CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL RAMEWORK

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspect

The intrinsic aspects of a movie are the elements, or characteristics inherent to the movie itself, that shape its identity, meaning and impact on the audience. These intrinsic aspects include various components such as narrative structure, cinematography, acting performances and more.

2.1.1.1 Narrative Elements

Narrative elements exist to build up the whole story in a film, novel, or other literary works. In movie, narrative is a cinematic structure in which a filmmaker selects and organizes story events in a cause-and-effect sequence that emerges over time (Barsam, 2010:114). In this study, the writer will analyze theme, conflict, character and characterization, and setting.

2.1.1.1.1 Theme

Theme is the element where the story's main ideas are told. Finding the theme can be defined as a combination of the beginning and the end of the movie analysis. A theme is unlikely to be revealed in a flash of light in the middle of a movie screening. Just by watching a movie, we can understand its basic meaning vaguely and intuitively, but stating its theme accurately is another matter (Boggs and Petrie, 2008:32).

2.1.1.1.2   Conflict

Conflict is an important aspect which makes the story more interesting. Every story, whether told on the printed page, the stage, or the screen, is built on conflict. It is the element that captures our attention, intensifies our experience, quickens our pulses, and challenges our minds (Boggs and Petrie, 2008:57). There must be a major conflict that is very important in a movie. As stated by Boggs and Petrie, "significant conflicts have important effects on people and events," (2008:58). In literature, conflict is divided into two types, internal and external conflict. This study will use both internal and external conflict to understand more about what conflicts are being faced by the main character clearly.

2.1.1.1.3   Character and Characterization

Characters are another important aspect of movie narrative, whether acting or being acted out because characters can provide functional action in the story (Barsam, 2010:134). Authors define the personalities of each character through characterization.

As the object of this study is movie, the characterization methods given by Boggs and Petrie (2008) are thought to be more suitable. There are eight methods of characterization given by Boggs and Petrie, those are characterization through physical appearance, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, characterization through reaction from others, characterization through dialogue, characterization through dramatic foils, characterization through caricature and leitmotif, and characterization through choice of name (Boggs and Petrie, 2008). In this study, the writer will use the characterization through external action. Indeed, some actions are more significant

for showing who we are than others, even simple choices can reflect our character. A person's actions may be the best reflection of his or her character (Boggs and Petrie, 2008:62).

2.1.1.1.4   Setting

In literary works, setting is an important part that refers to the period and place where an event takes place. According to Barsam, the setting is the context of the time and place in which the story takes place, which not only identifies the time and location, but also has the social background, education, culture, and other particular characteristics that are important for recognizing them (2010:138). In analyzing the movie, the setting is usually classified into three types; place, time, and social environment.

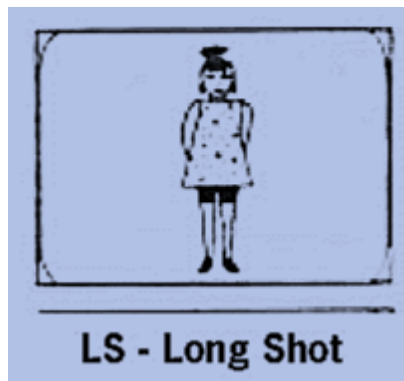### 2.1.1.1.5   Cinematography Elements

Boggs & Petrie (2008:125), said that cinematography can completely dominate a film, because the visual element is the motion picture's primary and most powerful means of communication. As stated by Golden (2001:18), films and photographs were taken specifically for this purpose and are used to illustrate cinematic techniques

2.1.1.1.5.1 Framing

The framing technique is used to define how the object will appear and how much it should be taken up on the movie screen (Golden, 2001:21). The long shot, close-up shot, and the medium shot are the primary types of framing.

2.1.1.1.5.1.1   Long Shot

A long shot is a framing technique used to show an object on the screen from a distance. **Picture 2.1** shows how a long shot is taken. The long shot conveys a sense of time and place, but objects and characters may appear unclear or indistinct due to the distance and lack of detail (Golden, 2001:21).

Picture 2. 1 Long Shot
(https://pin.it/2lmsOJKXI)

2.1.1.1.5.1.2 Close-up Shot or Close Shot

This method can be used to demonstrate a facial expression or gesture. **Picture 2.2** shows how a close shot is taken. In contrast to the long shot, the close-up shot forces the viewer to focus only on what the director intended (Golden, 2001:24).

Picture 2. 2 Close Up
(https://pin.it/2lmsOJKXI)

2.1.1.1.5.1.3 Medium Shot

In contrast to the long and close shots, the medium shot does not necessarily communicate much in terms of cinematic effect, and it could be considered a neutral shot (Golden, 2001:24). **Picture 2.3** shows how a medium shot is taken.

Picture 2. 3 Medium Shot
(https://pin.it/2lmsOJKXI)

2.1.1.1.5.1.4 Sound

There are numerous ways to classify sound in movie, such as dialogue, music, and sound effects (Golden, 2001:37). Diegetic, nondiegetic, and internal diegetic are the important categories in their application to movie. In this study, the writer will only use one type of diegetic sound which is dialogue to classify the sound of the movie. Diegetic sound is the sound that a character in a movie environment could logically hear. The key to distinction is that the audience and the characters both hear roughly the same thing or the characters could have listened to the sounds that the audience did (Golden, 2001:39).

2.1.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic aspects in movies refer to external factors or elements that influence the movie, but are not necessarily part of its artistic expression or content.

2.1.1.2.1 Feminism

Feminism is a theory that believes in the social, economic, and political equality of genders at all levels of society (Mohajan, 2022:2). Feminism discusses about the emancipation of women in areas like politics, the economy, and other areas of society where participation by women is not permitted. The idea of feminism seeks to reject the patriarchal culture-based idea that males are superior to women so that women who are mistreated might be treated equally with men. According to Millett, patriarchal ideology exaggerates biological differences between men and women, ensuring that men are always in dominant, or masculine, roles and women are always in subordinate, or feminine, roles (Tong, 2009:52). Therefore, it is the fight against sexism which men dominance and women oppression occurred.

According to Mohajan (2022:8), Lear said that the history of feminism is divided into four waves and each wave represents a specific cultural period. It is regarded as emphasizing the struggle for women's political authority. The first wave of feminism primarily occurs in the USA and the UK during the 1820s and 1940s and is marked by liberal feminism, which depicts women as second-class citizens in society controlled by men (Mohajan, 2022: 8). It is a crucial period in history that brings about substantial social change and establishes a larger foundation for equality for women in every sphere, including the right to vote, the right to educate, the right to claim father's property, and others. (Mohajan, 2022:9)

The second wave of feminism begin in the 1960s and end three decades later, in the 1990s (Mohajan, 2022:11). The dominant issues in this movement are sexuality and reproductive rights. The second wave of feminism emerged after World War II when many women entered the workforce, and challenged current

ideas about women's roles in the family, workplace, and society (Mohajan, 2022:11). Marxist feminism, socialist feminism, and ecological feminism arise during this wave.

The third wave feminism started from 1990s to 2000s and also known as *"power feminism"* because women are strong and rebellious during this period. Women who work in various types of jobs in this period are not subject to sexist patriarchy (Mohajan, 2022:14). This movement aims to promote reproductiverights and struggles against violence and sexual harassment in work environments. This movement also helps women to fight against unfair maternity leave policies. Cultural feminism, black feminism, and postmodern feminism arise during this period (Mohajan. 2022:14).

The world has been witnessing the fourth wave of feminism. Since 2012, which is based on online technology. Mohajan (2022:15) quoted from Rivers (2017) that feminists during this period are using media social such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube to share their feelings, as well as to raise awareness among women. Social media becomes a real turning point in this movement to overcome women's harassment, professional discrimination, media sexism, and gender shaming. Throughout this movement, social justice campaigns such as the #MeToo and #TimesUp movements have erupted on social media. Ealasaid Munro refers to it as *"Hashtag Feminism,"* which began around 2008 and is basedon a *"culture of call-out"* that creates hubs for women as *"consciousness-raising groups*" (Mohajan, 2022:15).

As stated by Learner from Mohajan's journal (2022:7), feminism is a larger struggle for women's freedom to make their own decisions about their bodies, financial independence, freedom to choose their lives and sexual options, and

freedom from all forms of oppression. Feminism is classified into seven types: Liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, Socialist feminism, Radical feminism, Ecofeminism, Cultural feminism, Black feminism, and Postmodern feminism (Jaggar, 1983). Each ideology seeks to describe women's oppression, explain its causes and effects, and recommend strategies for women's liberation. In thisstudy, the writer will be focusing on liberal feminism to analyze the data.

2.1.1.2.2   Liberal Feminism

The emancipation of women has existed to erase gender differences. Feminism is an ideology used to break down patriarchy, find the roots or causes of discrimination against women, and also find solutions. Therefore, feminism is a theory for women's liberation. As stated by Jaggar (1983), "Liberation is the correlation of oppression. It is a breaking free from oppressive boundaries." It means that liberation is a response of oppression. It is a process or an action that allows individuals or groups to free themselves from the limitations and restrictions that are given to them by oppressive forces, whether social, economic,or otherwise.

Liberal feminism is a branch of feminisms that advocates for women's equal rights to be recognized legally and socially so that all women's rights can befulfilled if women are equal to men in society. Based on Tong (2009), liberal feminists want gradual changes in the political, economic, and social systems of society. It means that the goal of liberal feminism is to gain individual justice and equality in society as human beings for women. As a result, women will become aware of what is happening with their rights. It also helps raise their awareness of injustice and domination, which is triggered when they are often placed in uncomfortable situations that cause them to suffer.

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Liberal feminism emerged in western countries between the 17th and 18th centuries to educate women with liberal ideas, and expanded throughout the world. Afterward, in the 19th century, feminists expanded the arguments in support of equal legal rights for women to own property and vote (Mohajan, 2022:8). During this time, many women did not have their freedom. They cannot stand on their own, not because they are not able to do it, but it is because of the limitations from the society. Therefore, women's voices are not heard. They donot get the freedom and opportunities in various things like what the men get,such as economic, education, and the freedom to choose what they want.

2.1.1.2.2.1 Freedom of Choice

Liberal feminism emerged to fight for the freedom of women. Rosemarie Tong states that liberal feminists want to liberate women from oppressive gender roles, which are used as excuses or justifications for giving women a lesser or no place in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace (2009:34). It indicates women should have the same position as men in any areas. As a result, women should be granted the same rights and opportunities as men, especially the individual rights. As stated by Tong,

> "Liberals believe that using common sense is about morality or practical thinking. However, they agree that a fair society allows people to make their own choices and find happiness. Liberals argue that individual rights are more important than any particular idea of what is morally or socially good (2009:11)."

It implies a perspective prioritizing personal freedom, autonomy, and the importance of individual rights in a fair society. Liberal feminism argues that individual rights are essential for women to make their own choices. Women should be able to express themselves freely without any limits.

According to Wollstonecraft, middle-class ladies were "kept" women who

sacrificed health, liberty, and virtue for whatever prestige, pleasure, and power their husbands could provide (Tong, 2009:13). As a result, in order to advance in their society, they had to marry a man of higher social class. They could improve their position by marrying a man from a higher social class and they could not marry a man from a lower social class. This can be hated by society, and harms the family. The family will arrange their marriage in order to benefit the family. As a result, many couples marry because of financial reasons rather than love. This is related to Wollstonecraft's statement, they lacked liberty because they were not allowed to make their own decisions (2009:13).

Women should be able to choose who will be their life partner without being restricted by gender and societal norms. Liberal feminism emphasizes equality between men and women, allowing women to do whatever they want without restrictions from society. Since women are rational human beings just like men, they should not be deprived of their natural rights and should have the freedom to act as they wish.

2.1.1.2.2.2 Equality and Opportunity in Education

Liberal feminism is also linked to education, where liberal feminism tries to fight for education for women, so that women can receive education in schools, not just men who have the right to go to school and get an education, but also women. The equality of men and women extends not only to politics and the economy, but also to education. As a human, education is a fundamental right that must be obtained at a young age. Education shapes someone's personality, increase knowledge, and also allows people to have a more prosperous life as they grow older. As stated by Mill and Taylor, society must provide women with the same political rights, economic opportunities, and education as well as the same men

enjoy to achieve sexual or gender equality (Tong, 2009:16).

Liberal feminism aims to fight for women's justice to obtain the education, particularly formal education from elementary school to college, which will increase women's social status. Wollstonecraft states that, society owes girls the same education as boys, because all human beings deserve equal opportunities to develop their rational and moral capacities so that they can become complete individuals (Tong, 2009:15). Liberal feminism argues for women's equal access to education, ensuring that they have the same possibilities as men to pursue academic and intellectual interests. When women actively participate in discussion, it demonstrates the success of liberal feminism's efforts to remove educational barriers and promote equality in learning contexts.

Liberal feminism views education as a tool for empowerment, enabling women to gain the knowledge, skills and confidence required to actively participate in society discourse. Actively participating in discussions enables women to exercise their rights and assert their voices, contributing to their empowerment and self-actualization. Society should demand that education be provided not only for men, but also for women, who have the same right to education as men.