

CHAPTER II

INTRINSIC THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Narrative of the Movie

Intrinsic aspects are the basic aspects that build a literary work. According to Himawan Pratista (2008:1), a film consists of two components: narrative elements and cinematic elements. As Bordwell & Thompson suggests, narrative commonly referred as the term “story,” usually starts with an initial situation, follows a chain of events caused by one thing leading to another, and ends with a new situation that concludes the story (2020:73). Narrative form typically involves characters whose actions connect them with others, leading to a series of linked events, with conflict that eventually being resolved or reframed in some way.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are the basic aspects that build a literary work. As Bordwell & Thompson suggests, a key characteristic of narrative form is the expectation of characters whose action will inevitably engage them with one another (2020:72).

2.1.1.1 Characters and Characterizations

A movie must have the characters from the plot since it has parts that tell the story. Bordwell & Thompson states that films guide audiences through experiences that are often shaped by narratives focusing on characters (2020:2). According to Beaver, characters are designed to symbolize not only their literal selves but also broader, abstract concepts, contributing to a deeper thematic

meaning (2007:58). Characterization, as Beaver stated, is the process by which a character's personality traits, and motivations are conveyed to the audience (2007:5). For instance, a character's costume can reflect their social status or personality, makeup might signal their mood, and their physical appearance and movements reveal inner struggles or strengths. All these components work together to create a fuller representation of the character. There are two types of characters: the main character, who is the focus of the story, and the side character, who helps the main character and the story in some way.

2.1.1.2 Settings

The setting is the situation where the scene of a story takes place. According to Andrews, setting is a component of narrative space that involves filmic elements to which the audience brings their own associations and expectations, shaped by stereotypical characteristics (2014:18). Setting serves as a foundational context for interpreting the story and it used to make sense of the character's actions, motivations, and the overall plot.

2.1.1.3 Conflicts

Conflict is a literary device that describes a battle between two opposed forces. As Bordwell & Thompson stated, the story world contains active protagonist who are actively pursuing goals while simultaneously encountering conflicts (2020:555). There are two types of conflict: internal, which involves a character's internal battles with emotions and desires, and external, which shows conflicts between characters or with their surroundings. Character's differences of

opinion or conflicting viewpoints can also cause external conflict, which results in tension and confrontation.

2.2 Cinematic Elements

Cinematography, derived from Greek roots, embodies the art of storytelling through moving images. In filmmaking, capturing footage is merely one facet of the creative process. Cinematic techniques encompass a diverse set of methods designed to infuse depth and nuance into a film's narrative. By dissecting its core elements, we can uncover the impact of shot composition, mise-en-scène, and sound in shaping the cinematic experience.

2.2.1 Shots

Bordwell & Thompson identify seven aspects of camera angles, as outlined below (2020: 190).



Picture 2. 1 *Extreme Long Shot*
(Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 2 *Long Shot* (Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 3 *Medium Long shot*
(Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 4 *Medium Long shot*
(Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 5 *Medium Close up*
(Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 6 *Close up* (Bordwell & Thompson, 2017: 189)



Picture 2. 7 *Extreme Close-up*

2.2.2 Sound

According to Bordwell & Thompson, sound is an essential element of cinematography theory, related to the auditory aspects that influence the viewer's experience (2020:270). Elements such as speech and dialogue play a key role in conveying narrative information. In this study, the writer examines specific dialogues from the film *La La Land* (2016) and *Mulholland Drive* (2006), focusing on how they address themes of the *American Dream* as the primary source of analysis.

2.2.3 Mise-en-scène

Mise-en-scène is a fundamental tool that helps filmmakers create a sense of realism, making settings look authentic and allowing actors to perform naturally

(2020:113). According to Bordwell & Thompson, mise-en-scène includes several key elements: setting, costumes, lighting, staging, and time. Setting plays a crucial role in storytelling. Beyond just providing a background for the characters, it can also hold deeper meaning and contribute to the narrative on its own (2020:115). Costumes and makeup help convey the story visually. The colors used in costumes and makeup can give the audience clues about the storyline and character emotions (2020:119).

Lighting is another important element of mise-en-scène. It creates mood and atmosphere by highlighting certain areas while leaving others in shadow. There are different kinds of lighting, including frontal, side lighting, backlighting, underlighting, and top lighting. each of which creates a unique effect (2020:125-126). Additionally, acting, facial expressions, and sound are carefully directed to help the audience understand the emotions and meaning behind a scene.

Finally, space and time refer to how everything is arranged within the frame, including the placement of characters, props, and the background. This arrangement affects how the audience perceives the story and the relationships between characters (2020:143).