

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Film as Literary Work

According to Klarer (1999:54), during the early years of the twenty-first century, movies became a medium that intersected with written works and provided a platform for evaluating the attributes and essence of literary works. Even though film and literary work have dissimilar shape and display, Both film and literature have connection which each of them influences each other. Film gradually influenced by the methods of how literary works are analyzed. In short, both film and literary works may be examined for each detail of it with same techniques as known as approaches of textual studies. Additionally, Klarer highlights that the advancements in literary theory have had a significant impact on film studies, shaping how we analyze the content of a movie. The similarity of film and literary work is that both literary work like novels and films like video tapes; theoretically, they can be repeatedly read, or viewed. Based on what Klarer states above, we can categorize that film is one of the literary works and we can analyze films like we analyze drama.

2.2 Narrative Elements

There are two elements of literature namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. According to Wellek (1967:73) Intrinsic element is the basic element

that contained in a work such as imagery, theme, symbol, figure of speech, etc. While extrinsic element is the supporting element of literary work that come from outside of the work.

2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements

A theme, character, setting, dialogue, and conflict are all examples of intrinsic elements (Norton et al., Abrams.M.H, 1957:173). It is these elements that cause literary works to exist as literary works, elements that will factually be found when people read literary works. The combination of various intrinsic elements is what makes literary works tangible.

2.2.1.1 Theme

One of the first elements in a literary work is the theme. The theme is the initial idea of creating a literary work. The initial idea is in the form of an abstract idea which is the basic idea of a story. Even if it's only form ideas, themes play an important role in developing ideas that start.

The theme is the key idea plot of the film that can persuade the viewer to watch the film. In other words, theme might refer to the overall topic of the story in general (Norton et al., Abrams.M.H, 1957:170). Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the theme is the basic idea in the story, which supports a story and becomes the basis for preparing the message to be conveyed to readers or connoisseurs of literary works.

2.2.1.2 Characters

Characters play an essential role in the story. Characters are people presented in a narrative work that are interpreted as having certain moral qualities and become subject of interpretations by readers through their way of saying and what is done or expressed in action conveyed by author as characterization. (Abrams, M.H, 2009:42). Characters in fiction can be distinguished in several types, but in core story there are mainly two characters; protagonist and antagonist. According to Abrams (2009:265), protagonist is a character who is classified as important and determines the development of the overall plot as the main focus of the story, meanwhile the antagonist is defined a character that fights or opposes the main goal of the main character or protagonist.

2.2.1.3 Setting

Fictional works that refer to place, time and society in a fictional story are the setting. Setting is also an important story building element to make the contents of the story realistic and real to the reader. With this background, the characters in the story can interact. Setting can be defined as the story's context, such as setting of time, setting of place, and social background (Norton et al., Abrams.M.H, 1957:173).

2.2.1.3.1 Setting of Time

According to Holman (1960:453) setting of time is the time or period in which the action takes place and shows the exact time of the story. The setting of time also explains the current time that appears in the story.

2.2.1.3.2 Setting of Place

Holman states that the setting of a place is the actual geographical location, it is topography, scenery, and such physical arrangements as the location of the story (1960:453). The setting of place usually indicates where the story takes place.

2.2.1.3.3 Setting of Social Background

Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* states that the setting of social background is the general environment of the characters, religious, mental, moral, social, and emotional conditions through the people within the narrative form (1960:453).

2.2.1.4 Conflict

Conflict is one of the intrinsic elements in a literary work that makes it interesting because it often creates tension. Conflict can occur because of a difference of opinion or hatred, as Potter explains in *The Elements of Literature*. Potter (1967: 25-26) argues that conflict is the result of disagreement between at least two sides, and can take the form of events that usually occur every day. Conflicts can occur because of very intense and complex clashes, which are

usually evident in the plot story or stored in the mind of the main character in the story.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements

2.2.2.1 Definition of Doxing

The massive dissemination of information on social media can also pose a risk of spreading personal data, one of which is doxing. Almost all doxing is done for negative motives. Doxing or doxxing which comes from the word "dox" which stands for document, is an internet-based action to research and publicly disseminate personal information against an individual or organization. Usually, it is done by an unauthorized individual, who then publishes the information in an attempt to shame or embarrass the individual or organization. These methods are used to obtain information including searching publicly available databases and social media sites (such as Facebook or Twitter), hacking, and social engineering by publishing confidential information, images, or videos obtained from their personal accounts. These actions are closely related to internet vigilantism and hacktivism (Douglas.D.M, 2016:199).

Douglas (2016) states that Doxing is actually not an illegal practice, but it has a negative connotation because it violates someone's privacy, because it is related to the protection of personal data accounts, and is often used for retaliation or vigilantism. Doxing is more common in forums or online communities where users mostly use aliases to interact with each other. Unlike, for example,

Facebook in general, these social media users have used their real identities such as photos and names. In essence, publishing other people's personal information in any form and under any circumstances and by utilizing any platform, is included in the definition of Doxing.

According to Douglas (2016), there are three types of doxing: deanonymization, targeting, and delegitimization. Each type has a different method although the goal is similar. For some, this is belittled simply as revealing private data to the public. Even though the effects are very serious, including triggering the occurrence of more severe digital crimes.

2.2.2.1.1 Doxing Deanonymizing

Doxing deanonymizing is carried out by someone by revealing the identity of the target who has anonymized himself from the start. Anonymous, namely by not using the real name. For example, by dismantling social media accounts belonging to someone who does not display their true identity. In fact, those who choose not to display their real identity have their own reasons that must be respected. This type of doxxing commonly happens on the internet.

2.2.2.1.2 Doxing targeting

Doxing targeting is done by someone using the specific information of the target, which allows them to be contacted or found. In other words, the owner's

online security has been breached. An example is the spread of someone's phone number, home address, or account password.

2.2.2.1.3 Doxing delegitimizing

The last type of doxing is carried out by someone using sensitive or individual information about the target. It can damage credibility and reputation because it is so personal that not many people know about it. Examples such as the spread of medical records, personal finances, legal records, or private photos of the target that should not be seen by the public.

2.2.2.2 Definition of Misogyny

Regardless of gender, humans have the same rights. However, women often experience gender-based discrimination. One such discrimination is misogyny. According to Johnson, Allan G (2000), Misogyny is hatred or dislike of women or girls. Misogyny can manifest in a variety of ways, including sexual discrimination, defamation of women, violence against women, and sexual objectification of women. Shortly, Misogyny is a form of discrimination against the female gender that involves hatred. A misogynist will view women as those who deserve to be oppressed, cornered, and exploited. Sexism and misogyny are both subordinate to women compared to men. However, misogyny is more impactful, because there is an element of hatred in it.

2.2.2.2.1 Online/Cyber Misogyny

Technological advances and the emergence of cyberspace like a knife double-edged, not only having a positive impact but followed by a series of negative impacts, one of which is deviant behavior that appears in social interactions on social media which can be in the form of sexual harassment, bullying, fraud, and others. Victims can be anyone, ranging from society in general to the public figure. According to Etherington, N. (2015) Online/cyber misogyny refers to the various forms of gendered hatred, harassment, and abusive behaviour targeted at women and girls via the Internet. It draws attention to the discriminatory nature of this behaviour, which occurs within a context of power and marginalization. In this way, online misogyny is a more nuanced term than the more general “cyberbullying”. Misogynistic rhetoric is widespread on the internet and has escalated in its aggressiveness over time. Online misogyny includes both individual attempts to intimidate and denigrate women, denial of gender inequity.

2.2.2.2.2 The Impacts of Online Misogyny

Misogyny behavior can be expressed through words, symbols, actions, to daily habits. For example in the context of actions and habits, harassing women on the streets by offending certain body parts or the clothes they worn. In the online context, misogyny can be expressed through acts of hate speech in the context of interacting in the media, such as by saying "you are fat" in the social

media comments column (Thompson, 2018: 76). Comments that are insulting, offensive in a negative tone, insulting the dignity of women, sexual solicitations, dirty sex jokes, and so on on social media, can be categorized as a manifestation of misogyny in cyberspace.

Even in direct action or online, the impact of misogyny is not much different. Negative comments can have a negative impact on the women who become victims, in the online abuse wheel formulated by Vickery & Everbach (2018: 12) it is stated, among others: emotional disturbance; health problems; security is threatened; reputational threat; dignity; disrupted professional life; freedom of expression disturbed; human rights are taken away; to spend a lot of money. Then from a psychological perspective, negative comments can have an impact on: feeling low self-esteem; feeling helpless; feeling isolated; sleep problems; increased anxiety and stress; decreased ability to focus in daily activities (Stenzel: 2018).

2.2.2.3 The Correlation of Doxing and Misogyny

Online/Cyber misogyny in its manifestations is expressed in social media in various forms. Karla Mantilla (2015: 16) states that misogyny is widely expressed in gender trolling through the following forms: violence against women, harassment, and abuse. The term gender trolling is used by Mantilla to describe the specific ways in which women are targeted for violence and harassment online. Men also do not rule out being harassed online, it is usually their ideas, opinions or ideas that are attacked. Meanwhile, women were attacked

simply because they "expressed their opinion in the new public sphere, namely the Internet". In other words, men abuse women just because they are women (Vickery & Everbach, 2018: 13).



Picture shows online abuse wheel, Vickery & Everbach, 2018: 12

In an online abuse wheel designed by Vickery & Everbach on Women's Media Center Speech Project, it is stated that there are three patterns, namely tactics, legal issues, and impacts. The tactics include doxing, gender-based bullying, and so on. This online abuse wheel design was used in order to cover all forms of gender trolling.

2.3 Cinematography

According to Samedhi (2011:47), cinematography is the way/method used to take pictures so that it is easy for the audience to capture the meaning/message

to be conveyed through a picture. Cinematography as an applied science is a field of science that discusses techniques for capturing images and combining these images so that they become a series of images that can convey ideas. Shooting is a very important stage in the production process of a video clip. The pictures taken must be able to convey the idea of the story line, in other words the pictures must be able to speak to the audience. In cinematographic techniques there are several aspects that need to be considered and taken into account, such as shots, Mise-En-Scene and sounds. Therefore that the intention of each selected camera shot can become a complete picture that can convey a message.

2.3.1 Shots

According to Mascelli in *The Five C's of Cinematography* (1968:13) shots is basically taking pictures continuously in a sequence with one camera. The shooting process uses various ways and points of view that are able to tell a story to the audience. So that the audience is able to capture the message conveyed from a series of images. To get a picture that fits the storyline, several shooting points of view are needed

2.3.1.1 Extreme Long shot

The extreme long shot depicts a wide area from a great distance. This shot can be used when the audience needs to be impressed by an interesting view of the scene. According to Bordwell & Thompson, (2008:191), Extreme Long shot

includes framing landscapes, expansive cityscapes, and others that show a panorama before moving on to the scene to be viewed next.

2.3.1.2 Long Shot

According to Bordwell & Thompson, the long shot captures the entire area from where the incident took place. The places, people and objects in the scene are all shown in a long shot to introduce the viewer to the whole.

2.3.1.3 Medium Long Shot

After the Long Shot image is drawn imaginary lines and then zoomed in so that it is denser, then it enters the medium long shot. According to Bordwell & Thompson (2008:191), Medium Long Shot is often used to enrich the beauty of the image.

2.3.1.4 Medium Shot

Bordwell & Thompson states that “The medium shot frames the human body from the waist up. Expression and gesture now become more visible” (2008:191). The medium shot generally captures the larger portions of the film because it places the viewer in the middle distance, great for presenting events after the scene has been explained in the long shot.

2.3.1.5 Medium Close-up

According to Bordwell & Thompson, “The medium close-up frames the body from the chest up” (2008:191). Medium Close-up shot can be categorized as

a “half body portrait” composition with background flexibility that can still be enjoyed.

2.3.1.6 Close-up

According to Bordwell & Thompson (2008:191), close up showing the face of the actor showing from the top of the neck to the head. Close-up shot has a function to provide information on the behavior and emotions of the characters to the audience.

2.3.2 Camera Angle

The position of the camera at a certain angle will affect the viewer's viewing of visual information in the film (Bordwell, 2008:188). There are many options commonly used by filmmakers such as neutral angle, high angle and low angle.

2.3.2.1 Neutral Angle Shot

Commonly called the eye level because the camera is placed in line with the subject's eyes. Placement on the same level as the eyes of the subject or object gives the impression of being equal or a neutral view (Bordwell, 2008: 190).

2.3.2.2 High Angle Shot

According to Bordwell & Thompson (2008:190), High angle means placing the camera higher or above the subject being filmed. High angle has many meanings depending on the context of the shot in the story.

2.3.2.3 Low Angle Shot

According to Bordwell & Thompson (2008:190), The camera is placed lower than the subject or object being recorded. A low angle is the opposite of a high angle and where this shot is used on a character it can be interpreted that they are stronger and more powerful because the subject appears larger.

Here are some examples of shots and camera angles :



Shoulder Level Shot Example in *No Country For Old Men* (00:32:28)



High Angle Shot in *The Princess Bride*
(00:18:20)



Shoulder Level Shot in *Black Panther*
(00:32:20)

2.3.3 Mise-En-Scene

According to Bordwell & Thompson in *Film Art: An Introduction* (2008:112), Mise-en-scène is a stage design and actor placement in scenes for a theatrical or movie production. This can be in terms of the visual arts through storyboards, visual themes, and cinematography, as well as through directions in narrative storytelling. This term is also known to describe a single scene from a film.