Brown (2012:20), cinematography determines what the viewer sees and from what perspective they see it, rather than just "where it looks good". Three main characteristics of camera shots are camera angle, shot type, and camera height. Camera angle gives viewer different point of view, so when people is watching movie, they can feel the real atmosphere of the film using different point of view. Shot type defines how subject will be visible in the scene and how character is showed in the film. Camera height defines the height of the camera while taking a scene in the film and influences the viewer's psychological relationship with the characters in the scene. Brown also said that a shot can be described as various types, such as full shot, medium shot, two shot, close-ups, over-the-shoulder, and reaction shots.

2.2.1.1 Full Shot

According to Brown (2012:20), full shot is the type of shot that aims to capture the subject's entire appearance. In other words, the body of the subject is fully shown from head to toe.

It usually used when the director wants to focus on a character and their movements in an important scene. It is also showing some the scenery in the background of the character in the movie. Full shots describe the appearance, movement, manner, traits, and/or characters before focusing on the character's reaction or feelings. Full shot can be used to show a single character, but also multiple character in one scene.



Picture 2.1. Full shot
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:20)

2.2.1.2 Medium Shot

According to Brown (2012:20), medium shot is the type of shot that shows the subjects from the waist up. It is used to highlight the character, but the background of the scene is still visible at the same time. The example of medium shot is people at a table in a restaurant, and it shown from the waist up. The subject which is captured by using the medium shot would give more detail,

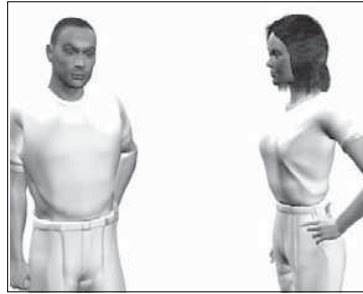
whether it is a medium-long shot (3/4 shot) or a medium close-up (from the shoulders up). The basic subject from the waist up.



Picture 2.2 Medium Shot
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:20)

2.2.1.3 Two-shot

According to Brown (2012:20), two shot is the shot that shows two characters in one frame. In the two-shot, the characters do not have to be standing or arranged themselves symmetrically in the frame. Both two characters might be facing each other, facing forward, and facing away from the camera. It might be also three shots if in the scene there is three characters in one frame. Two shot is capturing the characters' interactions, the distance from each other, and eventually their body language, so that it can tells the viewer a lot about the characters' relationship.



Picture 2.3. Two-shot
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:20)

2.2.1.4 Close-up

According to Brown (2012:21), close-up shot would typically be from the top of the head to just approximately below the shirt pockets. If the shot is cut just above the shirt pocket area, it is commonly referred to as a head and shoulders. *An extreme close-up* might include only the eyes. Close-up shot provides many expressions of emotion from the character. Therefore, when a scene is using a close-up shot, the viewer might identify further with the character. It is used to shows more of the environment around the character.



Picture 2.4. Close-up
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:21)



Picture 2.5. Extreme close-up
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:21)

2.2.1.5 Over-the-Shoulder

According to Brown (2012:23), over-the-Shoulder ties the two characters together. It shows one actor to a medium shot or close up of the other actor. When a scene uses close shot of the person talking, over-the-shoulder shot helps the other actor stays in the frame. One character is for the foreground, while the camera focusing on the other character in front of him who is speaking or reacting in the scene.



Picture 2.6. Over-the-shoulder
(*Cinematography Theory and Practice*, 2012:23)

2.3 American Dream

2.3.1 The History of American Dream

The history of the American Dream is often traced back to James Truslow Adams in his book *“Epic of America”* in 1931. Adams (1931:404) states “a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement ... regardless of fortuitous circumstances of birth or position.” In the first years after it is stated, American Dream is simply promised by all people as a country in which all of the people have the chance to work for improving their life and fulfill their dreams.

The evolution of the American dream saw that it is the dream or the desire that it is not easy to achieve. In the colonial time, the Americans understand the American dream realized in the interaction among classes. Some time it is easy and the other is not. During the westward expansion, American dream led many people to race each other for land and live rude lives because if not they will have nothing and take them to the worse conditions. This idea of American dream in that time was rather competitive and individualistic because people fought others to own a land and live happily or if they are not able to do that, they will live rude lives. It is when Franklin D. Roosevelt released his new program called New Deal programs which promised safe and healthy futures for everyone. Later, this idea became the new understanding of the American dream.

2.3.2 The Definitions of American Dream

According to Adams (1931:404) through his book titled *Epic of America*, American Dream is the opportunity of each person with their skills and abilities to achieve their dreams. Adams (1931:405) also mentions that it is the dreams of social order where each man and each woman can achieve their freedom, can develop themselves to be better person. This dream had developed from the benefit of classes rather than for the human being and every class. The aspect of the American Dream is everybody tries fulfill their life with their chance or opportunity to get a better life according to their ability or achievement. It is believed to be reached with a lot of sacrifice, high-risk-taking and of course hard work.

Everybody has their own dreams, so that in the context of American Dream, they are able to do anything to reach their dreams with a lot of chances or opportunities. The example of the way to achieves the American Dream are the homeownership and education. From that, people can easily fulfill their dreams. Over the generations, American Dream has a lot of different meanings, but still, it will always be undoubtedly a part of the American ethos. Adams (1931:404) in the book also writes that American Dream is not only to fulfill people's dreams, but also to improve their social status in the society, and be recognized by another people for what they are and do despite on where they came from.

Based on the article entitled "NC Civic Education Consortium" (2012), Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once states that American dream is a dream of every Americans wants to fulfill. It is the dream when all people in America is not separated by the distinction of race, whether they are Negros, Jews, Italians, or the others. He also states that American dream includes equality of opportunity for all Americans, also of every single thing they have, like the privilege in their life and property they have. It is the dream of a world where people will not argue that the man's skin color does not matter, whether it is white or black.

2.3.3 American Dream as American Values

Many Americans unconsciously have the characteristics of American dream. Over the years it becomes their identity. It is stated on Jim Cullen's book entitled "The American Dream: A Short History of an Idea That Shaped a Nation". Cullen (2003:6) states that in the twenty-first century, the American

dream becomes a major element of the American identity. It becomes national identity marked by a sense of uncertainty that may be greater than ever before. It means that before the twenty-first century, people do not understand that they have the characteristics of American dream in themselves. Adams (1931:404) also states the most well-known characteristics of American dream that they want to be recognized for what they are and will reach the American dream by doing the best efforts to be better.

2.3.3.1 Hard-working

Adams (1931:404) states that American dream is the dream of a social order in which everybody should be recognized for what they are by their innately capable regardless of the unintentional circumstances of their life. Based on the journal “American Dream: The American Hegemonic Culture and Its Implications to the World” (2014), the spirit of hard-working in American Dream is formed since the first day they have a thought that they must go outside from the United Kingdom to build a new place to live with their own rules and spirits to live a better life. The journal states that to reach the key value of American Dream, people must have the hope of success and hope of victory. Therefore, hard-working is one of the characteristics of American dream. In order to reach the American dream, Americans have to working hard to achieve their dreams and get the key value of American Dream for themselves.

Meanwhile, the article “How the American Dream Has Changed Over Time” from Gale Students Resources (2016) states that in the time of World War occurs especially World War II, Americans who get involved in it believed that people all over the world deserved their chance to fulfill their dream. When they join the war, people started to think that they will able to fulfill their American dream in the concept of nationalism. Americans who joined the war were fighting for the continuity of the American dream, which was states by Franklin D. Roosevelt as the possession of four essential freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

2.3.3.2 Individualism

The modern era of American dream is growing into a high cost. Adams (1931:404) states that America is the place which people live in it should be better and richer and fuller according to their own capability and skills. It means that American dream is the dream that everybody has to achieve and to improve their ability and their life. It is also stated in the journal “How the American Dream Has Changed Over Time” from Gale Students Resources (2016) that people in modern era strive for better lives like they saw in television. People have enough money to buy a fancy house, fancy cars, fancy clothes and so on. In those television show, the striving for better lives becomes increasingly extravagant and unrealistic. Better lives and American dream could be purchased on credit to achieve it. Yet not all the people are able to have a life like that and it changes people thought about American dream itself. Time after time, many people consider that American dream has become something only few people can achieve. Working

for owning land and even owning home is no longer the dream. Furthermore, having a good life is no longer the dream anymore.

In effect, people in modern era are racing to own the most expensive vehicles, the largest home, the most stylish and expensive clothes, and so on. As the result of this new idea, American dream can be achieved by only a few people. Moreover, the American dream is more difficult to see in action. Many Americans have struggled to keep their families fed and live better life. The best schools and other best facilities also seem to be attainable by only the wealthiest people.