



THE AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM REFLECTED

IN CHRIS GARDNER A CHARACTER IN

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS MOVIE

A Thesis

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this thesis is compiled by her without taking results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, S-3 and Diploma degree. In addition, the writer

ascertains that she does not take the material from other publication or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

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MOTTO

...Go big or go home. Because it's true. What do you have to lose?...
-Eliza Dushku-

...Always do what you are afraid to do...
-Ralph Waldo Emerson-

...Good enough is never enough...
-Agnes Monica-

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to :

My beloved family

My dearest friends and everyone who help
me accomplish this paper

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds, for the mercy and guidance so that the writer can finish this thesis. Much peace and blessing also are upon the Prophet, Muhammad, SAW.

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6. Her beloved dad Didik Pratomo, mother Ismu'yah and sister Okta Prastika who always support and motivate the writer.
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The writer realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. She, therefore will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better. Finally, the writer expects this thesis will be useful for all the readers.

The writer,

Oktavia Pratomo Putri

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ABSTRAK

Film merupakan sebuah karya sastra yang telah mendapatkan banyak perhatian dari banyak orang. Hal ini dikarenakan film tidak hanya memberikan hiburan semata tetapi juga mengandung nilai-nilai kehidupan. Dalam hal ini penulis tertarik untuk mengkaji individualisme yang dimiliki oleh Chris Gardner, sebuah karakter dalam film *The Pursuit of Happyness*.

Tujuan dari penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk memahami lebih jauh mengenai Individualisme dan aspek-aspek dari individualisme itu sendiri. Selain itu juga untuk memahami bahwa Individualisme masih ada dan dimiliki oleh orang-orang Amerika bukan hanya sebagai mitos.

Dalam skripsi ini penulis menggunakan dua elemen untuk mengkaji skripsi ini yaitu elemen intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Dalam elemen intrinsik terbagi menjadi dua, aspek naratif yang terdiri dari karakter, seting, dan konflik dan aspek sinematografi yang terdiri dari kamera dan suara. Elemen ekstrinsik dalam film ini menggunakan individualisme yang didasarkan atas teori Ralph Emerson dalam esainya berjudul *Self-Reliance*.

Dalam mengkaji kedua elemen tersebut penulis menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka yang dilakukan dengan cara mengumpulkan dan membaca buku, artikel, dan dokumen yang berkaitan dengan topik bahasan. Penulis juga menggunakan metode pendekatan eksponensial untuk mengkaji elemen intrinsik. Selain itu juga menggunakan metode pendekatan sosiologi sastra untuk menganalisis individualism.

Dari hasil analisis penulis menunjukkan bahwa Chris Gardner memiliki Individualisme dalam dirinya. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari tindakan-tindakan Chris yang menunjukkan aspek-aspek dari individualisme yaitu *Self-Reliance, Self-Confident, and Non-Self Egoism*.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Study

Individualism has a big part in Americans Society. Individualism had been in America since colonialism. Then it grows until America becomes a modern country like nowadays. Americans believe in that their country had developed with individualism as the main principle. They believe they can reach their dreams to live happily by their own self. James O. Fagan in his book **Biography of an Individualism**, as Merle Curti says, "The idler gets what is coming to him and that is nothing. The United States stands for individual efforts and self-reliance..." (Curti: 1964:615)

Individualism becomes a bigger social concept that believes people as an individual. Americans can do whatever they want and defend their selves if someone else violates their right. That is their right to be an individual. This statement confirmed by a quotation from Robert N. Bellah in his books **Habits of the Heart: Individualism and**

Commitment in American life.

We believe in the dignity, indeed the sacredness, of the individual anything that would violate our right to think of ourselves, judge for ourselves, make our own decisions, live our lives as we see fit, is not only morally wrong, it is sacrilegious. (Bellah: 1986:44)

Individualism had grown and firmly exists in American society and become Americans deepest identity. Americans will not survive without individualism but later when there are laws, rules, and expectations in the society, individualism slowly decreases from American society. It is because individualism cannot be applied in the society perfectly.

As human being people not only live alone but also they have to live with other people in the society. This deepest problem both as individuals and as a society person, made people struggles more if they want to be an individualist. It is the reason why individualism decreased and finally it becomes a myth in the society that is told through the American literature.

Movie, as one of media of literature, usually use to describe about the society conditions. The Pursuit of Happiness movie is one of the movies that based on true story of Chris Gardner. It is the main reason why the writer chooses this movie. The main character, Chris Gardner has individualism in his self that show people individualism still exists in America and it is not just a myth.

2. Scope of Study

In writing this paper, the writer will analyze the movie from the intrinsic aspect such as character, setting, and conflict. To support the intrinsic aspects, the writer will also analyze the extrinsic aspect. The extrinsic aspect that will be analyzed is individualism that the main character has in his self.

3. Purpose of Study

In writing this paper, the writer has some purposes. Those purposes are

1. To analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic aspect from this movie
2. To analyze the individualism in Chris Gardner, a character in the movie "Pursuit of The Happiness.

4. Research and Approach Method

According to Nyoman Kutha (2004:34), method is a systematic step and strategy to collect data and to analyze the object of the study. The method of the study is divided into two, research method and approach method.

1.

1.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. Research Method

To find data and information that is needed in analyzing the problem, the writer uses library research and method of approach.

Library research is a research in a method of collecting data that are related to the topic analysis. The data can be found from books, magazines, newspaper, internet or audio visual. According to Semi (1993:17) this method is a research technique that can be done in the study room or library where the writer can find all of data and information that are related to the thesis.

2. Approach Method

In the study of *The Pursuit of Happiness* movie, the writer uses the exponential approach to analyze the intrinsic aspect of the movie. "We designate this method as the exponential approach because the inclusiveness of the term suggests at once the several meanings of motif, image, symbol, and archetype" (Guerin et al, 1992:197).

Meanwhile to review the extrinsic aspect, the writer uses literature sociological approach. It is a research approach that used to analyze the literary work as social reflection. It is also an approach that is concerned with the social problem that is experienced by the character in the movie.

According to Laureson and Swingewood in Endawarsa (2008:51), sociological approach is an approach that is used to understand literary work as manifestation of historical events and cultural condition. It is also considers a literary work as social documentation of social event in which the literary work is made.

5. The Organization of The Writing

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a short introduction of the topic that is analyzed in this paper. The writer will describe her reason why she chooses Individualism as the topic in the movie that used as the research. In this chapter, also contain about the scope of this research, the purpose, the methods that use to analyze this research and the organization of the writing.

CHAPTER 2

THE MOVIE SUMMARY

Chapter two contains of the movie summary. The purposes of this chapter are to tell about the summary of the movie for the reader who has not watch the movie briefly. Moreover, in this chapter the reader will find brief information behind the movie such as who are the actors, the director, the scriptwriter, etc.

CHAPTER 3

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter contains of the theory of intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects that used by the writer to analyze the movie. The intrinsic aspects that will be analyzed are dividing into narrative aspects and cinematography aspects. The narrative aspects that state in this chapter are character, setting, and conflict. Meanwhile the cinematography aspect that state in this chapter will focus on Camera Angle Shot. The extrinsic aspects will focus on Individualism.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

This chapter contains of the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects in this movie. The analysis will based on the theory in the chapter 3

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the analysis of the topic.

CHAPTER 2

THE SUMMARY

This movie is based on true story of Chris Gardner. Chris used his family savings in a portable bone-density scanner that in his mind will be earn lot of money if he can sell them to doctors. Unfortunately selling this scanner is not easy. Not many doctors and hospitals want to buy it. It makes his family income broke. One day in his way to sell the scanner, he meets a manager of Dean Witter brokerage firm, Jay Twistle. Chris successfully impresses Dean with his ability playing Rubik Cube on a short cab ride. When he do not have money to pay the cab, he run from the cab and ride the subway, but he lost one of his scanners in the way.

Linda, Chris's wife cannot live again with him. She decides to leave him with their only son Christopher. He becomes devastate and tries to find them in neighborhood but cannot find them. Then he meets his friend and asks him to pay his debt he owes to Chris. In the morning, he fights with his wife when they meet in their son daycare. He then decides that their son will be with him. The night his wife leaved him, Jay Twislte calls and asks him to come to interview. It was the same night the owner of his apartment asks him to leave the apartment because Chris does not pay the rent. Chris ask him to give him more time and promise that he will pay when he sold the scanner and will paint the apartment.

He takes one day off from selling scanner and paint the apartment. That night an officer come to his apartment and arrest him for failure to pay parking tickets. He then calls Linda to take their son with her for one night. Linda says she will bring their son back after she takes him to the park. In the morning, Chris runs after being release from the prison to the Dean Witter firm to interview. He just wears jeans, wife beater, and jacket to the interview. After being interviewed and impressed the directors, he realized that being one of intern, he will not being pay. He faces a hard decision. In the night when Linda brought their son home, she said that she will leaved San Francisco and go to New York. Chris then decides that he will take the opportunity to become one of the interns. Realizing that he will not have income, he has to work harder to sell his scanners in order to live within next six months.

After Chris decided to take the opportunity to be one of the interns, he decided that he will leave the apartment and rent a cheap room in the motel. He asks his friend to help him moving his things to the motel. The following day he takes his son to play basketball. He then says to his son to reach his dream no matter what other people say. In that day he successes sell one of his scanners. He was relief that at least he and his son can life for the months. The first day of his internship, he looks the man that stole his scanner in the subway. In order to get his scanner back he has to catch the men but a car hit him and he loses the men. Being an intern, he has to attract many people to be a client for the firm. In order to save many times, he does not drink, use bathroom or hanging the phone. One day he gets an appointment to meet a potential client but because he has to park his employer's car, he missed Mr. Ribbon. Chris does not give up, he comes to Mr. Ribbon's house when he will go to watching football game. Mr. Ribbon asks Chris and his son to come along. Although he cannot get Mr. Ribbon to become a client, he gets an opportunity to meet other people that interest in become a client.

When he thinks that, he is success, a problem come. The problem is taxing. The government has an access to take his money because he cannot pay the tax. Once again

he broke. He just has 21 dollars and 33 sen in his account bank. He has no money but fortunately, he meets the man that has his last scanner. He tries to sell it but there is a problem with the scanner. When he comes back to his motel room, he saw that he is being kick from the motel because he did not pay the rent. He and his son become homeless. He forced to stay the night in the bathroom of subway station. The following day after back from the work, Chris tries to find a place to sleep. He then goes to Glide Memoriam Shelter.

The exam day that determine he get a job in the firm or not, comes. He has been studying very hard the night before. He confidently has done the exam. In the night after the exam while his son was sleeping, he was trying to fix his scanner. He earns money in the next day from selling the scanner that has being fixed. The day when the firm announces the result, comes. To say he was nervous was understatement. However, turning out that day becomes the day when he begin his happiness by being accept in the firm.

CAST:

CHRIS GARDNER : Will Smith
CHRISTOPHER : Jaden Christopher Syre Smith
LINDA : Thandie Newton
JAY TWISTLE : Brian Howe
MARTIN FROHM : James Karen
ALAN FRAKESH : Dan Castellaneta
WALTER RIBBON : Kurt Fuller

CREW:

Director : Gabriele Muccino
Screenplay : Steven Conrad
Written : Steven Conrad
Producers : James Lassiter, Will Smith, Todd Black, Jason Blumenthal, and Steve Tisch
Executive Producers : David Alper, Teddy Zee, Louis D'Esposito, and Mark Clayman
Director of Photography: Phedon Papamichael
Production Designer : J Michael Riva
Editor : Hughes Winborne

Music : Andrea Guerra

Cinematography : Phedon Papamichael

Editing : Hughes Winborne

Studio : Relativity Media Overbrook Entertainment Escape Artists

Distributed : Columbia Pictures

Release date(s) : December 15, 2006

Running time : 117 minutes

Country : United States

Language : English

Budget : \$55 million

Box office : \$307,077,300

Locations

- San Francisco, California, USA
- Alameda, California, USA
- Oakland, California, USA

CHAPTER 3

LITERARY REVIEW

- 1.
- 2.

1. INTRINSIC ASPECT

Intrinsic aspects in literary work are the aspects that build a literary works from the inside. Intrinsic aspects consist of character, setting and conflict.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 1.

1. NARRATIVE ASPECT

1. Character

According to Abrams in Nurgiantoro's Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, character is a person or people presented in a narrative work or a drama, which is interpreted by readers as having moral qualities and some tendencies that is expressed in utterance and done in action. (2010:165)

1.

2.

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1.

1. Characterization

Characterization is The choices an author makes to reveal a character's personality, such as appearance, actions, dialogue, and motivations. It is an important element in almost every work of fiction, whether it is a short story, a novel, or anywhere in between.

2. The Kinds of Character

According to Altenbernd & Lewis in Nurgiantoro's Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, major character is a character that have important role in the story. This character usually has many scenes in the story either as the subject or object of the incident. Has being told in many scenes this character becomes interact with other character. (2010:178)

Meanwhile a character or a person who interacts with the major character or being the major character's shadow called minor character. This character usually has not many scenes in the story like the major character.

2. Setting

Setting gives clear and concrete foundation to a story. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 217) setting is important in establishing a realistic impression to readers, to create particular situations that feel real to reader. Setting is really necessary, because without the setting a story could not be told. A character can not do anything without a space and time in which he acts.

2.

1. Setting of Time

Besides setting of time refers to when the action or events take place, it can explain when the literary work was written. On the other side, it refers to the event in the story and time when it happens.

2. Setting of Place

Setting of place can be understood as place where the actions or events take place. Setting can be place with special names or even some places without clear name. Place where the events take place in the story may be real but it is possible that it is only imagination of the author. Setting of place should be well described.

3. Setting of Environment

Setting of environment is a setting about the way the social lives in a certain place. This setting includes about the way of life, culture, beliefs, etc. Social status of the character in the story was decided by the environment.

3. Conflict

Conflict is important to literature because it provides the basic materials for the construction of the plot. Without conflict nothing would happen. Conflict is a struggle between two or more forces that creates a tension that must be resolved in the story. There are two types of conflict:

1.

2.

3.

1. Internal Conflict

A struggle that takes place in a character's mind is called internal conflict. For example, a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem. Sometimes, a character must deal with his or her own mixed feelings or emotions. It usually called man vs self conflict

2. External Conflict

A struggle between a character and an outside force is an external conflict. Characters may face several types of outside forces. There are three kinds of external conflict.

a)

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1. Man vs Man Conflict

Man vs. Man is the common terminology for any conflict in which a character is directly opposed by another character or characters. The most common form of this conflict is the protagonist-antagonist relationship. Or, in the case of what seems to be every action movie made in the past few decades, the protagonist versus the antagonist and his entire army.

2. Man vs Nature Conflict

Man vs. Nature is the third in what is known as the classic conflicts, dating back to days of the sailing Greeks and perhaps earlier. In Man vs. Nature conflicts, it is some facet of the world—be it inclement weather, a great distance, or harsh terrain—that is the source of the conflict. A perfect modern example would be the storm in *A Perfect Storm*, which provided the external conflict for those aboard the fishing vessel.

3. Man vs Others

There are three other minor conflict types which should be noted, though they are most often found in genre and niche works. Lumped under the Man vs. Other banner, the two conflicts are those of Society, the Supernatural and Technology. These types of conflicts can largely lump in any other type of conflict from the religious to the dystopian society.

2. CINEMATOGRAPHY ASPECT

Cinematography includes the thing that filmmaker do to the camera and the film. A filmmaker should not only record every scene, but also control and manage the way of making every scene seems real, as distance, heightens, angle, duration, etc.

“Kamera dan film mencakup tehnik-tehnik yang dilakukan melalui lensa kamera dan stok filmnya, seperti warna, penggunaan lensa,kecepatan gerak gambar dan sebagainya. Framing adalah hubungan kamera dengan obyek yang akan diambil, sepertibatasan wilayah gambar atau frame, jarak, ketinggian, pergerakan kamera dan seterusnya. Sementara durasi gambar mencakup lamanya sebuah objek diambil gambarnya oleh kamera.” (Pratista:2008)

According to Himawan Pratista on *Memahami Film* above cinematographic elements are divided into three. They are Camera and Film, Framing, and the Duration. Whole of those elements influence the quality of a film that is produced. However, there are two aspects that will be used in this paper; camera and sound.

1. Camera

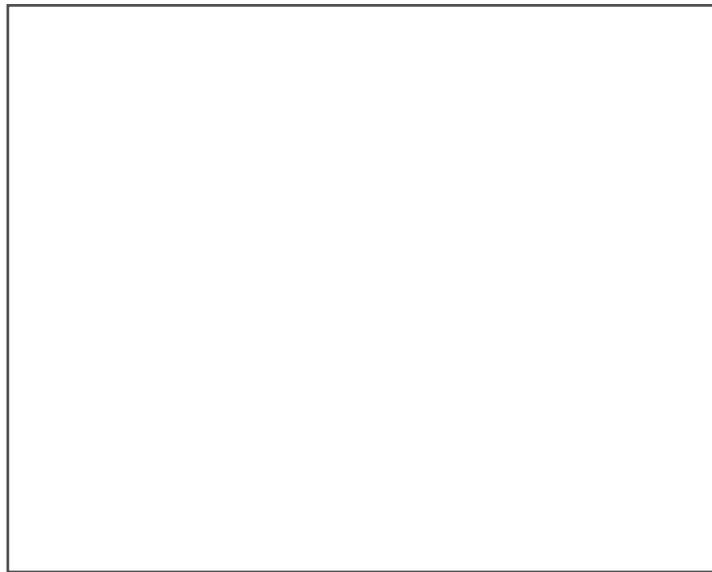
There are three parts in the camera aspect that will be used y the writers. The first aspect is distance, the second is angle, and the last is camera movement. The

camera aspect can help to understand better about the situation and the condition in a movie.

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1. Shooting Range

In accordance with the explanation of Himawan Pratista (Pratista:2008:104) in his book *Memahami Film*, shooting range can be divided into seven.



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- 2.
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1. Extreme long shot

Extreme long shot is a shot in which the scale of the object shown is very small; a panoramic view of an exterior location photographed from a considerable distance, often as far as a quarter-mile away

2. Long Shot

Long shot is a framing in which the scale of the object shown is small; a

standing human figure would appear nearly the height of the screen.

3. Medium Long Shot

Medium Long Shot is a shot at a distance which makes an object about 4 or 5 feet high appear to fill most of the screen vertically.

4. Medium Shot

Medium shot is a shot in which the scale of the object is of moderate size; a human figure seen from the waist up would fill most of the screen

5. Medium Close Up

Medium Close Up is a shot in which the scale of the object shown is fairly large; a human figure seen from the chest up fill most of the screen.

6. Close up

Close up is a shot in which the scale of the object shown is relatively large, most commonly a person's head seen from the neck up, or an object of a comparable size that fills most of the screen.

7. Extreme close up

Extreme close up is a framing in which the scale of object is very large; most commonly, a small object or a part of the body. Also called *detail shot*.

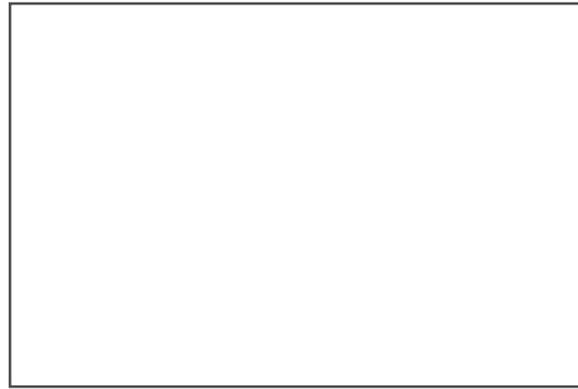
2. Angle

As stated by Pratista, the camera angle is the angle view of objects that are in the frame. In general, the camera angle is divided into three; they are high-angle, straight-on angle, and low-angle. (Pratista:2008:106).

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1. High-Angle

At this point, the camera seems to see objects in the frame beneath it. Usually this technique is used to make an object look smaller, weak, and intimidated. Beside that, high-angle is also used to show the panorama and landscape of a wide area.



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3. Straight-on Angle

At this point, the camera is parallel to the object in the frame. This angle makes the eyes of the audience on the same level with the object in the frame.

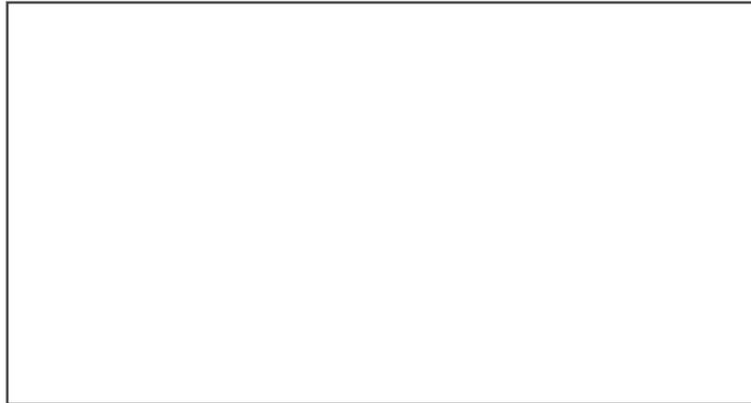


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3. Low-Angle

At this point, camera takes pictures of objects within the frame that is above them. This technique gives impression that the object in the frame appeared larger, dominant, confident, and strong.



1. Camera Movement

In general, the function of camera movement is following the movement of objects or characters in the frame. (Pratista:2008:108). It explain that the camera movement can describe the situation of the location in the frame.

1. Pan

Pan stands for panorama. Pan is a camera movement that moves horizontally to the right or to the left with a static camera position. In general, this camera movement is used the landscape at large.

2. Tilt

Tilt is a kind of camera movement that the camera vertically moves from top to bottom or from bottom to top with a static camera position. Tilt is usually to show a high object in front of a character.

3. Tracking

Tracking shot is sort of camera movement due to changes in horizontal position of the camera with a static camera position. The camera moves everywhere. It can vary from track forward, track backward, circular, and sideways (track left / right).

4. Crane

Crane is camera movement due to changes in camera positions vertically, horizontally, or anywhere while the camera is not in static position. It moves simultaneously with its movement. Generally this movement is done by using cranes ability of lifting the camera with the cameramen. However, filmmakers can also use the aircraft, helicopter, or car to do that. This technique is useful to describe the vast landscape situations.

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2. Sound

The sound from a movie can be understood as whole sound that produced in the movie, such as, dialog, music, and sound effect. (Pratista:2008:149)

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- 2.
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- 1.
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- 1.
- 2.

1. Dialogue

Dialogue is the language of verbal communication used by all characters inside the story in the movie and outside of the narrative as well.

2. Music

Music is one important element in strengthening the moods, nuances, and the atmosphere in the film. Music can be group into two; music and sound illustrations. Soundtrack with its were also used to support the mood of the scene, such as sad, happy, tense, and so forth.

3. Sound Effect

The sound effects in movies are often called noise, all additional sound besides the sound of dialogue, song, and music is the sound effects. For example are the sound of thunder, waterfall, and train. The sound effects have a main function to fill the background noise

3. Film as Literature

Himawan Pratista in his book, **Memahami film** said that generally film has two elements that are narrative elements and cinematography elements. Those two elements cannot stand-alone they have to be together. The elements will interact continuously to each other to form a film. Each element cannot stand alone to form a film. The narrative elements are the material that will be processed while the cinematography elements are the way the material will be processed. It can be concluded that because film cannot be form without the narrative elements, which are as if others branch of literature that need narrative as the main element, film is a part of literature too. (Pratista:2008:1)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 1.

2. EXTRINSIC ASPECTS

1. Individualism

The concept of individualism appeared first in France after the French Revolution, when the word individualism began used by socialist, liberals, and also reactionaries to describe what they regarded as the evil, anti social impulses of self- interest. (Encyclopedia Americana: 1995)

Individualism is not too popular in English vocabulary because the first time the word individualism appeared in French. When individualism grows in America, the word individualism has a mean in English as a social philosophy concept in America.

Individualism has two meaning. First individualism is a feeling or an action that make people happy to do it by their own way without think about other's people feeling. Second individualism as a theory that talks about the freedom of individuals in every action and believe. In this paper the writer will use the second meaning of individualism.

- 1.
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2. The History of Individualism

The development of individualism in America has an important effect because Americans believe that individualism appear in America since the colonialism. This concept considered as the main reason of European immigrant to come to America. Walter Prescott Webb said in his books **The Great Frontier** that "*Coming to America and choose where to live was the individualism it self. European individualists seek freedom by running away to the east coast of America*" (Webb:1979)

Individualism also considered as the main success key of the immigrants to survive their life in the wild. "*As European pioneers came to the new land called America, individualism dated with them and helped them to survive in the wilderness and among savages, and making their way alone with riffle and axe.*"(Luedtke: 1987). The process of colonialism in America has considered as the main reason that individualism appeared in America.

Individualism in America then grows significantly after The Civil war in 1861-1865.

The Civil War made a new America that more complex. It made individualism grew rapidly. The Civil War marked a new era in the development of individualism in America. When the agrarian era ended and industry era appeared, the concept individualism had grown rapidly.

“The Civil War broadly marks the end of the agrarian era in the United States and the commencement of the wakening of the industry and big business. The trend toward individualism ad been discernible in the 1940’s but the acceleration of production and capital accumulation during the Civil War ushered n a period o rapid and dynamic expansion that radically altered American society.” (Boyd and Worchester:1969)

The changing of Individualism concept in America marks by the Laissez faire concept that had been introduced by Adam Smith. Laissez Faire is a concept about full freedom or each individual to fulfill their need as long as they are not break the rule.

“The simple and general rule of laissez faire that Smith proposed, was that every man, as long as he did not violate the laws of justice, was left perfectly free to pursue his own interest, his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men. (Arieli: 1964)

The concept Laissez Faire become so popular and it made individualism become more popular in America. In the 20th century with each complexity, modern concepts of individualism believe that every individual has to give a chance and support to be the best.

“...each American individual shall given the chance and stimulation for development of the best with which he has been endowed in heart and mind, he also deals with the necessity of service and responsibility to others as a part of individualism” (Hoover:2004)

The new concept gives a special attention to self-reliance that is self-expression of individualism.

3. The Aspects of Individualism

Individualism has several aspects that can show its characteristic. In this research the author will use three aspects of individualism. The first one is self-reliance. Self reliance deal with an individual action that followed by high responsibility. In his essay, *Self Reliance*, Emerson tells about that human has to look inside his heart and becomes an non conformist. An individualistic has to know the good and the bad thing of himself. When people have self-reliance in their self, they will have a

responsibility so they can be pro active. They will consciously and carefully to choose and being responsible to everything that they doing even when they are fail. It is proved by quotation from *Self Reliance* by Emerson

There is time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, in worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of food, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him through his toil bestowed in that plot of ground which is given to him to till. (Emerson, 2011: par.2)

There will be consequence in every action. Individualism teaches that someone has to belief in his self and has to know what the best for himself. By dealing with every consequence of his actions, individualism believes that every people have to be responsible to their activity to fulfill their needs.

The second one is Self-confidence. An individualist who has self-confidence will bravely state his idea. It is because idea acts as individual and there is nobody that can make a decision for other people. By having self confidence in himself someone will proudly state what he wants to be achieved. It likes Emerson said.

I shall endeavor to nourish my parents, to support my family, to be a chaste husband of one wife,- but this relations I must fill after a new and unprecedented way. I appeal from your custom. I must be my self. I cannot break myself any longer for you, or you. If you can love me for the way I am, we shall be happier. (Emerson, 2011: par.30)

From the quotation above, it can be concluded that self-confidence can make an individualist to reach his achievement as the result of his idea. Although his achievement can be reached by other's ideas, individualism states that achievement is a result of new discovery that other people never made.

The third one is non self-egoism. Although individualism deals with courage and independency that an individualist belief in himself to has what the best for himself, an individualist is a part of society. It is because the meaning of individualism is different from egoism or selfishness. An individualist is not isolated his self from society, because it is not make sense if there is individualism but there is no society. In other word, individualism is a feeling of bravery of himself in taking opinion although it is different from others, but actually he still has responsible for himself and society. In *Self Reliance*, Emerson states

If you are true, but not the same with me, cleave to your companions, I will seek my own, i do this not selfishly, but humbly and truly. Iy is a like your interest and

mine and all men's, however how long we have dwelt in lies, to live in truth. Does this sound harsh to-day? You will soon love what is dictated by your nature as well as mine, if we follow the truth it will bring us out safe at last. (Emerson, 2011: par.30)

By having non self-egoism, an individualist can live and work with other people in order to achieve benefit in society. It makes the perception of individualism that can not work together in the society is wrong. In fact, an individual that can not listen to other opinion and choose to work with his own way is not an individualist but is a selfish and closed minded person.