

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Narrative Elements

Film can certainly be considered a form of literature and it has the structure which sees as the text content or the message that delivers to the audience as stated by Rockja's thesis entitled "*The Reflection of America Frontier Values Revealed in the film "American Soldiers"*". Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that movie is one of literature work which contain its own structure. According to Himawan Pratista (2008: 1), a film is made up of two parts: narrative element and cinematic element.

Narrative elements refer to all the components that make up an entire story as a whole. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:75),

"Narrative is a set of events that take place in time and space and have a cause effect relationship. Narrative begins with a sequence change that follows a pattern of cause-effect, and eventually, a new circumstance occurs that brings the story to an end."

In the movie *Tár*, several narrative components are shown. By using the Abrams objective theory,

"Objective orientation, which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their relations, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being." (Abrams, 1953:26).

The writer will be interpreting and analyzing the movie *Tár* through the intrinsic element of the movie such as theme, character, setting, and conflict.

2.1.1 Theme

The theme is an important component that frequently appears in literary works, such as a particular kind of event, tool, reference, or formula (Abrams, 2009:205). The central idea of a piece of literature is its theme. The theme is also a tool to help the audience better understand the author's goal and discover a deeper meaning in the story by recognizing and comprehending the themes.

2.1.2 Character

According to Abrams (2009: 76), a character is a person who appears in a narrative prose or novel and is perceived by the readers as having moral qualities and a particular ability that is expressed in their actions as well as their words. According to the statement by Abrams, it means that a character is someone who shows a particular moral, intellectual, or emotional behavior that may be examined through their appearance, acts, and dialogues in a story. Specifically, Abrams is divided into two, which are character and characterization.

2.1.2.1 Protagonist

As stated by Abram (2009:256) The protagonist of a literary work is the central figure on whom the attention of the audience or reader is focused. The Protagonist is the antagonist's primary opponent

2.1.2.2 Antagonist

The antagonist character represents the antagonistic force or "enemy" of the protagonist. The villain is the antagonistic character who is evil or capable of committing harsh and unlawful behaviors (Abrams, 2009:256).

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is a key element of literary work because it brings readers to the situation and time period of the literary work. As Abrams and Harpham (2012: 363) state setting consists of setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social environment. Setting of place describes places where a story takes place, setting of time describes about the times when a literary work occurred, whereas setting of social environment describes about the social condition of a literary work.

2.1.4 Conflict

Conflicts are interactions between the protagonist and antagonist characters. The main character also experiences conflict, which can take many different forms. There could be several minor problems contained within a main problem, or there could be just one major problem (Abrams, 2009:256). There are two types of conflict: internal and external conflict.

2.1.4.1 Internal Conflict

An internal conflict is an issue that a character has with themselves. According to Michael Meyer (1990), internal conflict can also draw attention to the main character's psychological and moral problems.

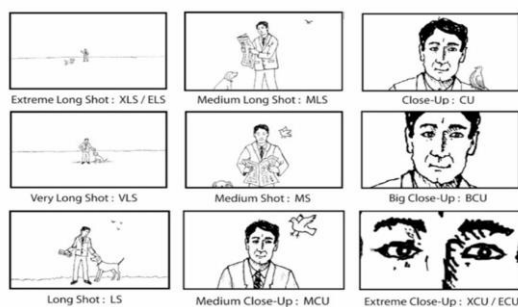
2.1.4.2 External Conflict

Additionally, Meyer pointed out that the external conflict centers on the oppositional relationship between the main character and everything around her or him (1990:46). The exterior conflicts frequently come after the internal conflicts (1990:46).

2.2 Cinematography

Camera distance (XLS, LS, MLS, MCU, CU, XCU) and mise en scène are among the cinematography aspects, according to Robert Edgar-Hunt, Marland, and Rawle (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124,129).

2.2.1 Camera Distance



Picture 2. 1 *Camera Distance*

2.2.1.1 Extreme Long Shot

The XLS, or extreme long shot, is a shot that softly depicts an item or person from a great distance and is surrounded by a significant quantity of surrounding space in Western or science fiction movies (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.2.1.2 Long Shot

The human figures are more distinct in the long picture, but the background is still readily visible. Many long shots are used in action movies, martial arts movies, and musicals to enable the audience to watch the action (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.2.1.3 Medium Long Shot

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

2.2.1.4 Medium Close-up

Typically, a medium close-up frames the human figure from the waist up. The MCU is one of the most frequently seen shots on television (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.2.1.5 Close-up

The close-up view typically highlights the human body's finer features, like the faces, hands, and feet, among many others. The close-up shot is used to provide the spectator a glimpse into crucial narrative details, such as crucial character responses, or a significant object, or to emphasize the importance of a line of dialogue (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.2.1.6 Extreme Close-up

Extreme close-ups highlight minute details including lips, eyes, and minor object details (Edgar-Hunt, 2010:124).

2.2.2 Mise En Scène

The key elements of a cinematic portrayal are described by the term *mise en scène*. The French phrase "Mise En Scène" translates as "put into the scene." Sets, lighting, figure behavior, costumes, and makeup are all elements that are placed in front of the camera to be photographed. This is known as *mise en scène*. Also included in *mise en scène* are the camera angles, the action, and the cinematography, or motion picture photography. 129 (Edgar-Hunt, 2010)

2.3 Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements can be established outside of the narrative but have an indirect influence on the structure of a literary work. According to Wellek and Warren (1949) Extrinsic elements include circumstance of individual subjectivity

authors, psychological state, author of circumstances (social, economic, and political), view of a nation's life, various works of arts, religious, and so on (Wellek and Warren, 1949:9). To deeply comprehend the cancel culture phenomena in the movie *Tár*, the writer will use extrinsic elements such as mass media communication, cancel culture, psychological perspective, and cause and effect.

2.3.1 Mass Media Communication

The term "mass communication" is defined by Littlejohn and Foss as “the process whereby media organizations produce and transmit messages to large public and the process by which those messages are sought, used, understood, and influenced by the audience” (Littlejohn and Foss, 2017). In line with that McQuail (1989) stated mass communication is the public transmission of messages from an entity to a large number of recipients via media or technology-driven means. Nonetheless, the majority of mass communication originates from massive companies that have a large impact on culture. However, mass communication has an impact on both society and culture.

In accordance with the definition of mass media mentioned earlier, mass media is a potential medium for the phenomenon of cancel culture. A recent development in social media usage is the cancel culture. The practice of cancel culture cannot be separated by social media. Cancel culture has been more common because of the phenomenon brought on by mass media communication and the rise in social media users. By giving people the flexibility and space to express themselves and their ideas, mass media and social media can contribute to the growth of a cancel culture (Dershowitz, 2020).

This cancel culture phenomenon is linked to well-known people who are struggling with issues or controversies (Athallah, 2020). The cancellation process can be completed quickly. The cancellation process, however, may also take place in the near future, for instance, if the public discovers the notable person's digital footprint and it does not live up to the moral compass. The main character of Tár movie, Lydia Tár, goes through a cancel culture phenomenon that is brought on by a controversy that causes her to the downfall. This circumstance demonstrates the significance of social media to the issue of cancel culture.

2.3.1. 1 Spiral of Silence

The Spiral of Silence is also part of mass media communication theory. The spiral of silence theory is a tool for analyzing how interpersonal contact and the media work together to shape public opinion, according to Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, a German expert on politics and mass communication. According to this concept, the process of interpersonal communication, particularly the open expression of views and beliefs about sharply divided moral issues, is influenced by the perception of being a majority or minority in any group. According to the spiral of silence idea, those who believe their opinions are worth less than those of the general public tend to keep quiet. And all of this happens in a spiral, where major opinions dominate and minor ones are largely ignored. Neumann's (1974) spiral of silence theory should be able to analyze the cancel culture phenomenon and provide insight into how social media plays a significant part in framing issues and silencing those with a marginalized voice.

Neumann's (1974) spiral of silence theory should be able to analyze this culture of cancelation and provide insight into how social media plays a significant part in framing issues and silencing those with a minor or powerless voice. The spiral of silence theory sees individuals who feel their opinions are inferior or powerless will tend to be silent. And this happens in a spiral, where popular opinion is constantly being produced and minor opinions have little or no place.

The cancel culture that Lydia Tár encounters in the movie Tár is brought on by her controversy, which goes against the moral compass of society. As a person in a position of power, Lydia Tár can easily form false opinions about her victims, which can harm them. In contrast, the victim of Tár's crime was not in a position of power, so his only option was to remain silent. Even if he had spoken up, however, his power was not comparable to Lydia Tár's.

2.3.2 Cancel Culture

The term "being canceled" is frequently used in cancel culture, according to Anne H. Charity Hudley (2020), a specialist in African-American culture and linguistics at the University of California. The phrase is characterized as a type of "boycott" or withdrawing any form of support in any way to anyone, including public figures, corporate leaders, politicians, and celebrities. As well as Liza Nakamura stated in her interview with NBC News in 2020: "The concept of a cancel culture can be defined broadly as attempts to ostracize someone for violating social norms. The notion has also been understood more narrowly as "the practice

of withdrawing support for (or canceling) public figures and companies after they have done or said something considered objectionable or offensive”

In past decades, cancel culture typically took the form of burning books whose contents were deemed to be contrary to both the author's and society's norms. Today's version of cancel culture involves deplatforming, silencing, taking away one's power, or removing one from a position (Jeftovic, 2020). Kim Hern Sik (2021), a cultural analyst, claims that "Cancel culture" is spreading like wildfire because of the high "expectations" society has of famous figures. These public personalities must uphold all social norms without exception. People who are boycotted are those who are thought to have bullied (bullied), have bad personalities, engage in violence or harassment, or do other things that are deemed to be against social morals. Along with that, Hervé Saint-Louis (2021) cancellation is a practice used mainly in social media but also in other contexts to sanction norm-breaking behavior. He also suggests the idea of this practice, cancel culture is not new, yet connected to call-out culture, doxing, and public online shaming. So cancel culture is a massive phenomenon, occurs especially on social media, in which people stop supporting a person because that person has been criticized.

2.3.3 Psychological Perspective

Psychology examines how people behave in relation to the environment around them. Psychology is the study of human behavior, according to Kartono (1980:94). Therefore, psychology is the study of human behavior, whether it is as an individual or in association with others. The psychological perspective is a

method for studying literature that focuses on the psychological elements included in literary works (ATár Semi, 2013:45).

Along with that, “Psychology, broadly defined, is the scientific study of behavior, both external observable action and internal thought (Wortman, et.al., 1999:4). The quotation explains that the psychological perspective may serve as an instrument in order to fully comprehend other people's conditions more advanced. Through the use of psychological perspective in literary works, things and phenomena in human existence can be explored and explained. According to the stated quotations, we can finally comprehend that psychology is an approach that assists a writer in understanding more about mental and psychological state of characters

2.3.3.1 Cause and Effect

Brown and Greg (2018:55) provide the concept of cause and effect as “is the idea that, for every action, there is a reaction (illustrated by a domino rally) - once one domino is pushed, it causes another to do so, and another, until all of the dominos have fallen” Based on the previous quote, an effect is a state that results from a cause, whereas a cause is a catalyst that causes a reaction. Effects are sparked by causes, which kick off reactions and initiate events or outcomes.

Moreover, Braun and Le Chatelier proposed the theory of cause and effect (also known as feedback loops) in the 18th century. A feedback loop can be as simple as an action causing a reaction, which produces change, which stimulates another reaction. It can be conclude that cause is anything or someone who causes an effect, produces a result, has an effect, or is the cause of a condition. While an

effect is an outcome, situation, or impact resulting from something or someone. Furthermore, cause and effect are frequently seen in psychology through behavioral patterns, thoughts, and feelings. It is easier to comprehend and evaluate the causes and effects of an issue or event when one is aware of behavioral patterns and mental and psychological conditions. In this case, the writer will break down the cause and effect of the cancel culture phenomena in the *Tár* movie.