



**The Guidance of a Mother in Achieving American Dream of the  
Main Characters in *A Raisin in the Sun* Movie**

**A THESIS  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Sarjana Degree Majoring American Studies in English Department  
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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer states truthfully that this thesis is compiled by her without taking the result from other researches in any universities, in S1-S2-S2 degrees and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertain that she does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except those that has been mentioned in references.

Semarang, 25 January 2012

Dawud Firdaus Prakosa

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them”

**-Walt Disney-**

“He who leaves home in search of knowledge, walked in the path of God”

**-Prophet Muhammad-**

“Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath away.”

**-Maya Angelou-**

This thesis is dedicated to:  
My Beloved Family,  
My inspirators, friends, fellows, colleagues, and  
All of you who faith in truth; imagining is not enough!

## **APROVAL**

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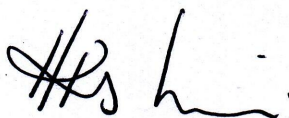
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Semarang, 24 January 2012

Dawud Firdaus Prakosa

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## ABSTRACT

Mimpi para imigran yang datang ke Amerika merupakan bentuk dari cita-cita luhur yang terkandung dalam istilah yang sekarang dikenal sebagai “*American Dream*” mimpi orang-orang Amerika. Mimpi itulah yang membuat mereka berjuang memperjuangkan kebebasan, kemakmuran dan persamaan derajat mereka di tanah Amerika. Setiap individu memiliki interpretasi masing-masing tentang konsep *American Dream* ini, hal ini dapat ditemui dalam beberapa karakter utama dalam film *A Raisin in the Sun*. Sehingga sosok seorang ibu sangat dibutuhkan disini dalam memberikan pengarahan terhadap anggota keluarga yang memiliki perbedaan pandangan tentang konsep *American Dream* itu dengan mengaplikasikan fungsi dasar dari keluarga itu sendiri.

Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk menunjukkan usaha yang dilakukan oleh sosok ibu yang memiliki tujuan untuk mempertahankan keutuhan rumah tangga keluarganya dengan mengaplikasikan fungsi utama keluarga sebagai panduan bagi anggota keluarga dalam pencapaiannya meraih *American Dream* tersebut. Penulis memilih film yang berjudul *A Raisin in The Sun* ini karena dirasa bahwa nilai keluarga dan semangat dalam pencapaian *American Dream* ini sangat kuat sekali terlukis dalam film tersebut.

Dalam pembahasan analisa dalam skripsi ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan, metode pendekatan eksponensial untuk membahas aspek intrinsik, dan teori mengenai tingkatan kebutuhan milik Abraham Maslow serta psikologi sastra untuk membahas ekstrinsik. Penelitian kepustakaan yang digunakan merupakan pengambilan sumber dari buku-buku terkait di perpustakaan dan berbagai sumber lainnya melalui internet. Aspek intrinsik yang dianalisis adalah tema, alur, karakter, dan latar. Aspect tersebut digunakan untuk dapat mendukung analisa secara keseluruhan. Sedangkan teori tingkatan kebutuhan dan psikologi sastra digunakan untuk menganalisa aspek ekstrinsik karena memiliki keutamaan dalam menganalisa psikologi karakter atau tokoh dalam cerita tersebut.

Setelah melakukan analisa dengan menggunakan metode dan teori, penulis menemukan sebuah usaha dari sosok ibu dalam cerita tersebut yang berusaha memberikan pengarahan terhadap tokoh utama film tersebut. Pengarahan yang dilakukan merupakan usaha agar tokoh utama dalam film ini tidak terjerumus saat mereka memiliki pandangan yang berbeda mengenai konsep *American Dream* tersebut sehingga menimbulkan permasalahan keluarga. Nilai kekeluargaan yang ditanamkan oleh sang ibu dalam cerita ini sangat membantu tokoh utama dalam pencapaian mimpi mereka sekaligus keutuhan rumah tangga keluarga tersebut.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

The first African immigration to America began in 1500s as slaves to the south of America. African immigrant's story began with the trade of slave, mostly working in farm sectors. About 10 millions of Africans were imported to the United State in the years to come. The African slavery was full of discrimination and abuse. Northern States fought against slavery in the southern states that triggered the Civil War in 1861-1865. The war was over with the victory of the Northern countries that abolished the slavery. The pressure of the racism and prejudice in the South still forced the African American people to migrate to the north. The hope of a better life is the only aim for the African American to move on and survive (Ciment, 2001:23).

From 1910 to 1930 about millions African American migrated to the middle and northern States. The migration is well known as "the Great Migration".

"A half-century earlier the Reverend James Lynch, touring the south after the Civil War, had declared that blacks considered themselves "part and parcel of the American Republic" and expected to be treated as such. For most freedmen and their children the security of this citizenship appeared to lie in independence through land ownership. By 1916, however, a new generation of black southerners had begun to turn to industry, to the city, and to North for access to the perquisites of American citizenship."(Grossman, 1989: 13)

The growth of the population in the middle and northern states gradually increased due to the Great Migration from 1910 to 1930. According to U.S government Census Bureau website, in 1910 the population of African American in the northeast region reached the number of 484,176 from total of 25,868,573 population in northeast region; this is included 38,005 in Massachusetts, 134,191 in New York, and

193.919 in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile in 1930, the number of the population of African American in the Northeast region reached the number of 1.146.985 of total 34.427.091, and about 11.891.143 population of all African American form the total 122.775.046 population of U.S citizen (census, 2002).

The term American Dream, which has powerful meaning could make people believe that if they worked hard with all the potential they have, they would get a better future. The term was firstly initiated by James Truslow Adams in his book *The Epic of America* written in 1931 (Cullen, 2004:4). He states that American Dream is the dream of land where life is expected to be better and more prosperous for everybody who has opportunity and potential on their own.

Like other immigrants from other nations, most African-American families have the same vision summarized in the term American Dream. The dream of pursuit of happiness is the only hope for them to get a better life. They believe that soon after the freedom of civil right is declared they will get equality in opportunity and rights. However, the dreams that they expected before seem so far to be reached because they had to face discrimination and rejection.

*A Raisin in the Sun* (2008) is a movie set in 1930s adopted from a drama written by Lorraine Hansberry. The movie tells about an extended African-American family who live in the same apartment in south of Chicago. The family faced a serious problem, even almost being crushed in the way of reaching American dreams. Lena Younger as the elder family member takes the biggest part to apply the basic family function to save her family. Basic family function is a principal guidance that enables society to survive. The writer finds the great efforts of Lena Younger in keeping the

basic function of family to be a survival guidance thorough out the pain and obstacle of reaching American Dream of her family members.

## **2. AIMS OF THE STUDY**

The primary objective of the study is to reveal the effort of Lena Younger in applying the basic family function to her family as the principal guidance in reaching American Dream as reflected in the movie *A Raisin in the Sun*.

## **3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

In this paper the writer will limit the scope of the study on intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspects cover the narration. In the extrinsic aspects, the study will cover the discussion of the role of Lena Younger in applying basic family function which will help the family to survive in the struggle of reaching American Dream.

## **4. METHODS OF THE STUDY**

### **A. Method of Research**

The writer will use the Library Research to analyze the topic. Zed (2008:1) says that library research is a research using the advantage of library as the source. In Library Research the writer will use the method of reading some supporting books, movies and internet sources related to the topic.

### **B. Method of Approach**

The writer will also apply Exponential and Psychology of literature approach. In the exponential Approach, the writer will discuss the narrative elements of the film, which focus on the intrinsic elements. “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, 1992:197). The writer will find have to find the implicit meaning in a literary work in the form of motif, image, symbol, and the basic pattern.

In extrinsic elements, the writer will use psychology of literature approach. psychology of literature approach will focus on the psychology of the character on the literature work. Roekhan as cited in the book *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* said that,

*Pada dasarnya, psikologi sastra akan ditopang oleh tiga pendekatan sekaligus. Pertama, pendekatan tekstual, yang mengkaji aspek psikologis tokoh dalam karya sastra. Kedua, pendekatan reseptif-pragmantik, yang mengkaji aspek psikologis pembaca sebagai penikmat karya sastra yang terbentuk dan pengaruh karya yang dibacanya, serta proses resepsi pembaca dalam menikmati karya sastra. Ketiga, pendekatan ekspresif, yang mengkaji aspek psikologis sang penulis ketika melakukan proses kreatif yang terproyeksi lewat karyanya, baik penulis sebagai pribadi maupun wakil masyarakatnya. (Endraswara, 2008:97)*

There are three kind approaches in the psychology of literature, textual, receptive-pragmatic and expressive approach. The writer will use textual approach and will also apply the theory of hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow to analyze the psychology of the character in literaterary work, in this case movie.

## **5 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

From the analysis with the method of approaches above, the study will be arranged in chapters and sub-chapters as follows:

**CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION**

It contains the Background of the study, Aims if the Study, Scope of the study, Methods of the study, and The Organization of the study.

**CHAPTER 2 : THE SUMMARY OF THE MOVIE**

It contains the summary that related to the theme of the study, so that the readers can easily dig out the correlation between the film and content of the study.

**CHAPTER 3 : LITERARY REVIEW**

It contains the theoretical review that can support the writing of the study. The theories deal with the definition of the characters, setting, and conflict. Its also contain Sociology of literature Approach of the movie.

**CHAPTER 4 : DISCUSSION**

This is main part of the thesis discusses the theoretical review above connected with the story in the movie as well as an analysis of its intrinsic and extrinsic aspects.

**CHAPTER 5 : CONCLUSION**

It provides the results of the analysis and the discussion in the previous chapters.

## Chapter 2

### Summary of the Movie

*A Raisin in the Sun* is a movie set in Chicago's Southside at the 1950s. The Youngers consist of five members of family from the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> generation living in the same roof. All of the family members have to share the place to live and even have to share bathroom with other families.

The story begins with a morning of the Youngers life routine Mrs. Younger as the elder of the family works as a domestic servant mother having two grown up children. The older son Walter Lee Younger is a hard-working 35 year-old chauffeur, having a wife and a son named Ruth and Travis Younger. The younger daughter of Mrs. Younger is a college girl with a vision of becoming a doctor named Beneatha Younger. All members have their own role at home, headed by Walter as the only grown man. The Youngers have lost their father, Mr. Younger, a figure who only leaves a beneficial life assurance of 10 thousands US dollar worth to his wife.

The working class family begins to wonder what to do with the money while each member of the family begins to create his or her own dreams. Walter Lee Younger as the oldest son of Mrs. Younger has a plan to ask his mother to invest some of the money to his liquor business project. He wanted to run an alcohol store that he believes it will make money in a faster way so that he could put his family out of misery. But, no one has the same opinion as Walter does to arrange a scheme of what to do with the money, because it belong to Mrs. Younger. The conflicts begin when there are some different arguments and misunderstandings between Walter and Mrs. Younger.

Lena Younger, as the elder of the family member, has she had a big part in keeping the pride and existence of the family. She teaches her children about pride of



becoming a free people rather than having much money. She maximizes the function of family to make her family survive. When Beneatha argue with her mother that God is not really exist and has nothing to do with paying her tuition fee, Lena Younger is angry and make Beneatha believe God still exist in their home. Lena's role as the elder of the family also successes in convincing Walter and the rest of the family that keeping the birth of Ruth's baby is a holy job rather than letting Ruth to abort her baby. Even in the critical time when the money that Lena invests in Walter's business proposal is stolen by Walter's partner, she does not hate Walter. She gives her biggest part in trusting her son, for she knows that the son has a good purpose. While Beneatha hates Walter even more because his foolishness in investing the only money they have, her mother warns that she could not hate him. Lena teaches her family that they should love all the member of the family no matter what mistakes they have made. Lena Younger also teaches her family that disasters will teach them how to be an adult.

Soon after they decide to move in their new neighborhood, a welcoming party committee head project comes to the Youngers family home to offer a new option of their plan to move. The head of welcoming party committee who comes from the white American neighborhood warns The Youngers to consider their plan. He says that for the better environment development, people should be living in the same race and skin color. Walter thinks that the "discrimination offer" from the committee is a chance to have the money back. Lena Younger once again teaches him to have freedom of tough and be against the offer. Lena convinces Walter that even they are a very poor people but having a pride to live freedom. Soon the family moves to the new bigger home, a home of their own with family values within.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **LITERARY REVIEW**

#### **3.1 THE INTRINSIC ASPECTS**

##### **3.1.1. Narrative Elements**

##### **3.1.1.1 Character**

Characters in the movie have a function to present the idea and the story of a movie script. Every character takes different roles depending on what the script writer's wants. In order to make a good character in the story, a script writer needs to study, observe, compare and classify it.

Characters are a basic element in much imaginative literature and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. When critics speak of a character they mean any person who figures in a literary work, not particularly a peculiar or eccentric one. Sometimes a given character does not actually appear but it's merely talked about character (Potter, 1967: 1).

Character will be played by someone who is acting as the personality of certain characters. A script writer's success primary depends on how the playwright is able to create a fictional character into reality. An actor or actress has to play with his or her skill to bring out the character of someone in the story.

##### **3.1.1.1.1 Main character**

Main character has the most important role as this is the centre of the characters. A main character usually appears more often than the other characters.

#### **3.1.1.1.2 Minor Character**

Minor character usually takes role to support the main character.

Without minor character, the main character will find some obstacles to present the idea of the story.

#### **3.1.1.2 Setting**

The second aspect of a movie is setting. The sense of reality in a movie is supported with setting or background consisting of place, time, and social background. Holman States that, “setting is whether physical or spiritual background which the action of a narrative story take place” (1908:491). A fictional story will not be able to stand as a complete story without setting.

### **3.2 Setting of Place**

Setting of place indicates where the story happens. The aspect of place that are usually used could be places with certain name, initial, or specific location with unclear name (Pratista,2008: 66).

### **3.3 Setting of Time**

Setting of time indicates when the story happens. The time which usually connects a factual time or links to a specific historical event (Pratista,2008: 67).

### **3.4 Setting of Social Background**

Setting of Social Background will describe the social behavior of a society in a certain place. The social behavior of a society could be in a complex form, like life habit, culture, tradition, believes, point of view, and way of thinking (Pratista,2008: 68) .

### **3.1.1.3 Theme**

Theme become one of the most important aspects in the movie. Theme is the central idea of the story. It provides a unifying point around which the plot, setting, point of view, symbols or other element of story are organized (Meyer, 1990:196). Theme will help the script writer to decide about what topic that will be written. Mostly, theme is manifested by the title of the movie. Theme is usually found in our surroundings, from natures, humans, animals, trees and many others. There are some examples of themes for a movie like horror, epic, comedy, drama and so on.

### **3.1.1.4 Plot**

Gorys Keraf in his book *Argumentasi dan Narasi* (1982:146-155) explain plot is an important framework in a story. Plot will regulate the events in the story in a certain order. Keraf also recites Aristotle that plot has three parts, introduction(beginning), conflict(middle), and resolution(end).

#### **3.1.1.4.1 Beginning**

Beginning part is the introduction part of the story that will lead to the next part of the story. the beginning part is usually made to attract the reader to continue reading the story (Keraf: 1982,146).

#### **3.1.1.4.2 Middle**

This part is the sequence from the phases that will create the whole narration. All matters that are made to raise the tension of the story are included in this part (Keraf: 1982,148).

#### **3.1.1.4.3 End**

In this part the reader will be brought into the whole meaning of the story. This part usually reveals the resolution of the conflict in the story (Keraf: 1982,150).

### **3.1.2 Cinematography Element**

Pratista Himawan states that cinematography covers the treatment of a film-maker to his or her camera. A film-maker will consider some aspects about how a scene could be taken by control and arrangement. (2008:89)

#### **3.1.2.1 Camera and film aspect**

##### **3.1.2.1.1 Types of camera and film**

There are two types of camera that are usually used in making a film, digital and film camera. A film camera usually uses celluloid while a digital camera uses video format. Film camera is usually used for movies in cinema, and digital camera is usually used for independent and documentary film (Pratista, 2008:89).

##### **3.1.2.2 Distance of the frame**

Distance of the frame is the distance between the camera and the object dimension on frame. Camera positions do not need to be in a specific distance because we could use the zoom of the lens (Pratista, 2008:104).

##### **- Extreme Long Shot**

Extreme Long Shot is a technique of using the farthest distance between the camera and the object. This technique is used to portray the object located far from the camera (Pratista, 2008:105).

### **- Long Shot**

In this distance, the body of the human is dominant in the background (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **- Medium Long Shot**

In this distance, the body of the human object could be seen from the knee to the top. The portion with the surrounding area is balanced. (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **- Medium Shot**

Medium shot will show the body of human object from the waist to the top. It will show the face gesture as well so that human object becomes more dominant in the frame (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **- Medium Close-up**

Medium Close-up frame will show a human object from the chest to the top. Human object will dominate over the background in the frame (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **- Close-up**

Close-up frame generally will show a face, hands, feet or other small object. This distance will show the expression of the face and the detailed gesture (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **- Extreme Close-up**

In this distance, we will get a more detail of part of the body, such as, ear, eye, nose, and other small part of an object (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### **3.1.2.3 Angle**

Angle of a camera is the perspective angle to the object on the frame (Pratista, 2008:106). There are 3 different angles in film making: high angle, straight on angle and low angle. (Pratista, 2008: 106)

#### **- High-angle**

High-angle of the camera is a technique that could make an object seem smaller, weak, and intimidated (Pratista, 2008: 106).

#### **- Low-angle**

Meanwhile, low-angle uses the technique that shoots an object from a low position. The effect of using this technique is illustrating the feeling that the object seems bigger, dominant, and strong (Pratista, 2008: 106).

#### **- Straight-Angle**

Straight-angle technique is taken from the middle and from the same height as the object. (Pratista, 2008: 106)

### **3.1.2.4 Sound**

Sound on a film covers all the sounds that come out from the image. There are dialog, music, and special effect. Even when the technology of sound existed, they do not use it in the early stage of filmmaking. But it is not fully without sound, some films used the piano, gramophone, musician, and so on. In the following time, especially nowadays, sound has become an important element to bring the mood of the film. (Pratista, 2008: 149)

#### **3.1.2.4.1 Dialogue**

Dialogue is a verbal way to communicate used in every character in the narration of the movie. ( Pratista, 2008:149 ). There are some variation and techniques of dialogue :

- Monolog, is different from conversation, but words are uttered by a character to him/her self or to the audience.
- Overlapping Dialogue, is a technique by putting a dialogue over another with the same volume. This technique is usually used in a conflict or public area.
- Language Transition, is a technique which is rarely used in movies, it is usually used in a movie with more than one languages.
- Dubbing, is a technique of filling dialogue voice after the movie made.

#### **3.1.2.4.2 Music**

Music is one of the most important elements in empowering the mood, situation, and images of the movie. Music could be the soul of a movie. Music in a movie is divided into two categories: musical illustration and song (Pratista, 2008:154 ).

- Illustration Music: it usually becomes the theme music. It is a background music used to accompany actions in the scene.
- Song: song is also used to shape the characteristic and mood of the movie. A movie usually has a theme song that played in the beginning of the movie.



### **3.1.2.5 Mise-en-Scene**

*Mise-en-scene* is an important element to support the process of making a film. Pratista says in her book *Memahami Film* that, “mise-en-scene is everything related to the cinematic elements that will support the production of a film” (2008:61). Setting, costume and make up, lighting and acting are the aspect that usually included in the mise-en-scene. But in analyzing this movie, the writer only uses make up and lighting.

#### **3.1.2.5.1 Costume and Make up**

Costume is the things and all accessories that are worn by the actor in the movie or drama. Costume has a function based on the context of the narrative. Costume is used to show the time, place and social status that will help the actors to play their role as realistic as possible (Pratista, 2008:71)

Meanwhile, make up is used to show the age of the characters and describe non-human face in a movie production. Sometimes, make up is used to cover the real face of the actors to represent the face of the character they play (Pratista, 2008:74).

#### **3.1.2.5.1 Lighting**

In a movie production, lighting generally categorized in to three aspects, quality, direction and source of the lighting. The quality of lightning refers to the intensity of the light. Hard light tends to produce a clear object and its shadow, while soft light tends to spread the light to produce thin shadow. Lighting direction is divided into five parts,

frontal lighting, side lighting, back lighting, under lighting, top lighting. (Pratista, 2008:75).

## **3.2 Extrinsic Aspect**

### **3.2.1 Psychology of Literature**

The writer will use Psychology of Literature because this study will cover the psychology of the characters. The studies of Psychology of Literature assume that literary work is the manifestation of psychological activity. A writer will transform her/his mind, feeling, and creation to make a literary work. Some literary works which are seen as psychological phenomenon will show some aspects of psychology in the characters. (*Endraswara, 2008:96*)

Psychology and literature have a strong connectivity. First, it is because both have the same object, human life. Secondly, both have the same functional connectivity, which studies human psychology, but the difference is located in the existence of the phenomenon. Psychology has the real phenomenon, but literature is imaginary phenomenon. (*Endraswara, 2008:97*)

### **3.2.2 Hierarchy of Need Theory by Abraham Maslow**

Abraham Maslow in his hierarchy of need theory, has a point of view that an action or a basic need will have more than one motivation. Maslow stated that when a basic need has to be satisfied, then all parts of a human body will try to satisfy it without any exception. When a human feels hungry then all parts of the human will feel hungry, not only their stomach or their mouth. Maslow assumes that almost all passion and motivation of someone is interrelated to one another (*Supratiknya, 1994: 69*).

The fundamental concept of Maslow theory is that human is motivated by the same characteristic of basic needs for every species, it is unchangeable, and it derives from genetic or instinctive source. Beside those needs are physical need aspect, it also contains psychological aspect that become the core of human nature. Those needs are basically weak that sometimes they are distorted, conquered by the learning process, habit or wrong manner of tradition. Maslow argues that those needs can be easily ignored or pressed and most importantly that they have no malicious impacts, even some are neutral and have good impacts. Maslow point of view was contrary to the old belief that instincts have a strong characteristic, malicious impact and can not be changed (Supratiknya, 1994: 70).

Maslow assumes that human has five hierarchies of needs from the most important to the less and the easiest to the hardest one to achieve. In Maslow theory, one must fulfil the most important need then move to the next level of need hierarchy.



Diagram1.1

As can be seen in diagram 1.1 that the most important need is located in the lowest level followed by the less important above.

### **3.2.2.1 Physiological need**

The category of the physiological need is classified based on the very basic of human need. The need of food, drink, shelter, sex, and sleep is categorized as the physiological need. Maslow categorizes these needs as the lowest level because he assumes that human will tend to satisfy them before they satisfy the higher needs. Even though the needs of physiology are easy to be identified than the other higher needs, the presence of the phenomenon is not able to be treated as a partial phenomenon but connected with one another. For example, if someone feels hungry that endangers his live, he might also feel lack of love or safety. In the other hand, if someone feels hungry, he may also try to satisfy their hunger by smoking or drinking water. (Supratiknya, 1994: 71)

### **3.2.2.2 Safety and Security Needs**

Soon after the need of physiological is fulfilled, the higher level of need emerges that Maslow calls as the need of safety and security. Free from occupation, free from the threat, free from pain and free from terror can be categorized as the safety and security needs. When someone feels unsafe, he will need an over protection and stability of a condition. Usually he will prevent strange and unexpected condition. (Supratiknya, 1994: 73)

### **3.2.2.3 Belonging needs**

Maslow places the need of belonging after the need of safety. He explains that human will crave a full of love relationship with someone else in generally, and especially a need of being accepted in their community. In this level of need, the instinct to satisfy the need of belonging will be even stronger than in the lowest level. Maslow also differ the meaning of love relation in this

(Supratiknya, 1994: 74)

#### **3.2.2.4 Appreciation needs**

Maslow distinguishes the need of appreciation into two categories, self-esteem and appreciation from other. The need of self confidence, competency, domination, and achievement are categorized as self-esteem. Meanwhile prestige, recognition, attention, and award are categorized as the form of appreciation from others. Someone with good self-esteem will have more confidence and will be more productive. On the other hand, someone with lack of self-esteem will feel inferior, incapable, which is will cause desperation. (Supratiknya, 1994: 77)

#### **3.2.2.5 Self-actualization needs**

Everybody deserves to grow with full ability. Maslow calls the need to develop, grow, and prove their skill as Self-actualization needs. These needs will emerge soon after the need of love and appreciation is satisfied. (Supratiknya, 1994: 77)

### **3.2.3 American dream**

#### **3.2.3.1 Definition**

The beginning of the term American dream could be seen in the 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century when there was a group of immigrants from Puritan, Irish, and many more moved to America. Most of them tried to escape from religious

conflict, hunger, revolution, war and disaster of their country to find a better life in America

“Widespread use of the traditional classification of immigrant groups has served to obscure an essential truth about immigration, namely, that as a social process it has shown little variation throughout American history. The motives for immigration, for instance, have been very similar from first to last; they have been always a mixture of yearnings – for riches, for land, for change, for tranquility, for freedom, and for something not definable in words”. (Jones, 1992: 4)

American Dream could be defined as the dreams of the immigrants. The immigrants believe that if they work hard, have courage, and tenacity, they will reach prosperity. They expect that in the land of America, they will find opportunity and hope. Even though the dreams were different from one to another, but commonly the dreams are associated by equality, freedom, prosperity, opportunity, and public virtue. American Dream has some aspects of pursuit of happiness which become the basic of it (Fossum & Roth, 1981:29). The term American Dream mostly contains the meaning of pursuit for the prosperity, but beyond that the meaning also contains the pursuit of freedom and liberty.

Although the individual dreams connected to the expectations concerning life in America may differ, nearly all contain one fundamental common aspiration: the pursuit of happiness – whether achieved by material success or by personal freedom and liberty. (‘Different aspects of the American Dream’, 2007: par. 10, page 3)

### **3.2.3.2 Aspects of American Dream**

America in the beginning is believed by the immigrant as a land of hope. Immigrants from several countries landed in America with the hope for realizing their dream and hope. They associated their dreams and hopes into some aspects of American Dream.

#### **3.2.3.2.1 Equality**

Equality is one of the dreams that are associated in the American Dream. Equality has a very deep meaning for all people in the world, especially the immigrants who seek for the equality of gender, race, and social status. Equality has important values that were summarized in the declaration of independence by Thomas Jefferson, “ we hope there truths to be self evident, that all men created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain undeniable rights, that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness (Lemay, 1988: 689).

The concept of equality must be understood carefully due to the widespread misconception about its meaning as apolitical idea. From the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy website, equality signifies correspondence between a group of different objects, persons, processes or circumstances that have the same qualities in at least one respect, but not all respects, i.e., regarding one specific feature, with differences in other features. Equality measurement is located in the quality of certain circumstances. The standard of the equality measurement is limited only in specific features. So that equal in this meaning is equal in some areas that usually use non-specific features to value people. (Gosepath, 2007)

#### **3.2.3.2.2 Freedom**

Freedom also becomes one of the American Dream aspects. Freedom is an absolute right for the people that could be considered as the basic human need. Some aspects contained in freedom are not only

the freedom to speech, press and to choose where to work, but also freedom to choose religion. Due to the importance of its meaning, freedom is summarized in the first amendment in 1791, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, of the press; or of the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

While Hollinger and Capper explained the Definition of freedom as explained in their book *The American Intellectual Tradition* “Freedom is, first of all, the chance of formulate the available choice, to argue over them – and then, the opportunity to choose” (1989: 235)

For those people who are fighting for their freedom is not a form of immunity from any rules and norms, but an opportunity to choose the creation way of life. In other words, freedom means To be able to consider what option that might suit the best for them without any distraction (Hollinger and Capper, 1989: 230)

### **3.2.3.2.3 Prosperity**

The efforts of the immigrants who were seeking for a better life have sent them into the new world called America. Some people moved to America due to the economic pressure.

“After a decade in exile at Leyden, economic pressure and imminence of war with Spain obliged them to “dislodge betimes to some place of better advantage and less danger.” And although they welcomed the opportunity that removal to America would give them of “advancing the gospel of ...Christ in those remote parts of the world,” they did not come inspired with particular sense of mission.” (Jones, 1992: 12)



America is the land of promise, the land with hope and opportunity. People from many countries came to America to get prosperity. Prosperity is the fundamental purpose for immigrant who immigrated to the land of America. They started a new life and progress with the purpose of reaching prosperity. America for the immigrant offered the good life of a new land.

“The dream of good life had previously always been attached to a country of the immigration, but America was the first, real, physical place where either the ideal could be reached or progress toward them could be made” (Carpenter, 1995: 110).

### **3.2.4 Family**

#### **3.2.4.1 Definition**

According to Stack, family is the smallest, organized and durable network of relatives that interact daily and supporting each other. Family is the smallest network of kin or non-kin of a bigger society. A family is organized by its members and meant to be supporting each other. Commonly structure of a family consisted of a father, a mother, children and or other relatives (Stack, 1996:31). Family is the first Institution for children to learn before they enter the society. It means that family is the unit of interrelated person with network of rights and obligations inherited by birth of learning, and regarded as both ‘right and desirable’ (Hevi, 2000:31).

Basic family structure is categorized in two forms, nuclear and extended family. Both nuclear and extended family have their own function and characteristics.

#### **3.2.4.1.1 Nuclear Family**

Nuclear family is a family consisting of a husband, a wife and their children. Nuclear family is the family orientation for the children of the family. While for the parent, nuclear family is the family of procreation, which develops when one marries and has children. The significance of nuclear family is the primary source institution of children and provides the basis for perpetuation of the society (Berns, 2001: 90).

#### **3.2.4.1.2 Extended Family**

Extended family is a pattern consisting of nuclear family structure with the relatives of the family who are emotionally and economically dependent upon each other. The form of this type will replace the obligation to the self into obligation to the family. In some ethnic groups, like Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Italian Americans, each family member will have responsibility to support the family. For example the obligation of raising the children, allocating house resource and caring for family needy are now belong to all family members. (Berns, 2001: 91).

#### **3.2.4.2 Basic Family Function**

Family has it function to the members that will maintain the existence of the family unity. The significance of the family could also be seen on the basic function of its performance. In general, family has the function to enable the family stays survive. Family function can be seen from the “healthy” condition from the family itself. There are always Economic, health, and

social problem that can upset some or all of the following functions (Berns, 2001: 89).

According to Berns, family function should provide:

- Reproduction, the family ensures that the society's population will be maintained; that is a sufficient number of children will be born and cared for to replace the members who die.
- Socialization/ education, the family ensures that the society's values, beliefs, attitudes, knowledge, skills, and techniques will be transmitted to the young.
- Assignment of social roles, the family provides an identity for its offspring (racial, ethnic, religious, socioeconomic, and gender roles). An identity involves behavior and obligation.
- Economic support, the family provides shelter, nourishment, and protection.
- Emotional support, the family provides the child's first experience in social interaction. This interaction is intimate, nurturing, and enduring, thus providing emotional security for the child. The family cares for its members when they are ill, hurting, or old.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Discussion**

#### **4.1 Intrinsic Aspect**

##### **4.1.1 Narrative element**

###### **4.1.1.1 Theme**

*A Raisin in the Sun* is a family-drama movie which tells us about the pursuit of happiness of an African American family. The movie reveals the struggle of Young family to chase American Dreams. When the poor Young family in a sudden received a life insurance check from Mr. Young worth of ten thousand dollars, the members of the family began to set up their dream (picture 4.1). All of the family members have their own dream from the benefit of the insurance money. The poor Younger family is facing a dramatic problem when the family is almost broken.

The conflict of the family members has a strong relationship with the theme. There were a lot of family problems due to the different point of view about the meaning of happiness. One of the conflicts in the family could be seen in the picture 4.2 below, it shows that Ruth is arguing with her husband. Value of the family is tested when the existence of the family almost failed. Family conflict and resolution colored the film from the beginning to the end of the scene. The role of the family member has a big part in protecting the existence of the family through communication and understanding. The poor family will learn about the value of family and true happiness in life. Conflicts and resolutions of the family problems in this movie are the evidence that reflected that the theme of the movie is a family drama movie. Slow tempo Illustration music also successfully supports the theme of the movie, since they bring the mellow effect to build up the mood.

The detail explanation about the theme of family drama will be explained in the dialogue below:

Dialogue 1 (00:48:36- 00:49:04)

*Ruth : ten thirty*  
*Lena : yes it's ten thirty, And the mailman going to come today just like he come every day.*  
*Travis : He's here. Two doors down.*  
*Ruth : oh, Lord have mercy.*  
*Get on down them steps, and make sure you don't lose that check.*  
*Lena : You mean, he done finally come.*  
*Ruth : Lena, what a day this is?*  
*Len : Well, I don't know what we getting so excited about.*  
*We known for months he was coming.*  
*Ruth : Knowing it's coming and knowing it's here,*  
*there's a difference. Imagine being able to hold a piece of paper in your hand worth \$10,000.*



Picture 4.1 00:47:37



Picture 4.2 01:05:07



Picture 4.3 00:53:40

It can be seen in the picture 4.1 that the family has been expecting the check for months. The big expectation and hope from all of the family members finally came closer when the check is received. As it is shown in the picture 4.3, when the family needs a mother role to keep the existence of the family, Lena Younger is one with the responsibility on it. Laugh, sad, angry and cry will color the story when they start to find problems and finally resolve the problems.

#### **4.1.1.2 Characters**

There are four main characters which appear in this movie. These characters involve and have important role to bring out the core story in the movie “A Raisin in the Sun”.

– **Lena Younger (Phylicia Rashad)**

Lena Younger, an African-American of the fifth generation, is living in a small apartment with her extended family. Lena is a widow and the only elder in the house. Spending her old age by working as a nanny, Lena still has to contribute herself for the family. Lena has an important role and strong character as described in the movie. She took a big part as mother role of two grown up children, Walter and Beneatha Younger.



Picture 4.4 01:20:36



Picture 4.5 01:24:20



Picture 4.6 01:24:30

dialogue in 01:24:05-01:24:51

*Lena : Where you been, Walter?, I know you ain't been to work.*

*Walter : I been out, Mama. Just out.*

*Lena : So, that's it?, You done come full circle, now?*

*Next time I come looking for you, I'm gonna find you laid out drunk in the gutter or worse. You got hurt and pain in you? You think you the only colored man in Chicago with hurt? The only man? Well, I used to know a man who knew how to live with his hurt and make his pain work for him. And he knew trials you don't begin to know, but he did it with dignity. I was married to that man, Walter. And as I knew your father, I know you. You two are not that different.*

Dialogue above shows how Lena younger not only teaches her children about values of life but also take a part as the rule maker in the house. As can be seen in the picture 4.4 which is taken in medium shot and side lighting technique, Lena was trying to reach her son Walter after he left home

in desperation. Lena told her son that he is not the only man who struggle in this life, the scene was taken in medium close-up technique to show how Lena was worried about her son's condition (picture 4.5). As can be seen in the picture 4.6 which is taken by using medium close-up and frontal lighting technique, Lena shows her motherhood by giving their children advice about how to be strong to go thorough problems.

– **Walter Lee Younger (Sean 'P. Diddy' Combs)**

Walter Lee Younger is the oldest son of Mrs. Younger who already married and has a child. Walter and his little family are depending their mother's apartment as their home because they can not afford it. As a Chauffeur, Walter earns a small amount of money to support the family need (picture 4.7). in the picture 4.7 we can see Walter is wearing a blue coat and a hat that usually he use it as his working uniform. Soon after he heard about the insurance worth of 10.000 dollars, he starts to wonder that he might use it to run a business with his friend. He and his friend Bobo had a plan to run a business with the support of the check money. The picture 4.8 and 4.9 which are taken with medium shot and frontal lighting technique show how Walter and Bobo were talking about his agreement to meet up in the Green Hat pub for a business meeting.



Picture 4.7 00:16:12



Picture 4.8 00:16:16



Picture 4.9 00:16:38

Walter's big plan to have a business with his partner Bobo and Willy Harris is showed in the dialogue below (00:51:46 - 00:52:24). It seems that Walter is so confident with the plan he made with his partner. They plan to talk about business in the Green Hat local pub.

*Walter : Bobo, my man.*

*Bobo : So how we looking?*

*Walter : I'm still working on it, but the check don't come till tomorrow. So we have time. Seen Willy Harris?*

*Bobo : I saw him last night. He asked about you, I told him you're good. Your word is better than gold. He wants to get together tonight, nine o'clock at the Green Hat.*

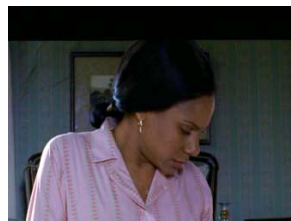
*Walter : Sounds good to me.*

– **Ruth Younger (Audra McDonald)**

A mother of a boy who is working as housewife and a part time housemaid, she is Walter's wife. Ruth is a strong woman taking care of household and a part timer. Ruth as can be seen in the picture 4.10 is wearing a simple pink house dress that showing the social status of Ruth as a part time house maid. She has been living with her mother in-law since she married Walter. Since then, she is handling the house hold and she sometimes washes her neighbor's clothes to earn some money (picture 4.10).



Picture 4.10 00:21:41



Picture 4.11 00:22:08



Picture 4.12 00:23:26

In the dialogue 01:07:08-01:08:11 will explain when Ruth and Walter talking about how bad their relationship is when problem comes.

*Lena : Tired as you look, Ruth, you ain't going nowhere*



*tomorrow.*

*Ruth : Well, I've got to go, now. We need the money.*

*Lena : Most days, we might. But tomorrow we got us a great, big old check coming.*

*Ruth : Now, wait, that's your money, Lena. It ain't got nothing to do with me. And we all feel that way.*

It is shown in the dialogue above that Ruth has been worked hard to support the family financial by working as a laundry housemaid. As it is shown in the picture 4.11 that the picture taken in medium close-up and frontal lighting technique to show the expression of Lena who was feeling unwell because of the tiresome. Ruth also had a big hope about the benefit of the check. In the picture 4.12, which is taken with medium close-up and frontal lighting technique, shows that Lena was excited to know about Lena's plan with the check money.

#### **- Beneatha Younger (Sanaa Lathan)**

Beneatha is a college student enrolling doctoral degree in her city (picture 4.13). She is a shining star for her achievement in her education, despite her economic family problem. However, Lena is happy to see Beneatha Younger, her second child, is able to reach this level. In the picture 4.13 we can see Beneatha wears a nice cream coat and nice hair style that represent her young fashion attitude in her age. Her young adolescence that sometimes could not accept the condition of her surround often makes her value problem unwisely. She at last finally learns a lot about how to be an adult thorough life lesson (Picture 4.14).



Picture 4.13 00:17:11



Picture 4.14 01:54:09



Picture 4.15 00:28:02

dialogue 00:29:47-00:30:26:

- Beneatha* : *Why can't I say what I want to around here like everybody else?*
- Lena* : *'Cause you weren't brought up to talk that way. Me and your daddy went to a lot of trouble to see that you and Walter were brought up in the good Christian way.*
- Beneatha* : *Well, you and Daddy were wrong. Mama, you don't understand. It's all just a matter of ideas and God is just one idea I don't accept. It's not important. It's not like I'm gonna go out and be immoral or commit crime 'cause I don't believe in God. I don't even think about it. It's just... I get so tired of Him getting credit for all the things the human race achieves through its own stubborn effort. There is simply no God. There is only man, and it is he who makes miracles.*

In the dialogue above Beneatha utters her opinion about her intelligence in valuing something. She felt that she is already a grown woman, but she still could not consider anything wisely. The picture 4.15 was taken in medium shot and frontal lighting technique to show that Beneatha was arguing with her mother about the role of God for her life. She feels that it is not fair that God always gets the credit for all human achievement.

#### 4.1.1.3 Setting

##### – Setting of Place

*A Raisin in the Sun* is based on a play converted into a screen movie, so mostly the places are taken in a room of an apartment in Chicago. The picture 4.16 which was taken with extreme long shot technique shows the condition of the building of the apartment and the surrounding environment.

While picture 4.17 and 4.18 show the scenes taken in an apartment room with the technique long shot and frontal lighting.



Picture 4.16 00:02:01



Picture 4.17 00:02:57



Picture 4.18 00:22:19

Only in some scenes are the movie taken in other place like in a pub, beauty shop, market or outdoor. Those places are used in the movie to support the storyline of the movie.

Pub



Picture 4.19 00:33:13

Beauty Shop



Picture 4.20 00:36:35

Market



Picture 4.21 00:19:52

Outdoor



Picture 4.22 01:32:55

## – Setting of Time

This story of the movie is set in 1959 in an apartment located in Southside, Chicago. The evidence can be found in the picture below:



Picture 4.23 00:00:13

#### 4.1.1.4 Plot

The plot that is used in *A Raisin in the Sun* is the progressive plot. The movie tells about the efforts of the Younger family to chase their American Dreams from the beginning they build their dreams, conflict among the family members, and the greatest value achievement of the family.

##### – Beginning

The story begins in a morning when the family was waiting a big moment that they have been waiting for months. The family is expecting a life insurance check of Mr. Younger worth of US \$10,000. The check insurance is the hope for the family to get a better life.



Picture 4.24 00:04:20



Picture 4.25 00:04:35



Picture 4.26 00:05:22

Dialogue 00:04:31-00:05:01 explain about the pictures above:

Walter : *You know that insurance check come tomorrow, don't you?*

Ruth : *Yeah, I know. I really don't want to talk about it.*

Travis : *I'm out, but you better hurry. I heard Mr. Johnson coming down the steps. The check comes tomorrow, right, Mama?*

Ruth : *Yes, it does, Travis. But it's too early in the morning to be talking about Money so just eat your breakfast.*

Travis : *But I need fifty cents.*

Ruth : *For what?*

Travis : *For the poor Negroes in history.*

From the dialogue above, we can conclude that the family is so impassionate to see the check money come. In the picture 4.24 and 4.25 which were taken with medium shot and frontal lighting technique show the expression of Walter and Travis when they were asking about the check money arrival. Both of them were expecting the check money, so they could use the money to realize their dreams. In the other

hand, Ruth as can be seen in the picture 4.26 with the technique of medium shot and frontal lighting, shows that Ruth was not sure that the money will be able to be used by one of them, since it was belong to Mrs. Younger.

– **Middle**

Middle part of progressive plot is usually marked with the conflict. There are some conflicts related to the coming of the insurance check appear in the story. The writer finds there are two major conflicts and two minor conflicts. The major conflict appears between Lena and Walter Lee Younger. As can be seen in the picture 4.27 which is taken with medium shot and frontal lighting shows the expression of Lena rejected Walter's big plan about running a liquor store because she was feeling that the business was not like what she is expected. In the picture 4.27, Lena wears a simple dress that represent her simple life and her old age. They have different point of view of how to live a life.



Picture 4.27 00:50:38



Picture 4.28 00:52:14

Dialogue (00:52:22-00:53:06):

*Walter : Mama, look. Why can't anybody ever listen to me?*

*Lena : Walter Lee. I don't allow no yelling in this house, and you know that.*

*Walter : Okay. Okay, see, Mama, no yelling. Now everything's ready. All signed and executed. We even got a name for the business. Southside Liquors.*

*Ruth : Liquor! Is that what this has been about the whole time? A liquor store?*

*Walter : Mama, it's a great investment*

*Ruth : Listen to me, boy, and you listen good. There ain't gonna be*

*no investing in no liquor stores. Not as long as there is a breath in this body.*

*Walter : Mama...*

*Ruth : I don't want to talk about it no more.*

As it is shown in the picture 4.28, the technique of medium shot clearly shows the scenes when Walter was so disappointed that his proposal was rejected by his mother. A soft piano music illustrated the sadness and disappointment that covered Walter's feeling. The disappointment then could not make Walter to consider everything clearly, until he found that his relationship with his wife endangered. The first minor conflict appears between Walter and Ruth, his wife. Walter's mind was fulfilled with money and business plans so that he ignored her wife's feeling about her problem (picture 4.29). Ruth was in a dilemma when she found that she was pregnant in this economical situation. Ruth planned to abort her baby because she was afraid about her baby's future (Picture 4.30). The scenes are shown in the picture 4.29 and 4.30 were taken in the medium shot and frontal lighting technique. The illustration music turned into more dramatic to represent a more complicated situation along with the dialogue below.



Picture 4.29 00:00:00



Picture 4.30 00:55:55

Here is the dialogue in 01:07:08-01:08:27 when Walter and Ruth are arguing about their relationship:

*Ruth : Walter, honey, can't we just try and talk about this?*

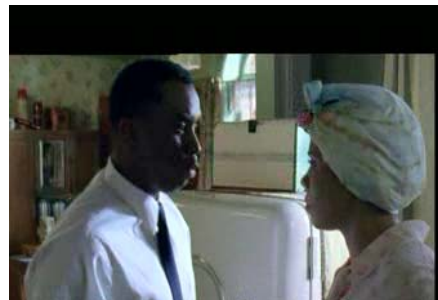
*Walter : I was out talking with people who understand me. People who care about the things I got on my mind.*

*Ruth : I guess that means people like Willy Harris.*  
*Walter : Yes, people like Willy Harris.*  
*Ruth : Well, then why don't y'all just go on into business and quit talking about it?*  
*Walter : Why? You want to know why? 'Cause we all tied to a race of People that don't know how to do nothing but moan, and pray and have babies.*  
*Ruth : Honey, why can't you stop fighting me?*  
*Walter : Who's fighting you? Who even cares about you?*  
*Ruth : Well, I guess I just didn't realize how bad things was between us. I just didn't realize that somewhere we lost it. And am sorry for this baby too*

The second minor conflict is between Walter and Beneatha. Walter feels it is not fair that Beneatha is able to enjoy the school facility while the other family member have to work hard on life. He explains that at least Beneatha help him by convincing her mother to invest in his business. Unfortunately, Beneatha refused to help Walter to make her mother invest her money.



Picture 4.31 00:12:07



Picture 4.32 00:12:52

In the dialogue below Walter and Beneatha are arguing about the check insurance (picture 4.31). More over, Walter argues why Beneatha is able to get an opportunity to school while he probably would not be able to get the investment from her mother (picture 4.32). Both of the pictures 4.31 and 4.32 were taken with medium shot and straight angle to express the conflict that happened to them. The dramatic illustration music of piano and violin was also describing the conflict situation between Beneatha and Walter.



Dialogue 00:12:11-00:12:45:

*Walter : You know that check coming tomorrow.*  
*Beneatha : The money belongs to Mama, Walter. She can do with it whatever she wants or do nothing at all. Maybe just nail the check up on the wall and stare at it all day. It's hers and not ours. Hers.*  
*Walter : Well, now ain't we just the considerate daughter? You just got your mother's best interest at heart, don't you, girl? But it's okay if Mama want to take a few thousand dollars of her money to put you through college.*  
*Beneatha : I never asked her to do that.*  
*Walter : No, but the line between asking and just accepting when the time comes is big and wide, ain't it?*  
*Beneatha : What do you want from me, brother? To quit school or just drop dead? Which?*  
*Walter : Either one would suit me fine.*  
*Ruth : Walter!*

The edge of the point of this part of plot is marked with a problem that will lead the story in to the resolution part of the plot. After Lena finally agreed to invest some of her money to her son's business plan, Walter invested the rest of the money to run his business with his friend Bobo. Seems everything turn into better, Lena's family is about to celebrate the changing life. The euphoria of the happiness is not hanging long after a bad news come from Walter's business partner. Bobo informed that the money was gone with Willy Harris which is shown in the picture 4.33 with medium shot and frontal lighting technique. Bobo explained that he had been waiting for Willy but he lied and took all the money he got without any clues left behind. The picture 4.34 was taken with medium close up shot and frontal lighting technique to show the expression of Both Walter and Bobo when the money they only have had gone with Willy. The using of the busy crowd of the environmental surround as the background music like the traffic and finally followed by a dramatic music was also giving the situation of tense conversation. The expression of Walter when he finally admitted that a horrible disaster crushed



upon his family and he felt so sorry for what he had done to his family is shown in the Picture 4.35 with long shot technique.



Picture 4.33 01:42:44



Picture 4.34 01:43:25



Picture 4.35 01:47:13

*Bobo : I got a bad feeling about it, Walter, I got a real bad feeling about it.*

*Walter : You saying you didn't go?*

*Bobo : I'm trying to tell you, Walter.*

*Walter : Then tell me, Bobo. What's the matter with you? Did you go?*

*Bobo : No.*

*Walter : Why not?*

*Bobo : I didn't have no reason to go.*

*Walter : What are you talking about? Bobo, you better start making some sense.*

*Bobo : I'm trying to tell you, Walter. When I went down to the train station to meet Willy yesterday, like we planned, man, he didn't never show up.*

*Walter : And he got the money?*

*Bobo : I gave him all the money, like we agreed.*

As can be seen in the dialogue 01:43:31- 01:44:07 above, Bobo was trying to tell Walter that he could not find Willy, their partner in business, who took the money. They had agreement that they would meet in the station and give the bribe money to smooth their business movement. Willy did not show up in the station and he took the money.

– **End**

The end plot of the story is the resolution of the problems and conflicts. The problem between Walter and Lena that explained in the previous sub-chapter is the main conflict of the story. The resolution of the conflict was when Lena finally approved Walter's business plan by giving him

money to invest (Picture 4.36). The picture 4.36 was taken in a medium close up shot technique to show the important event when Lena gave Walter the money. The storm in house has finally gone.

Dialogue 01:27:59 - 01:28:30,

*Ruth : I can't tell you how good this feels, Walter. Movies and a dance. Yeah, you should run away from home more often.*  
*Walter : I'd be lying to you if I didn't tell you I was a happy man, Ruth. Everything's starting to come together. It's gonna be big. You just watch. I'm not gonna say any more. It's gonna be big, though.*



Picture 4.36 01:26:17



Picture 4.37 01:27:59



Picture 4.38 01:34:14

From the dialogue above we can see that the family finally gathers on again and celebrates their happiness (Picture 4.37). After they saw their new home, they decide to move in as soon as they planned. Once again they celebrate their victory and prepare for the move to their new house (Picture 4.38). The scenes in Picture 4.37 and 4.38 were taken with medium shot technique. The illustration music on the dialogue above, which was using a romantic music with piano dominate the music, was giving the situation that Walter and Ruth having an intimate conversation.

The resolution above was not the end of the story. When the family was celebrating their happiness, another problem showed up. The money that Lena gave to Walter to run business had gone. The scene when Walter's business partner was lied to them and ran with they money they had is shows in the picture 4.34. Once again, the family was hit by a problem that tested

their family value. Lena was the one who was staying strong to face these problems.



Picture 4.39 02:02:58

Dialogue 02:04:27- 02:05:31:

*Lindner : Yeah. Well, you should be. I'm sure...*  
*Walter : Hold on, let me finish. What I'm trying to say is that we come from proud people and... That's my son, Travis. Come here, Travis. And he makes the sixth generation of our family in this country. We have all thought about your offer.*  
*Lindner : Good. Good, good, good, good, good.*  
*Walter : And we have decided to move into our house, because my father... My father, he earned it for us, brick by brick. And we don't wanna start no trouble or fight no causes. And we will do everything to, you know, be good neighbors. And that's all we gotta say about that. We don't want your money.*

Walter decided to call Mr. Lindner, the welcoming committee, who offer to re-buy the house Lena bought so that they do not have to live in the white neighborhood. As can be seen in the picture 4.39 which is taken in medium close-up and straight angle technique, Walter change his mind and continue to move on after he heard her mother's advice and watched his son's face. The illustration music following the dialogue above was using a soft music, but giving a spirit of winning that represents the happy ending of the story.

## 4. 2. Extrinsic Aspects

In order to chase the American Dream, the Youngers have its point of view about the concept of success. Basically, the dreams are conceptualized to every individual or personal condition.

### 4.2.1 The guidance of Lena Younger in fulfilling the hierarchy of needs of the family

Maslow categorized the human need into five levels. To fill the need in the higher level, people have to fill up the lower basic need. Lena Younger is the mother of the family, she has a big part in making some decisions. When she received a ten thousand dollars insurance check, she was thinking of using it for the good sake of her family (picture 4.40). The Younger family is a poor family living in a small apartment shared for its five family members. In the movie told that the family having trouble in fulfilling the most basic need of hierarchy which consist the need of food, drink, shelter and sleep. The family is able to fulfill all the basic need, but the condition is under the level of standard. One of the family members has to share bed and the other one sleep on the couch (Picture 4.41). Picture 4.41 was taken by using long shot and frontal technique to show Travis, the boy who sleeps in the sofa, was making his sofa that usually becomes his bed.



Picture 4.40 00:47:54



Picture 4.41 00:05:34

Here is the dialogue of 00:53:10-00:53:53 where Walter explains about the family condition.

*Walter : Mama, you haven't even looked at it yet. That's it? You've decided. Decided that this is the way we're gonna live. Will you tell that to my*

Basically, the family is economically living under standard, so money will help them to realize their dreams. When Lena Younger received the check, she decided to buy a house. She was motivated to buy one because she felt that she needs a bigger place to stay (Picture 4.42). It can also be seen in the picture 4.41 that Lena was trying to fulfill the most basic of hierarchy need, the psychological need that will let the family to sleep in a real home. Lena had her own reason to let her family feel the comfortable of living proper (picture 4.43). She has the responsibility to use the money because the check belonged to her husband.



Picture 4.42 01:12:41



Picture 4.43 01:30:42

Dialogue 01:12:41- 01:13:22 explain when Lena tells Travis about what she buy in this day:

*Lena : Travis, baby, now you remember that money that come in the mail this morning, that money that got everybody so excited?*

*Travis : Yes, ma'am.*

*Lena : What you think your grandma went and done with that money?*

*Travis : I don't know, Grandma.*

*Lena : She went and bought you a house.*

*Walter : What?*

*Lena : It's gonna be yours when you get to be a man. You glad?*

*Travis : Well, yes, ma'am. I always wanted to live in a house.*

*Lena : Well, now you can start. Give me some sugar. Now when you say your prayers tonight, you can thank God and your grandfather, 'cause it was both of them what give you the house.*

Although in the early of the story Lena's decision to buy a house has arisen a controversy among her children, but she took a big consideration. She found a conflict



Picture 4.44 01:16:58



Picture 4.45 01:25:52

#### **4.2.2 Different Point of View in Defining American Dream**

All the family members have their own version of dream they wanted relating the check worth US \$10.000 that coming to the family. The different point of view about the goal of American Dream has become a problem to the family since some of the dreams require money to realize it. One of the family members will define American Dream as the dream of having a fancy house, car and successful business, but the others, having a happy family is their goal.

– **Lena's version of American Dream**

Lena is a mother having two grown up children and a grandchild. In her old age, she still has to work to contribute herself for the family. Lena has a big hope that in the future her family will live happily. She is the forth generation from the African slave family who has a dream that life should be free and equal. Her decision was motivated by the dream of having a better life with her family. She bought her dream house so that her family could live in a simple proper house (picture 4.46).



Picture 4.46 01:15:33



Picture 4.47 00:55:13

Dialogue (00:56:54-00:57:34)

*Lena : So, once again, it's money.*

*Walter : This is about money, because money is life.*

*Lena : Money is life? I remember a time when freedom used to be life. But now, it's money? Have times changed that much?*

*Walter : No, they haven't changed. It's always been about money.*

*Lena : We were just never allowed to get close enough to see it. No, something has changed. In my time, if we could make it to the North without being lynched and still have a shred of dignity, too, that was enough. But now here come you and Beneatha, you all talking about things that just go right past me.*

Picture 4.47 which is taken by using medium close-up and frontal lighting technique shows Lena explains about her opinion that money is not the only one source of happiness, but freedom to be who you are, to decide where to live, and to work in anywhere. Lena's version of American Dream lays on the dream of having a freedom and peaceful life. As she happened to experience how hard life is when she has to flee to the north to find a better life, a peaceful life.



– **Walter's version of American Dream**

Walter is the oldest son of Mrs. Younger who has a big vision about how to pursuit happiness. His version of American Dream is the dream of having prosperity that measured with money and property. Working as a chauffeur for Walter is not enough to bring happiness into his family.



Picture 4.48 00:53:46



Picture 4.49 00:54:27

Dialogue 00:55:47-00:55:50:

*Walter : Mama, I want so many things. It's kind of driving me crazy.*

*Lena : What is it that you want, baby? You got a nice wife, a fine boy, you got a job.*

*Walter : A job? A job, Mama? Mama. I open and close car doors all day. I drive a man around that looks right through me. I say "Yes, sir. No, sir. Shall I take the drive, sir?" "Am I the best trained monkey you ever seen, sir?" Mama, that ain't no kind of job. That ain't nothing. Why do I even think you going to understand me?*

*Lena : Understand what, baby?*

*Walter : Mama. Sometimes when I'm driving that man around, and we passing them cool, fancy restaurants, and these white boys, these white boys they've just been there talking about things, important things, they closing million-dollar deals, I know they are. And, Mama, these white boys, they don't look much older than me.*

From the dialogue above, we could see that Walter was thinking that to be a successful man, he needs to do some business (picture 4.47). Walter wanted so many things like a nice car, house and other property as the successful measurement (Picture 4.48). Both picture 4.47 and 4.48 were taken by using the medium close-up and straight angle to show the intent conversation of the characters.



– **Ruth’s version of American dream**

Ruth is a house wife working part time as a laundry cleaner. Ruth is typically a house wife with household business. Her version of American Dream is having a prosperity life, or in her case is having a happy family living in her dream house (Picture 4.50). She was too tired to see the fact that her small family cannot afford their own house. Her desperation was almost made her to abort her baby (Picture 4.51). She was so glad to know that her mother in-law finally bought them a house. As can be seen in the picture 4.52 which was taken with medium shot, the only Ruth wants is moving from the old small apartment they have right now.



Picture 4.50 01:11:23



Picture 4.51 00:36:18



Picture 4.52 01:15:40

Dialogue (01:13:37- 01:14:15)

*Ruth : So, you went and did it.*

*Lena : Yes. Yes I did.*

*Ruth : Praise God. Walter, honey. Walter, please. Let me be glad, Walter. Walter, you be glad, too. Walter, it's a home. How big is it? Where is it? How much it cost? Wait. Wait. When are we moving?*

*Lena : First of the month.*

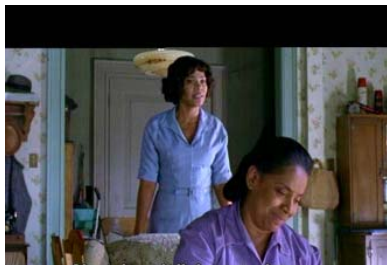
*Ruth : Praise God! Praise God!*

– **Beneatha’s version of American Dream**

Beneatha having a dream that she will be a doctor. Her mother supports her effort in managing her degree. She is confident with the steps she made to chase her dream to be a doctor and marry to someone perfect just in the time she wanted it (Picture 4.53).

Dialogue 01:29:12-01:30:02:

*Beneatha : What do you plan to do, George?*  
*George : Do? Well, first, I'll put my arm around you, like this.*  
*Beneatha : I'm serious, George.*  
*George : Okay, I will play along, for a minute. I plan to finish college, then get a job at my dad's company, make a lot of money and then get married. Happy?*  
*Beneatha : Care to know about me? What I want?*  
*George : I think you'll tell me, anyway.*  
*Beneatha : I want to make a difference.*  
*George : A difference?*  
*Beneatha : Yes. I don't want to be like everybody else, like Mama and Ruth. I want to do something with my life. You know what I mean?*  
*George : No.*



Picture 4.53 00:28:03



Picture 4.54 01:29:49

From the dialogue above we can conclude that Beneatha has different kind of dream. As we can see in the picture 4.54 which was taken by using medium close-up shot technique, shows Beneatha wanted something different with her life, she wanted a different way of life. She wanted freedom to express what she wants to be as an individual.

#### **4.2.3 Lena's guidance in achieving American Dream of the Main Characters by applying basic family functions**

Lena Younger realized that everybody in the house has their own definition in defining American Dream. The dreams from one to another sometimes distinguish and personal. Lena took a big part as mother in the house to maintain the unity of her family members by applying the basic function of family. There are two types of function that the family can provide. First, the type of the family function is the

emotional and physical support for the family members. When one of the family members is having trouble, the other family members should give them support. Second, the family should be able to provide education of society's values and cultural heritage. Family is the first constitution for its children to learn knowledge, society's values, and also cultural heritage from their parents. Those basic family functions will help Lena Younger in maintaining her family unity in achieving American Dreams. The writer finds that there are three aspects of American Dream that each member of the family hold in their own perspectives which is consisted of prosperity, freedom, and equal.

#### – Prosperity

The first aspect is the prosperity aspect which is motivated by the dream of having precious material or any other prosperity matters. Walter Lee and Ruth are the members of the family who have this concept as their American Dream. They want to have a better life with prosperity. Their dreams of course were a typical of dreams for a poor family with low economic class. Sometimes they need an advice on how they could act in a proper way to reach their dreams.



Picture 4.55 00:54:09



Picture 4.56 00:54:17



Picture 4.57 00:54:23

Dialogue 00:56:28-00:57:14

*Lena : Understand what, baby?*

*Walter : Mama. Sometimes when I'm driving that man around, and we passing them cool, fancy restaurants, and these white boys, these white boys they've just been there talking about things, important things, they closing million-dollar deals, I know they are. And, Mama, these white boys, they don't look much older than me.*

*Lena : So, once again, it's money.*  
*Walter : This is about money, because money is life.*  
*Lena : Money is life? I remember a time when freedom used to be life. But now, it's money? Have times changed that much?*  
*Walter : No, they haven't changed. It's always been about money.*

The pictures above are the scenes when Walter tried to explain what he want in his life, he wants to be a rich man by doing some businesses. In picture 4.57, Walter said to his mother Lena “*they've just been there talking about things, important things, they closing million-dollar deals, I know they are*” that line show that Walter wants prosperity in his life. The angle that is used is medium close-up with frontal lighting. As stated by Lena in the picture 4.55 when she talked to Walter about his dream by using the technique medium close-up and frontal light, show clearly expression of Lena with the dialogue “*Money is life? I remember a time when freedom used to be life*”. From the quotation above it shows that Walter’s mind is filled with prosperity which became his primary vision and took aside another values from his life. After his mind is filled with money and prosperity, Walter getting lose him self into a bad condition. He starts to ignore his family who want to give him advice. Lena as the mother wants her son to think everything with clear mind.



Picture 4.58 00:52:19



Picture 4.59 00:52:23



Picture 4.60 00:52:34

Dialogue 00:54:30-00:55:01

*Lena : What is wrong with you?*  
*Walter : Ain't nothing wrong with me.*  
*Lena : Yes, there is something wrong with you. You're being eating up like a*

*crazy man. And it's something more than me not giving you this money. This ain't new. For the past two years I've been watching you get all nervous, acting wild in the eyes.*

*Walter : I gotta go out.*

*Lena : I'm not finished talking to you.*

*Walter : I don't need your nagging right now, Mama.*

*Lena : So what you gonna do? Go somewhere and drink? Seems like you always tied up in a knot about something. Ready to bust out and yell anytime anybody say anything to you. People can't live like that, Walter.*

As seen in the pictures above, with medium close-up and frontal lighting technique, which emphasizes the situation where Lena is trying to find out what is happening on her son Walter. Lena is missing her way to understand her son. The dialogue above shows that Lena is trying to give her son an advice about his attitude recently. She thinks that her son is getting lose his mind when he is trying to figure his problem out. Lena want to awake her son that he will never reach his dream if he ignore people advice and a clear mind. She teaches him that people cannot resist from people advice, especially a good advice for him. The way that Lena is trying to give her son a lesson is one of the basic family functions. Family is an institution to give its children or family members knowledge of society values, which people cannot resist from people advice.

While Ruth in the other hand, she is a faithful wife to her husband and family that she want to help to realize the dream of having prosperity by persuading her mother to invest her check money in Walter business.



Picture 4.61 00:31:32



Picture 4.62 00:31:28



Picture 4.63 00:31:43

Dialogue 00:32:40 – 00:33:28

*Ruth : It's a good thing, though, you helping Beneatha with her school. This doctor thing sure is a dream of hers, huh?*

*Lena : Yeah, well, she deserves it. Even with all her foolishness, she work hard in school.*

*Ruth : And Walter, well, it's not like you to think about one child without helping the other.*

*Lena : I understand, Ruth, but we ain't no business people. We just plain working folk.*

*Ruth : Walter Lee says ain't nobody business people until they go into business. Walter Lee says the colored people ain't never going to get anywhere in this world until they start gambling on some different kinds of things. Investments and things.*

*Lena : What done got into you, girl? Walter Lee done finally sold you on investing?*

As can be seen in the pictures above, those are the scenes where Ruth is having a conversation with Lena Younger. In the picture 4.61, which was taken with medium close-up and frontal lighting, are the scene where Ruth is trying to persuade her mother-in-law to invest her money. In the line “*And Walter, well, it's not like you to think about one child without helping the other.*” show that Ruth is trying to help Walter to get her mother attention. But Lena replied that her family is low worker class that distinguishes from a business people who got a lot of money. As can be seen in the picture 4.62 which was taken with medium close-up and frontal lighting technique, Ruth is then trying to purpose her mother to help Walter by investing her money in

Instead of investing her money, Lena took a big action by using the money to buy a house. She thinks that buying a house is a good answer of the family problem.



Picture 4.64 01:16:38



Picture 4.65 01:16:42



Picture 4.66 01:17:01

01:16:38-01:17:07

*Lena : Son, you understand what I done, right? I seen my family falling Apart right in front of my eyes today. We was talking about killing babies and wishing each other was dead. When it gets like that, somebody's got to do something different. Something big. Come on, son. Come on. Won't you say how, deep inside, you know I done the right thing?*

The pictures above are the scenes where Lena is trying to explain to Walter why she bought a house rather than helping her son on investing the money. In the picture 4.65 which was taken by using medium close-up and frontal lighting, Lena is trying to give her son the reason of she bought a house rather than helping him on investing the money in business. Lena has a different point of view of how using the money in proper way that she could make entire of the family members. Lena is applying the basic of family function that family should be able to give support the other family.



## – Equality

Equality becomes one of the most important things for many people, especially for those who are minor to the majority group. One of the family member who want equality as their American Dream is Beneatha. Beneatha is a teenager with a full of confident that she thinks she is already a grown up girl. She wants to be considered as a grown up girl so that everybody in the house could understand her.



Picture 4.67 00:29:36



Picture 4.68 00:29:45



Picture 4.69 00:30:05

Dialogue 00:29:36-00:29:58

*Beneatha : Well, neither is God. I get sick of hearing about God.*

*Lena : Beneatha.*

*Beneatha : I mean it. I'm just tired of hearing about Him all the time. What does He have to do with anything? Does He pay tuition?*

*Lena : You about to get your fresh little jaw slapped.*

*Ruth : That's just what she needs.*

*Beneatha : Why can't I say what I want to around here like everybody else?*

*Lena : 'Cause you weren't brought up to talk that way. Me and your daddy went to a lot of trouble to see that you and Walter were brought up in the good Christian way.*

From the pictures above, it can be seen the dialogue between Beneatha and her mother, Lena. Medium close-up shot technique which is used in the pictures above clearly show the expression face of Beneatha who has an argumentation with her mother about her adolescence in taking a point of view on her own. She wants everybody to consider her as an adult girl, so she can stand her own perspective like everybody does. Lena trying to tell Beneatha



Lena also teaches her son about the value of equality in this life. That everybody is deserved to life in this world equally. Lena believes that equality is a pride to be hold by the family.



Picture 4.70 01:57:56



Picture 4.71 01:58:08



Picture 4.72 01:58:19

01:57:56-01:58:29

*Lena : You making something inside me cry, son.*

*Walter : Oh no, Mama, don't cry. Don't cry, Mama. You have to understand That, that white man's gonna come in that door, he's gonna be able to give us more money than we ever had. More money than Willy took, more money than Daddy left. It's that important to him and I'm gonna help him out. I'm gonna put on a show, Mama.*

*Lena : Son, I come from five generations of people who were slaves and sharecroppers, but ain't nobody in my family never took no pay from nobody that was a way of telling us we wasn't fit to walk the earth. We ain't never been that poor. We ain't never been that dead inside.*

As seen in the picture 4.70 which is taken by using medium close-up shot show the condition of Lena when she is trying to give her son a lesson about how important is to hold their pride by having equality in their life. in the picture 4.71 which was taken by using medium long shot technique, Walter is trying to convince her mother that they have to accept the white citizen to buy back their house, so the colored people will never to reside in the white neighborhood and they will gain more money in return. But then Lena replies “...ain't nobody in my family never took no pay from nobody that

Lena has a tremendous respect for equality, she believe that there is a self esteem beneath in the meaning of the term of equality. When Walter is about to execute his action to accept the offer of the white movement committee to buy back his house, Lena with all of her influence toward his son is trying to convince her son to do the right thing.



Picture 4.73 02:02:37



Picture 4.74 02:02:57

02:02:31-02:03:06

*Ruth : Travis, go on outside.*

*Lena : No, you don't, Travis. You come right here. Sit down, 'cause your Daddy's getting ready to do something you gonna be needing to understand. Teach him about what's important in this world and teach him good. Like Willy Harris taught you. Teach him about the takers and the taken. Go on. Show your son what five generations done come to.*

From the picture above we can see the scene where the white movement committee is attending Walter's invitation to talk about the offer. In the picture 4.74, which was taken with medium close-up and frontal lighting technique, show Lena is sitting with her grand son and trying to convince

## – Freedom

As a natural human need, freedom is an important element in life. People should be free to choose the best way that suit for them. Beneatha is the one from the family member that expect freedom become her goal of her dream, freedom to decide what she wants.



Picture 4.75 00:26:27



Picture 4.76 00:26:52



Picture 4.77 00:26:55

Dialogue 00:26:57-00:27:29

- Beneatha : I just want to learn to play the guitar. Is there anything wrong with that?*
- Lena : Ain't nobody trying to stop you. Just wondering why you got to flit so. Never landing on nothing long enough to have nothing to sink in. Never done nothing with all that camera equipment you brought in here.*
- Beneatha : I don't flit. I experiment with different forms of expression.*
- Ruth : Does that include horseback riding lessons?*

*Beneatha : Yes. People have to express themselves in one way or another.  
Well, what is it you're trying to express?*  
*Beneatha : Me. That's all right. I wouldn't expect you to understand, for  
God's sake.*

From the pictures above we can see the scene where Beneatha is trying to explain about her new hobby in playing guitar that some people do not understand why she has that kind of hobby. In the picture 4.76 which was taken by using the technique medium close-up shot and frontal lighting, we can see that Beneatha is trying to explain the reason why she took many kind of activities rather than focus on one of them. She explain that she want the freedom to express her self on activity she took. But as can be seen in the picture 4.77 which was taken by using medium long shot that Lena is giving an advice that she better focus on one of her activities, so that she will get the benefit from that. Lena is never stop supporting her daughter to take any kind of activities she want, but she is expecting her daughter on focusing on one of the activities. Lena is applying the basic family function, she support her children emotionally and also teach them about the values of life.

While every body on the house is questioning about Beneatha's activity, Beneatha still believe that her decision to try many activities is the way she has the freedom to express her self. But when she going a little to far in her way in using the term of freedom by ignoring some norm in the house, Lena then took some action.



Picture 4.78 00:27:29



Picture 4.79 00:27:40

Dialogue 00:27:29-00:27:49

*Lena* : *Beneatha.*  
*Ruth* : *Would you just listen to her?*  
*Beneatha* : *Oh, God.*  
*Lena* : *If you use the Lord's name in vain just one more time..*  
*Beneatha* : *Mama.*  
*Ruth* : *Girl, you are fresh as salt.*  
*Beneatha* : *Well, if the salt loses its savor...*  
*Lena* : *That'll do now. Not gonna have you round here reciting the Scriptures in vain, you hear me?*  
*Beneatha* : *How did I manage to get on everybody's wrong side just by just walking into a room?*

As can be seen In the picture 4.78 which was taken by using medium close-up and frontal lighting technique that Beneatha is a little bit out of control when she think that she is an adult girl. She was miss understanding in using the term of freedom, that she forget to take the responsible of freedom. Lena in the picture 4.79, which was taken with medium long shot technique, was warning Beneatha that she still has to respect the norm of the house.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

African-American in the colonial age was an example of the practice of human slavery. Slave has no rights to defend their self, they are manipulated by the majority race with the bigger power they have. The practice of slavery was a dark memory for African immigrants to start their live in the land of America. They are forced to work on something they never have. Through time, the movement for anti-slavery finally began to help them feel freedom. They were taught to have a dream that will keep them survive. However, they never feel the rights of equal and freedom. They have to fight to get what they call it as a dream. The term of dreams that firstly used by the immigrants in America is also called the American dream, and then the meaning changed into the dreams of American citizen.

“A Raisin in the Sun” is a movie that represents the idea of how pursuing American Dream is an important element to gain success. The reason is because dreams are the beginning of the life purpose. Without dreams people will never do some efforts to realize something. The Younger family has their own dream to be realized. The family is living under poor condition, so they have to change their fortune.

The dreams that the Younger family built is based on the needs they have to fulfill. In other word, the dream is motivated by the needs of the family. The motivation to fulfill the needs has created dreams for the entire family. The motivation of the need hierarchy is classified the need of human into five levels. From the version of Lena Younger, she was not being able to fulfill the need of hierarchy

from the basic until the third level of need. Lena's decision is made to fulfill the needs of the family.

The family needs a figure that can always straighten the role of the house and also manage the family. The writer concludes that family is a term that not only defining the format of the family itself, but it is also defining its function to the family members. Family is the constitution for its member to learn many things before they ready to manage their life in the society. There are some important functions of the family that can be measured from the healthy condition of the family.

As the final result, the writer finds that there are two type of basic family function based on the way the function of the family work. First is that family has the function to support its family member physically and emotionally. Physical and emotional support are the shape of the function of the family where family is able to give help to the family member who need help such as, supporting economically and giving spirit to the family who get trouble. Secondly, family has the function to teach its family member with education of society's values and cultural heritage. Society's values which are consisted of the lesson for the member of the family that will enable the family to manage and adapt their life to the societies. While, cultural heritage is the lesson of the cultural habitual of its cultural root that attached in the body of the person.

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