

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY AND METHOD

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

A theoretical framework is the structural theory that is used to support the research study. The theoretical framework consists of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects that are significant elements in each literary work. Intrinsic elements that are discussed consist of character, conflict, and setting. Extrinsic elements consist of psychological issues that are relevant to the topic chosen in the film *The Irishman*. This research is also supported by cinematographic elements such as camera shots and angles used in the film.

##### **2.1.1 Narrative Elements**

Intrinsic elements are the basic structure of a story. Intrinsic elements consist of character, plot, conflict, setting, and point of view. The intrinsic elements of this research focus on character, conflict, and setting. Intrinsic elements are used to have a further comprehension and understanding of the story.

##### **2.1.1.1 Character**

Character is the main element of the story. Character is created by the author to tell the message that the author wants to portray in the story. According to Barsam and Monahan, character is a primary narrative element of a film narrative. Character can be seen as a real person with personalities and lives within the world of the

story itself (2010:133). This means that characters exist and move the plot depending on their actions inside a film.

The character can also be further categorized into two types: the protagonist and the antagonist. Explained by Barsam and Monahan, the protagonist is the main figure of a story, whose actions are important to the plot. Antagonist is a character who opposes the protagonist and provokes the protagonist's actions (2010: 134). The protagonist is the element that moves the story forward, and the antagonist provides events for the protagonist to process further in the story. Besides the two-character types above, there is also subordinate character to assist the protagonist in the story. Explained by Woloch, a subordinate character role is to provide a functional role to the protagonist (2003: 171). This means that the subordinate character role is to provide support for the protagonist to move the plot forward.

In further developing the narration of the film, a character will also need a characterization. Barsam and Monahan explains that characterization is the character interpretation process of an actor in a movie (2010: 535). Characterization also helps the audience to understand the plot of the story through the actor's interpretation. In summary, characterization is the actions and events that happen to a character in progressing the plot of a story in a movie.

#### **2.1.1.2 Conflict**

Conflicts tell the readers or viewers how problems are being introduced and affect a character's life. Explained by McKee that conflict is a story event that creates a meaningful change that is experienced by a character (1997:34). Conflict can also be categorized by two kind, inner and external conflict (McKee, 1997:36).

Inner conflict means that the conflict of a character will focus on their own thoughts, feelings, and consciousness, rather than external conflict which emphasizes more with family, society or environment that they are in. Conflict can be explained as how characters experience problems in the movie, and their response to face them.

### **2.1.1.3 Setting**

The setting is used as a supporting element to the plot. Settings are described as the location and environment that is portrayed in a movie (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 81). This means that setting goes past physical location, but can also mean the historical time and social environment of the movie itself.

Settings can be further explained as three types, namely, the setting of places and the setting of time. The setting of the place consists of a physical location where the story happens (Abrams & Harpams, 1999: 284). The setting may be in a specific part of a building, a wider place like a city or country, or even another universe where the story may take place. The setting of time is a specific time at which the action occurs in a story. The setting may be a date and time, a significant period in a year or century when the event occurred in the story (Kenney, 1966: 42). The types of settings describe the spatial and temporal conditions of the subject that is discussed.

### **2.1.2 Cinematographic Elements**

To further explain cinematographic elements, Brodwell and Thompson explains that cinematography is a general term for all the manipulations of the film strip by the camera in the shooting phase and by the laboratory in the developing

phase (2016: 493). The research will focus on two of the cinematographic elements that are angle and sound.

### **2.1.2.1 Angle**

Angle is the distance from the center of the lens to the point where “light rays” converge to a point of focus on the film. Angle alters the sizes and proportions of the things we see, as well as how much depth we perceive in the image. There are three types of angles, namely, wide, normal, and telephoto (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 168-169). The angles used in processing film are crucial to how the movie's conflict progresses from the viewer's perspective as a supporting factor.

#### **2.1.2.1.1 Wide**

Wide angle is an angle that takes in a relatively wide field of view; in capturing this, it exaggerates the depth, making figure in the foreground bigger and others in the distance feel farther away (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 168). By using this angle, filmmakers aim to show the subject and the distance from the background.

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Normal**

Normal angle shows parallel lines and focuses on the subject; this angle neither makes the foreground and background stretch away (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 169). This angle is used by filmmakers to show the real distance within the subject of the film.

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Telephoto**

Telephoto angle shows a longer space but with a flattened surface, depth and volume of the subject is reduced as opposite with wide angle it aims to show

what happened in the background (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 169). This angle is used by filmmakers to focus on the background of the film.

### **2.1.2.2 Sound**

Film sound can include any mixture of speech, music, and noise. Filmmakers make decisions about the types and density of sounds as well as their properties, including loudness and pitch (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 267). In using sound, filmmakers also have to consider the fundamentals of loudness and pitch.

#### **2.1.2.2.1 Loudness**

Loudness is the amplitude of vibration of sounds that we hear as pitch. Filmmakers use this type of sound to emphasize on distance of subjects in film (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 267). Loudness can then be perceived to create a sense of immersion in actions in the movie.

#### **2.1.2.2.2 Pitch**

Pitch is the frequency or the lowness and highness of perceived sound vibration (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016: 268). Low-sounding pitch sounds like a grumbling sound, and high pitch sounds like a shrieking sound. The usage of pitch is to distinguish the characteristic sounds of characters and even objects.

### **2.1.3 Sociopath**

In the book Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V) by the American Psychological Association, sociopath is classified as one of the personality disorders that affect the human mind. Sociopath is an individual with a consistent pattern of disregarding violations of the rights of

others. Sociopaths also show a tendency to irresponsible behavior such as working inconsistently, breaking social norms, being easily irritated and aggressive, and showing recklessness and impulsivity (Davidson and Neale, 2012: 479). A sociopath is an individual with disregards to social norms and can be dangerous to others as they will act to their own benefit. Robert D Hare explains that sociopath behavior is caused by social forces and early experience (1999: 23). This means that sociopaths are influenced by their social interactions in developing sociopath behavior.

### **2.1.3.1 The Symptoms of Sociopath**

The American Psychiatric Association (2000) proposes seven diagnostic criteria as guidelines for the identification of a sociopath. The diagnostic criteria as follows.

Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors, as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest, deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure, impulsivity or failure to plan, irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults, reckless disregard for the safety of self or others, consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations, lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another (American Psychiatric Association 2013: 659).

According to the American Psychiatric Association, an individual can be categorized as a sociopath if they are confirmed to have met three or more of the seven diagnostic criteria (2013: 659). By applying the symptoms that have mentioned above this research will use the identification criteria as tool to further explain the characteristics of a sociopath.

### **2.1.3.2 The Effects of Sociopath**

The effects of a sociopath can be described as the mental impact of having a personality disorder. The effects of sociopaths have been explained by the American Psychiatric Association as an inability to maintain a monogamous relationship, neglecting their responsibility as a parent, individuals with sociopaths will be spending many years in penal institutions, and finally, they will be having greater chances to die prematurely by violent means (2013: 660-661). This effect can be described as the main result of a sociopathic individual.

Besides the several effects that have been stated above, the individual may also develop dysphoria, or an inability to tolerate boredom. They may be associated with anxiety disorder, depressive disorders, substance use disorders, somatic symptom disorder, gambling disorder, and other disorders of impulse control (American Psychiatric Association 2013: 660-661). Several of the effects on personality may develop in a sociopath, depending on how the subject acts.

## **2.2 Research Method**

Research method is a method or process used to gather data and evidence. By using a research method, this research can develop a better comprehension or reveal new information in the research.

### **2.2.1 Data and Data Source**

This analysis uses Martin Scorsese's film *The Irishman* as the primary data. *The Irishman* is a 2019 American epic crime film directed by Martin Scorsese, based on the 2004 nonfiction book *I Heard You Paint Houses* by Charles Brandt. In

the research, the researcher also use secondary data, such as some theories from books and theories from the internet (as a support analysis database), which are related to the problem being discussed.

### **2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data**

This analysis uses library research to support the accuracy of the data related to this paper. According to Jorge Marx Gomez and Sulaiman Mouselli in their *Modernizing the Academic Teaching and Research Environment*, library research is a type of research that is acquired principally using written materials in libraries, the World Wide Web, and virtual databases (2018: 8).

The analysis gets the Information and data by taking sources from books, the internet, and other valid sources. The source this analysis uses to support the analysis is the sociopath personality disorder theory by Davidson and Neale (2012: 479). All the data acquired from books and the internet is then listed and listed by the writer to make the draft of the paper.

### **2.2.3 Method of Analyzing Data**

Qualitative research is used by the researcher as a method to analyze the data. Qualitative research leads to reports primarily in the form of words, pictures, and displays rather than formal models or statistical findings (Smith, 1986: 38). Library research methods are also used to identify and locate sources that provide personal/expert opinions on a research question (Mary, 2008: 6). Library research is used to collect data on the subject and also research methods.

This analysis uses a contextual method to further analyze the correlation between Frank's interpersonal conflict and actions in the movie. Context refers to what goes with a text, rather than what is in it (Beard, 2001: 6). This explains that context is a description of a text rather than the text itself. This analysis examines the film by using the movie transcript, and the research uses a descriptive form.