



**WALTER WHITE'S MOTIVATION IN TV SERIES
BREAKING BAD S01E01 (PILOT)**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree
Majoring American Studies in English Department Faculty of Humanities
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by himself and without taking any result from other researcher in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned

Semarang, October 17th 2016

Miftah Faris Dimiyati

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

As long as there was coffee in the world, how bad could things be?

Cassandra Clare – City of Ashes

This paper is dedicated to

My beloved family and

To everyone who helped me accomplish this paper.

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The writer realize that this thesis is far from perfect. The writer, therefore will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, the writer expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about motivation and how it can drive person to achieve what he wants.

Semarang, October 17th 2016

Miftah Faris Dimiyati

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ABSTRAK

Motivasi merupakan elemen yang penting di dalam hidup. Ketika seseorang menginginkan sesuatu, mereka membutuhkan motivasi sebagai alat pendorong untuk mendapatkannya. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis tertarik untuk menganalisa elemen - elemen yang membentuk motivasi seseorang untuk mendapatkan apa yang dia inginkan. Penulis memilih TV Seri *Breaking Bad* karya Vince Gilligan sebagai bahan penelitian. Hal yang menjadi fokus dalam skripsi ini adalah bagaimana Walter bisa terdorong untuk membuat *meth* daripada menikmati sisa hidupnya bersama keluarga setelah mengidap penyakit kanker paru – paru yang tidak bias disembuhkan. Tujuan penelitian skripsi ini adalah untuk menganalisa faktor - faktor yang mempengaruhi tindakan Walter. Data yang digunakan berupa episode pertama di musim pertama TV Seri *Breaking Bad* yang berjudul *Pilot*. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode pustaka.

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori ekspektansi motivasi dari Victor H. Vroom. Penulis membatasi persoalan hanya pada analisa terhadap tindakan yang dilakukan Walter sebelum dan sesudah mendengar tentang penyakitnya.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa tindakan Walter dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu kondisi kesehatan, kondisi finansial keluarga, dan latar belakang pendidikan yang membuat dirinya yakin untuk bisa mendapatkan uang dan keamanan finansial bagi keluarganya

Kata kunci: Motivasi, Ekspektansi, Vroom

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Motivation is an essential thing in life. When people try to achieve something, they need motivation as their driving force to achieve better. Motivation can be referred as “a process governing choices made by persons or lower organism among alternative forms of voluntary activity.” (Vroom 1964:273). It can be concluded that motivation is connected to almost every aspect of life, one of them is job. When people try to get a better salary or a better position in their job, they are driven by their motivation to work harder. This is a social behavior that can be imitated into work of art such as film.

Film is very strategic to be used as a medium of communication for many audience. The social background of a film is made to represent social events that are happening in reality. It may also leave a moral lesson that can be understood easily. Furthermore, as people live in a community, film can also become a social document because it can visualize the events that are happening in the midst of a particular society at particular time.

TV Series Breaking Bad is one of the most famous TV Series in the United States directed by Vince Gilligan and produced from January 2008 to September 2013. It consists of 5 seasons that is divided into 62 episodes. Breaking

Bad is being told as one of the greatest TV Series in the world. It is because the show has received several awards including 16 Primetime Emmy Awards, 8 Satellite Awards, 2 Golden Globe Awards, 2 Peabody Awards, and a People's Choice Awards. Bryan Cranston as the main character also won Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Lead Actor in Drama Series. In 2013, the show was stated by the Guinness World Records as the highest rated show of all time (9.5/10 by IMDb.com)

This TV Show mainly shows a character named Walter White, who is working as a chemist teacher and a part-time cash register in car wash with low salary income. By his 50th birthday, he is diagnosed as having a lung cancer in critical condition. It is worsened by the fact that his family has a lot of problems; his first son is handicapped, a lot of financial problems, and waiting for his newborn daughter. To overcome all of those problems, Walter White decides to make himself become a criminal. With his former student, Jesse Pinkman, Walter White who is an expert in chemistry begins cook crystal meth (methamphetamine). Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the motivation of the character Walter White that could change him to be a criminal.

1.2. Scope of the Study

In writing this thesis, certain limitations are required in order to keep this thesis focused and more understandable. The writer limits the source and the theories to arrange this thesis.

The writer uses the TV Series Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01 as the primary data. As for the theories, they are divided into two categories: the intrinsic elements and the extrinsic elements. The writer uses both narrative and cinematic theories for the intrinsic elements using the objective approach, but the writer only analyzes the characters, setting, and conflicts from the narrative theories. As for the cinematic theories, the writer analyzes the shot angle, shot size, and dialogue. Furthermore, the writer uses the expectancy theory of motivation by Victor H. Vroom to analyze the extrinsic elements. The writer uses this theory to determine the motivation of the character Walter White for his action that changes his life completely.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

In writing this thesis, the writer arranges some purposes that need to be fulfilled as the requirement and the goal of this thesis, which are:

1. To analyze the intrinsic elements on TV Series Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot that consists of the characters, settings, and conflict.
2. To analyze Walter White's motivation in regards of his action on TV Series Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot.

1.4. Methods of the Study

In writing this thesis, the writer uses two methods in order to analyze the main discussion in the movie, which is divided into method of research and method of approach.

1.4.1. Method of Research

Siswantoro (2010:55) mentions that method of research is a method that is being used to solve the problem in a research so that researcher uses a systematical or procedural method. By using the method systematically or procedurally the research is solid and prevent it to become random and not focused. There are two methods that can be used to analyze data for the research, which are library research and field research. The writer uses library research for the method of research. The writer uses some source that would support my thesis which are divided into two: primary and secondary or supporting source. The writer use the TV Series *Breaking Bad* Season 01 Episode 01: *Pilot* as a primary source, and use the data from the books, internet, and journal for secondary source.

1.4.2. Method of Approach

Siswantoro (2010:47) mentions that method of approach is a method to catch the reality or phenomena before the analysis for a literary work is begin to be done. Researcher uses an approach to understand the reality so that researcher uses a solid thinking and systematically. In this thesis, the writer uses the mimetic approach to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the movies.

According to Abrams (1999:51):

“Mimetic criticism views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the "truth" of its representation to the subject matter that it represents, or should represent” (Abrams 1999:51)

Furthermore, the writer uses the expectancy theory of motivation by Victor H. Vroom to analyze the extrinsic aspects of the motive. According to Vroom (1964), there are three factors that build individual’s motivation in doing something. The first one is valence that refers to the person’s affection towards outcome. The orientation of the outcome depends on each person. The second one is instrumentality that refers to the relationship between an outcome and another one. The relationship can be referred as how he may achieve the second outcome as his valence if he can get or avoid the first one. The third one is Expectancy that refers to the confidence of the person whether he can get the outcome from his capabilities or not. It also includes the element of risks from each outcome.

1.5. Organization of the Study

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

It consists of Background of the Study, Scope of the Study, Purpose of the Study, Method of the Study, and The Organization of the Study.

CHAPTER II : SUMMARY

It contains the summary of the TV Series *Breaking Bad* Season 01 Episode 01: *Pilot* that related to the study.

CHAPTER III: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

It contains the theoretical framework that can support the writing of this thesis. The writer writes down the theories for intrinsic elements and also for extrinsic elements using the expectancy theory by Victor H. Vroom.

CHAPTER IV : THE MOTIVATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTER ON TV SERIES *BREAKING BAD* SEASON 01 EPISODE 01: *PILOT*

It consists of the analysis of the Serial TV *Breaking Bad* both from the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements using the objective criticism and expectancy theory by Victor H. Vroom.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

It consists of the conclusion from the analysis that has been done by the writer.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY

The story starts with Walter White, the main character of the story, drives a Recreational Vehicle (RV) in the middle of the desert. There are three men in the RV: the first man is unconscious in the front seat wearing a gas mask and the second one is unconscious at the back of the RV. Driving carelessly, Walter lost his control over the RV and struck a bush at the desert. It forces him to go out from the RV and takes a gun and a handy camera from it. After taking it, he starts to record himself a video for his family to say goodbye and some explanation about the condition that they may face later. When he finishes recording the message, he goes into the middle of the road and waiting for the siren sound to come closer while pointing the gun at the siren sound.

The story then goes back into three weeks before. Walter wakes up at dawn to start a morning exercise in a room. Around the room there are a lot of baby stuff and a framed award that shows his contribution in helping a research that lead into a Nobel Prize. In the morning, Walter's wife, Skylar White, prepares a breakfast - an egg and some bacons that are arranged into number 50 - to celebrate Walter's 50th birthday that day. A moment after, Walter's son, Walter Jr., comes out from the bathroom and complaining about how the water heater is broken and still not being fixed.

Later that day after working at the high school and at the car wash, Walter goes home. When he opens the door, he gets surprised by all of his friends who are having a surprise birthday party for him. After a while, Hank Schrader, Walter's brother in law who works at DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), asks Walter to turn on the television to watch Hank's interview after successfully busting a meth lab. While being showed with the amount of money taken from the bust, Walter gets interested and asks about the money to Hank. Hank then offers him to come along in his next bust for a little excitement in his life.

The next day when Walter works at the car wash, his cough is getting worse and makes him pass out. Later at the hospital he finds out that he has a lung cancer in critical condition (Stage III). When he goes home from the hospital, he doesn't tell Skylar about his disease, and says that his day is fine. Instead, Skylar questions him about the use of the MasterCard credit card that should not be used at first.

The next day, Walter works again at the car wash. But when Bogdan, the car wash owner, asks him to wipe a car, he refuses and curses him while quitting his work. At the night, he stares at the pool alone wondering about what he should do next. After a while, he calls Hank to accept his offer to bust a meth lab.

The next day Walter, Hank, and his partner Steve Gomes are waiting in the car until the school bus passes before busting a meth lab catching a guy named Capt'n Cook. When the DEA busts the lab, Walter sees one of his former student, Jesse Pinkman, at the house near the meth lab. It turns out that Jesse is the Capt'n Cook that Hank is looking for. At night Walter comes to his house and demands him to be his partner in making crystal meth otherwise he will be reported to the police for his crime

After finishes preparing by bringing all the equipment and buying a RV for the meth lab, Jesse and Walter go to the desert to start cooking crystal meth. When the meth is done, Jesse praises the meth quality that Walter made, which is a pure glass grade, the highest grade ever possible. Jesse then takes a sample to be showed to Krazy-8, Jesse's meth distributor. When he goes to him, Krazy-8 questioned about Emilio, Jesse's former partner that got caught at the bust, who is actually Krazy-8's cousin. Being fascinated by the pure glass grade, Krazy-8 asks Jesse to show him where his producer is to make Walter switch allegiance.

When Krazy-8, Jesse, and Emilio comes to the RV, Emilio spots Walter as one of the persons that was in his bust and accuses him as DEA officer. Emilio wants to kill him and Jesse for becoming a rat, but then Walter offers them to show how he makes the pure glass product. Emilio and Krazy-8 agrees while Jesse is getting knocked out when he was trying to get away. When they are in the RV, Walter purposely blast the poisonous red phosphor and locks Emilio and Krazy-8 in the RV to kill them. When he gets out, he realizes that there is a fire

that makes him run away with the RV along with two bodies at the back and Jesse in the front seat.

The story then goes back to the beginning of the story. He tries to kill himself but failed because of the safe mode. When he prepares to get arrested, he finds out that the siren is an ambulance and a fire truck. After knowing that, He hides his pistol and lets the ambulance and fire truck passed. After a while Jesse wakes up and asking Walter what happens. Walter explains that he uses the red phosphor to make a phosphine gas that is deadly to anyone who breathe it. In the end, Walter asks Jesse to help him clean it up and going back home where he washed the money he gets from Krazy-8 and making love with his wife

CHAPTER III

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Intrinsic Aspects

3.1.1. Narrative Aspects

Pratista (2008:33) mentions that narrative is series of events that related from one to each other by the cause and effect (causality) that happen in one space and time.

3.1.1.1. Character and Characterization

Abrams (1993:33) mentions that character has its own characteristic by showing moral, intellectual, and emotional which is showed by their action and their dialogue in the story. According to McKee (1997:101):

Characterization is the sum of all observable qualities of a human being, everything knowable through careful scrutiny: age and IQ; sex and sexuality; style of speech and gesture; choices of home, car, and dress; education and occupation; personality and nervosity; values and attitudes- all aspects of humanity we could know by taking notes on someone day in and day out. The totality of these traits makes each person unique because each of us is a one-of-a-kind combination of genetic givens and accumulated experience. This singular assemblage of traits is characterization (McKee 1997:101)

Furthermore, Abrams (1993:33) mentions that character is divided into two: stable character and round character. Round character is a dynamic character in which its characterization may change – either being good or bad gradually from the beginning of the story through the end. This characterization cannot suddenly change without any reasons and must be consistent. Flat or stable character is a character in which its characterization is remain the same or unchanged from the beginning until the end of the story.

3.1.1.2. Setting

According to Holman (1985:413), setting is the background of the action that occurs in the narrative, such as the setting location, the occupation or daily manner of living of the character, the period time, and the general environment of the character. Furthermore, according to Abrams (1999:284):

“The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.” (Abrams 1999:284)

McKee (1997:68) divides setting into four dimension, namely period, duration, location, and level of conflict.

a. Setting of Place

Setting of place is where the story is happening. It can be on a general location such as in some countries or some cities or can be more specific such as in a room inside the house or a hall in a building.

b. Setting of Time

Setting of time is when the story is happening. The duration and the period can be determined from the specific duration and period of time that are given clearly in the story. If there are no specific one, it can be determined by the clues given in the story and then to be made into the closest estimate of the duration and the period.

c. Level of Conflict

Level of conflict is how to explain the society or human domain forces like political, economic, ideology, biology, and psychology can affect the plot of the story. Level of conflict also focused on the level of the conflict that the character has from the inner conflict, personal conflict, to the extra-personal conflict.

3.1.1.3. Conflict

According to Holman (1985:98), conflict is the struggle between two or more opposing forces in a plot. It provides the element of interest and suspense in any form of fiction. The two opposing forces may be presented by a person or animal and inanimate object that is treated as though it were a person.

Conflict is really important in a literary work because it keeps the story keep going and provides a variable towards plot of the story such as interest and suspense. Conflict can also help the character into becoming the “true character” by the choices the character must made towards conflict that put them into greater pressure (McKee 1997:101). Holman (1985:98) also states that there are four kind

of conflict that commonly found in the story, which are man against nature, man against man, man against society, and the struggle of man for mastery by the two elements within the person. There is also a conflict against fate or destiny but rarely found in the story.

McKee (1997:145) divides conflict into three levels, which are inner conflict, personal conflict, and extra personal conflict.

a. Inner Conflict

Inner conflict is a conflict that only involves a character (character vs himself). The conflict may arise from the elements of his nature (mind, body, and emotion).

b. Personal Conflict

Personal conflict is a conflict that involves two or more characters from the story (man vs man). It is a conflict that happened with a character to another character who have a deep bond/intimacy, such as family, friends, and lovers. The conflict may arise from the clash between ideologies of the character or rebelling to the family.

c. Extra Personal Conflict

Extra personal conflict is a conflict that involves the character and greater force or a character that does not have a deep bond/intimacy (man vs fate, man vs nature, man vs society). The conflict may arise from the clash between boss and

his worker, government and citizen, man and god, or man and nature environment (time, object, or space).

Holman (1980:98) also mentions that conflict may imply some motivation from the characters or some goal to be achieved by the motivation.

3.1.2. Cinematic Aspects

Pratista (2008:1) mentions that cinematic aspects are technical elements that processing the narrative material into a film with an aesthetic value.

3.1.2.1. Cinematography

Pratista (2008:89) refers cinematography as to how filmmakers control the distance, altitude, angle, and shot of a camera to support the narrative aspects and to give an aesthetic value to the film.

3.1.2.1.1. Shot

According to Pratista (2008:105) shot by its distance can be divided into Extreme Long Shot, Long Shot, Medium Long Shot, Medium Shot, Medium Close-Up, Close-Up, and Extreme Close Up.

Extreme Long Shot (ELS) is a shot that captures a wide area of setting. It is commonly used to show a panorama scene or a long-distance object in a film.

Long Shot (LS) is a shot that captures the character but still showing a lot of setting in the background. It is commonly used as an establishing shot (an opening shot before any other shot is being used).

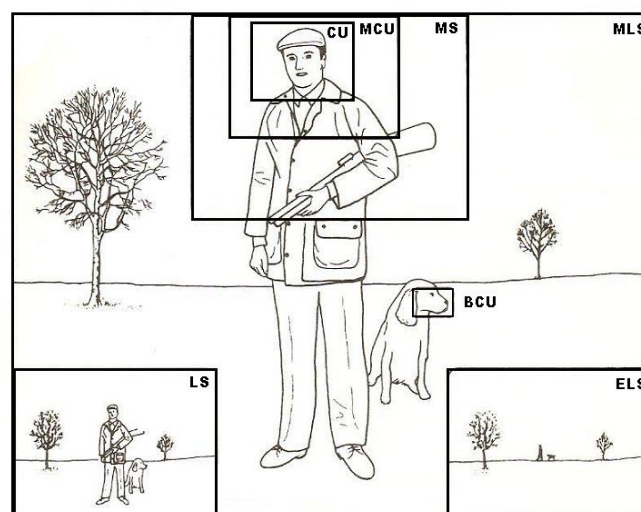
Medium Long shot (MLS) is a shot that captures the character from the knee up. This shot uses a proportional composition between the setting and the character.

Medium Shot (MS) is a shot that captures the character from the waist up. This shot starts to show the gesture and the expression of the character. The portion of the character is also more dominant than the setting.

Medium Close-Up (MCU) is a shot that captures from the chest up. It is commonly used in normal conversation in the film to show the character's reaction.

Close-Up (CU) is a shot that commonly captures face, hands, legs, or any small object. This shot can show the face expression clearly and also a detailed gesture of the character or object. It is commonly used in a more intimate conversation.

Extreme Close-Up (ECU) is a shot that only captures part of the body or object such as eyes, nose, mouth, and scars. It is commonly used to show a more detailed expression or gesture of a character or object.



Picture3.1 Shot by its Distance

3.1.2.1.2. Angle

According to Pratista (2008:106) angle can be divided into High-Angle and Low-Angle

High Angle is an angle that is used to show an object being intimidated, small, or weak. It can also be used to show a wide panorama or a landscape of a city.

Low Angle is an angle that is used to show an object being bigger, more dominant, more confident, or stronger. It can also be used to show the shame of the character in film.

3.1.2.2. Sound

According to Pratista (2008:149) sound is every voice that come out from a frame or picture, which are dialogue, music, and sound effect.

3.1.2.2.1. Dialogue

Holman (1980:127) refers dialogue as a conversation between two or more characters in writing. Dialogue has been analyzed in having some literary and stylistic values, that:

- a) Supports and advances the action of the literary work in a definitive way, and not only being used as an ornament
- b) Is consistent with the character's characteristic, social position, and the social position. The tone of the dialogue is different from the character's nationalities, dialects, occupation, and the social level of the character.

- c) Gives the impression of naturalness even though it is a fiction and resembling the reality
- d) Presents the interplay of ideas and personalities among both of the characters

3.1.2.3. Mise-en-Scene

According to Bordwell (2008:112) Mise-en-scene is the term to signify the director's control over what appears in the film frame. Mise-en-scene include aspects of film that overlap with the art of the theater: setting, lighting, costume, and the behavior of the figures. Pratista (2008:61) divides mise-en-scene into 4 aspects which are setting, costume & make up, lighting, and acting

3.1.2.3.1. Setting

According to Pratista (2008:62) setting is every background that are used in the film including props such as a door, a window, a chair, a lamp, a tree, etc. Setting must convince their audience that the film looks really happens on the time and location according to the context of the story. The function of the setting is to show the audience the time and location of the story giving the strong information in supporting the story and to build a mood according to the story's demands. Setting are divided into set studio, shot on location, and set virtual.

3.1.2.3.2. Costume & Make-up

According to Pratista (2008:71) Costume is every thing that are used by the character of the movie including their accessories such as a hat, jewelry, watch, glasses, shoes, cane, etc. The function of the costume is to show the time

and location, social status, character's personality, symbol, and image of the character.

Furthermore, Make-up have two functions, which are to show the character's age and to describe the non-human character. Make-up can also be used to make a character similar to a real person that are figured in the biography movie.

3.1.2.3.3. Lighting

According to Pratista (2008:75) lighting can be divided into four aspects, which are light quality, light course, light source, and light color. These four aspects are really affects lighting in making condition and moods in the film.

3.1.2.3.4. Character

According to Pratista (2008:80) character usually have a physical body that can be divided into two, which are human character and non-human character. Character can also have no physical body and also using animation. Character can also be divided into figure, amateur actor, professional actor, star, superstar, and cameo. Character's acting can be divided into two, which are visual that involves physical aspects such as gesture and visual expression; and audio.

3.2. Extrinsic Aspects

3.2.1. Definition of Motivation

According to Holman (1980:279), motivation results from a combination between character's temperament and moral nature in which the character is being put in. These circumstances are united to produce the motives that would determine whether he success or fails to do something.

When motivation is being presented in a literary work, the reader or the viewer will be convinced by the actions that is done by the character. When the motivation is less or inadequate, the action may not be accepted by the reader or the viewer and seen to be arbitrary, facile, or contrived.

3.2.2. Vroom's Expectancy Theory

Vroom (1964:127) mentions that a person always become subjectively rational. Whenever they have to have a choice, they will choose the most optimal or the most profitable for them. This 'optimal choice' also depends on so many things, such as condition, needs, desire, motivation, and subject. To determine how someone choose his rational decision, there are three key elements which are needed to be observe, which are Valence, Instrumentality, and Expectancy.

a. Valence

Vroom (1964:390) defines valence as person's affective orientations towards outcome. Every person has their own preference when they were faced with choice. For example, if there are two choices, x and y, a person may prefer x to y, y to x, or maybe both choice is not different for them. Preference can also be

referred as the strength of a person's desire for the importance, attractiveness, desirability, or satisfaction towards choice.

In valence, there are differences between valence that comes from the outcome and its value to the person. A person may attain an outcome, but he may only get a little satisfaction from the outcome itself, and believe that it may lead to the second one. Someone may also avoid an outcome in which in the future will get him a satisfaction. This shows an important difference between the awaiting satisfactions (valence) or given satisfaction (value)

There are choices that may have a positive valence to a person but will not give him a satisfaction. The desire to choose the outcome is not based on their own preferences but from the satisfaction or dissatisfaction that comes from another outcome that may be achieved from the choice (instrumentality).

If a person believes that the chosen outcome may lead him into a wanted consequence or prevent him from unwanted consequence, then that person will have a positive attitude towards that outcome. If a person believe that the outcome may lead him into unwanted consequence, then that person will have a negative attitude towards that outcome.

There are some ways to measure the valence point of a person. The first way is using verbal reports. If a person says that an outcome is desirable or interesting, then it can be said that this person have a positive valence toward the outcome. In contrast, if a person says that an outcome is not desirable or not interesting, then this people have a negative valence toward the outcome.

The second way is by measuring the person's response. If that person is given a choice and have a better response, then it is a positive valence. In contrast, if that outcome makes them have a worse response, then it is a negative valence.

The third way is by analyzing a valence point from an outcome without any external factor. If a person is given a choice of outcome, x and y, where both can have the same chance to be achieved, and choose one of the outcome, it means that they choose an outcome with a higher valence value.

The fourth way is by watching the person's behavior. This way can only be used to analyze valence that related to human's consumption such as food, water, and sexual needs. The hungrier a person is, the more valence point comes from food, and the more food they will eat. The amount of how many outcomes can be used to indicate the valence value from the outcome.

b. Instrumentality

Vroom (1964:429) defines instrumentality as a relationship between two outcomes, which refers to how the first outcome will make the person get the second outcome. According to Vroom (1964:429)

Instrumentality, in contrast, is an outcome-outcome association. It can take values ranging from -1, indicating a belief that attainment of the second outcome is certain without the first outcome and impossible with it, to +1, indicating that the first outcome is believed to be a necessary and sufficient condition for the attainment of the second outcome. (Vroom 1964)

From the quote above we can determine that there are two conditions in instrumentality. First, the person may believe that in order to get the second outcome he needs to attain the first outcome, and is impossible to get the second outcome without the first one. Second, the person may need to avoid the first outcome in order to gain the second one, and know that the attainment of the first outcome is impossible.

As the writer mentioned before, there are a difference between the awaiting satisfaction and given satisfaction. A person may attain first outcome but only with little satisfaction. The reason of the person to obtain that outcome is because he knows by attaining the first outcome he will attain the second outcome, which has the true valence value.

c. Expectancy

Vroom (1964:425) defines Expectancy as *a momentary belief concerning the likelihood that a particular act will be followed by a particular outcome.*

Vroom (1964:417) states that

The specific outcomes attained by a person are dependent not only on the choices that he makes but also on events that are beyond his control. Most decision-making situations involve some element of risk, and theories of choice behavior must come to grips with the role of these risks in determining the choices that people do make. (Vroom 1964:417)

There are two kinds of outcome that can be attained by a person. The first outcome is an unpredicted outcome because it only depends on luck or hard to predict because of the unpredicted risk. For instance, when a person is hoping to win a lottery. The second outcome is a predicted outcome by predicting the risk and the chance to get it. For example, when a person wants to achieve a good grade.

The choice of the outcome chosen by the person will be affected by the level of confidence of the person to get the desired one. When the outcome is within the person's grasp, the expectancy level is high. For instance, when someone who have an excellent background in chemistry wanted to have a good grade from the test, the expectancy level of the person is high. In contrast, when the person doesn't have a good background, the expectancy level is low.

There are two ways to determine the expectancy level of a person. The first way is to use a verbal report. When a person does something and says that he

is sure to get the outcome he desired, then the expectancy level is high. In contrast, when the person is unsure with his capability to get the outcome, then the expectancy level is low

The second way is by analyzing factors that can support his confidence to get the desired outcome. These factors including the outcome difficulty, supporting background, and whether the person can keep the outcome continuously. For instance, an entrepreneur that have many experience in starting in business along with large capital then the expectancy level will be high. In contrast, when a person wants to get another job that is not his actual background the expectancy level will be low.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

4.1. Intrinsic Aspects

4.1.1. Character and Characterization

4.1.1.1. Walter White

Walter White is an excellent but underachieved chemist that works at the high school as a teacher. In order to support his pregnant housewife and his disabled son, he also has to work as a cashier register in a car wash.

He has a round characteristic. At first, he was a quiet and introvert man. It is proven on the scene where he is being quiet while his student, Chuck, is disrespecting him. It is also proven when his boss at the car wash, Bodgan, asks him to do another job at the car wash but he prefer to do it rather to confront his boss. But then after he is diagnosed with inoperable 3A-stadium lung cancer, he becomes more easily provoked. It is proven when there are some kids that bully his son, he decides to kick one of the kid's leg and provokes them to fight. It is also proven when he is being mad with Bodgan when he asks him to do another job again and decides to quit his job at the car wash. In both of the pictures Walter wears a formal dress that shows him to be an intellectual and diligent man.



*Picture 4.1 Walter White crying
00:02:54*



*Picture 4.2. Walter White confused
00:20:09*



*Picture 4.3. Walter White angry
00:21:11*

Picture 4.1. above is shot using Close-Up (CU) shot to show that Walter is crying when he records his last message for his family, showing that he is also a family man. The angle of the picture is taken using low angle to show Walter's shame of doing criminal activity. Picture 4.2. above is shot using Medium Close-Up (MCU) shot to show Walter's expression when he is torn between telling his wife about his cancer or not. Picture 4.3. above is shot using Medium Close-Up (MCU) shot to show Walter's expression when he is mad with Bogdan and resigns from his job.

4.1.1.2. Jesse Pinkman

Jesse Pinkman is a former student of Walter White in his chemistry class. He is a meth producer and distributor with his so called name Capt'n Cook. He uses Chili Powder as his signature in his meth when he was working along with his partner Emilio. He meets Walter when his meth lab is being raided by DEA where Walter is tagging along with his brother-in-law Hank Schrader. After meeting him in the raid, Walter is blackmailing him to be his partner and distributor in selling meth or else he is going to be reported to the police.



*Picture 4.4. Jesse Pinkman
falling
00:26:14*



*Picture 4.5. Jesse Pinkman's first
encounter with Walter White
00:26:32*



*Picture 4.6. Jesse Pinkman
scared 00:46:14*

He has a stable character, that is shown with his clumsy characteristic. It is proven when he falls down from the second floor when his meth lab is being raided by the DEA. Another proof is when he is trying to escape from Emilio and Krazy-8, he accidentally slips down and makes him unconscious. He is also a coward. It is proven when he is trying to sell the meth made by Walter, he gets scared knowing that Emilio has been bailed and easily cornered by Krazy-8 and Emilio to show them where Walter is.

Picture 4.4. is shot using Medium Shot (MS) to show the background where Jesse is falling down from the second floor when his meth lab is being raided by the DEA. Picture 4.5. is shot using Medium Shot (MS) to show when Jesse is shocked seeing Walter in the car at the meth raid. Picture 4.6. is shot using Medium Close-Up (MCU) to show Jesse's expression when he is being scared after Emilio and Krazy-8 corner him to tell about his meth producer.

4.1.1.3. Skyler White

Skyler White is Walter's wife. She works at home as a reseller in e-bay and as a novelist / writer. She is also currently pregnant with her second child.

She has a stable character, that is shown by his family oriented characteristic. She really loves his husband and his children, even though her son is disabled and Walter's financial crisis has given them a lot of trouble. It is proven when she is worried about Walter when he is coughing heavily and also tells him to stand for himself to his boss in car wash. It is also proven when Walter and his family are buying Walter Jr. a jean and some kids are bullying him, Skyler tells him not to hear about their rude joke and tries to warn them even though Walter takes care of them in the end.



*Picture 4.7. Skyler White controlling Walter Jr. White
00:06:33*



*Picture 4.8. Skyler White's pregnancy
00:10:58*



*Picture 4.9. Skyler White reassuring Walter Jr. White
00:33:46*

Picture 4.7. is shot using Medium Close-Up (MCU) to show Skyler's control over her family when she forces Walter Jr. to eat his vegan bacon. Picture 4.8. is shot using Medium Close-Up (MCU) to show the condition where Skylar is pregnant with his second child. Picture 4.9. is also shot using Medium-Close-Up (MCU) to show how she encourages her son not to listen what the bully says in the background.

4.1.1.4. Walter Jr. White

Walter Jr. White is Walter's son. He was born with a cerebral palsy that affects his motoric skill and speech difficulties so that he must use crutches to walk. He is currently a student in a high school where Walter White works as a chemical teacher.



Picture 4.10. Walter Jr. White
00:05:34



Picture 4.11. Walter Jr. White close up
00:06:00



Picture 4.12. Walter Jr. White
disability
00:07:13

He has a stable characteristic, which is pictured as a rebellious son who is not getting along with his mother. He is also insensitive about his family's financial problem. It is proven when he has an argument with Skyler about the water heater and when he does not want to eat the veggie bacon her mother has prepared for breakfast.

Picture 4.10. is shot using Medium Long Shot (MLS) to show equally between the character and the background setting of their morning activity. Picture 4.11. is shot using Medium Close Up (MCU) to show the detail of Walter Jr. character. Picture 4.12. is shot using Medium Close Up (MCU) to show his disability.

4.1.2. Setting

4.1.2.1. Setting of Place

There are four places that are used for setting in the story. The first place is the Walter White's Residence. The appearance of the place in the residence can be divided into the main bedroom, the baby's room, dining room, the living room, the kitchen, and the pool.



Picture 4.13. Living Room
00:12:35



Picture 4.14. Kitchen
00:19:51



Picture 4.15. Swimming Pool
00:22:24

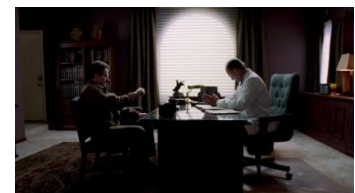
The second place is the Hospital. The appearance of the place can be divided into the ambulance (Pic 4.16.), MRI room (Pic 4.17.), and the doctor's office (Pic 4.18.).



Picture 4.16. Ambulance
00:17:02



Picture 4.17. MRI Room
00:17:57



Picture 4.18. Doctor Office
00:19:11

The third place is Jesse Aunt's home. The appearance of the place can be divided into the front porch (Pic 4.20.) and the garage (Pic 4.21.)



Picture 4.19. Jesse's Aunt House
00:27:06



Picture 4.20 Front Porch
00:28:31



Picture 4.21. Garage
00:34:19

The fourth place is the desert. The appearance of the place can be divided into the place where Walter and Jesse put their RV as their meth lab (Pic 4.23.), the inside of the RV in which their meth lab is being set up, the dirt road where Walter hit a bush when chased away by the siren voice (Pic 4.22.), and the inside of the RV (Pic 4.24.)



Picture 4.22. Dirt Road
00:03:39



Picture 4.23 Meth Lab
00:43:18



Picture 4.24. The Inside of Meth Lab
00:43:18

4.1.2.2. Setting of Time

In this episode the writer cannot find the exact date of when this story is taken place. But it can be estimated by some of the clues that are available in the film.

The first clue to determine the time of the story is by determining the type of car that Walter is using during the story. Walter have a Pontiac Aztec (Pic 4.25.) that was first produced in 2004. Therefore, the period of the story starts after the year of 2004.



*Picture 4.25. Pontiac Aztec first produced on 2004
00:06:55*



*Picture 4.26. Description of the Duration
00:04:10*



*Picture 4.27. Walter's Blue Handicapped License
00:10:43*

The second clue is by determining the handicap license expiration date. Because of his son's condition, Walter needs to apply a handicapped license for his car. The appearance of the license is showed at the *00:10:43* when Walter is going home from the Car Wash. The blue color in the license board shows that the license is used for a permanent handicapped license. According to the New Mexico DMV law, the permanent handicapped license needs to be renewed every 4 years. It is written that the expiration date of the license is on 27-12-2008, 4 years after the car is first produced. Therefore, the writer can conclude that the period of the story is happening from between 27-12-2004 to 27-12-2008.

As for the duration of the time, the writer finds the description of time “THREE WEEKS EARLIER” at the *00:04:10* after the incident that happens at the end of the story. Therefore, the duration from the start of the story until the end is estimated by three weeks.

4.1.2.3. Level of Conflict

Walter is faced with two great forces that shapes the plot of the story: the financial force and psychological force. The financial force has been affecting the plot from the start: It is proven by the fact that Walter has two works to cope with his family financial problem. He needs a lot of money to prepare his unborn daughter and to take care Walter Jr. White’s treatment who has cerebral palsy. His wife also has to work in the house as a storywriter and a trader in e-bay to help the family financial.

The psychological force is awakened when Walter is diagnosed with lung cancer and may not have a lot of time to live. It becomes psychological problem when he decides not to tell his family and lives with the burden alone, while being a criminal against his own conscience so that he can leave a lot of money for his family before he dies, and solves the financial problem of his family.

In regards of the level of conflict, Walter has to go through inner conflict against his sickness and also extra personal conflict against his boss.

4.1.3. Conflict

4.1.3.1. Inner Conflict

The inner conflict in Walter's character is started with his family's financial background. Walter who works as a chemistry teacher in high school has also to work as a cashier manager at the car wash to fulfill his family needs. Skylar who is pregnant also has to work freelance as a writer and an online trader.

When Walter is fainted at the car wash and being sent with an ambulance to the hospital, he would rather being put down in the middle of the way rather than going to the hospital due to the lack of his insurance that cannot cover all the expenses he might needs. It is seen from this dialogue:

Walter : This is so embarrassing. I am fine, honestly. It's just some bug going around.

Walter : First, my wife had it, then my son, and now me.

Walter : It's just...It's just like a chest cold. Could be some low blood sugar as well.

Walter : I didn't have the greatest breakfast this morning. Honestly, I didn't.

Walter : Hey, listen, can you do me a favor? Can you just, uh, drop me off at a corner somewhere?

Paramedic : Uh, no, sorry.

Walter : It's just that I don't have the greatest insurance.

(Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot 00:16:53 - 00:17:24)

Walter also has a credit problem with the bank. It is seen when Skylar is asking Walter whether he uses the MasterCard last month at Staples, and reminds him that there have some credit cards that they cannot use because it has already in its limit.

When Walter gets diagnosed with lung cancer, it complicates his inner conflict. It is because if he tells his family, it would cause a huge problem for them considering that Walter is the one who provides for his family and his inoperable cancer would cause more financial problems in his family because of his insurance policy. He then finally decides to not tell his family about his lung cancer and proceed by using his capabilities as a chemist to make crystal meth until he dies.

4.1.3.2. Extra Personal Conflict

The extra personal conflict in this story happens between Walter and his boss at the car wash, Bogdan Wolynetz. As mentioned before, Walter has to work as a cash register manager after his first work to fulfill his family needs. But Bogdan always makes Walter do other jobs at the car wash like wiping a car and asking him to work late. It is seen when Skylar ask Walter to not be late at home and shows her dislike towards Bogdan for treating him.

His characterization is changed and it affects his extra personal conflict with his boss soon after he is diagnosed with lung cancer. At first Walter is quiet and always does what Bogdan asks to do even though he does not like that. But then he becomes short tempered and it is seen in this dialogue:

Bogdan: Come on. I'm shorthanded. I need you to do some wipe-downs.

Bogdan: Come on.

Walter: What?

Bogdan: I said I need you outside to do some wipe-downs.

Bogdan: Are you here to work or to be staring at the skies?

Bogdan: Come on, let's go.

Bogdan: Come on, man.

Walter: Fuck you, Bogdan.

Bogdan: What?

Walter: I said fuck you!

Walter: And your eyebrows!

Walter: Wipe down this!

(Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot 00.20.54-00.21.18)

4.2. Extrinsic Aspects

4.2.1. Valence in Walter White's Motivation

Valence in Walter's motivation can be seen in the two choices that Walter is facing. The first option is to accept the fact that he has lung cancer and tries to prolong his life by chemotherapy, and the second one is to hide his illness and try to use the rest of his time by making meth so that he can leave some money for his family when he dies. To understand Walter's choice, there are three aspects that can be analyzed, which are the verbal report, the person's response, and the valence value of the choice.

The day after Walter finds out about his illness, he meets with Skyler who asks about his day. Instead of telling her about the lung cancer and the fact that he is fired from his job at the car wash, he decides to tell her nothing. He chooses to call Hank and asks him about the opportunity to ride along on the meth lab raid on his birthday celebration. It is motivated by his interest in how much money the meth can produce in a short time and wants to know how the criminal world works.

After riding along on the meth raid with Hank to see the actual meth lab, Walter meets with Jesse. As someone who knows about the meth business, Walter asks him to be his partner in making meth. It can be seen in this dialogue

Walter : Short speech. You lost your partner today. What's-his-name. Emilio?

Walter : Emilio is going to prison.

Walter : The DEA took all your money, your lab.

Walter : You've got nothing. Square one.

Walter : But you know the business and I know the chemistry.

Walter : I'm thinking maybe you and I could partner up.

Jesse : You, uh...

Jesse : You wanna cook crystal meth? You.

Jesse : You and, uh...And me.

Walter : That's right.

Jesse : Wow.

Walter : Either that, or I turn you in.

(Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot 00.28.55 – 00.30.00)

When Walter decides to make meth rather than telling his family about his illness, it shows that Walter's response towards the second option is better than the first one. It is also supported by the verbal report from Walter when he asks Jesse to be his partner in making meth, making it more clearly that the second option is more desirable than the first one.

To compare, both option have their own advantages and disadvantages. If Walter chooses to reveal his illness to his family, then he can prolong his life with chemotherapy with his insurance. Even though it will not cure his cancer, it can prolong his life by a few months. But then, he will have to face the side effects of

chemotherapy such as baldness, being weak, and feeling nauseous. He will also no longer be able to work because he will be too weak to do anything. By doing this, it can complicate his family financial situation because Walter is the only one who has a steady job. His wife, Skyler, still cannot work because she is pregnant and his son, Walter Jr. White, is not able to work because of his condition with cerebral palsy. In addition, the family will be left devastated with a lot of financial problems than before when Walter dies.

In contrast, if Walter chooses to hide his illness and to make meth, Walter can use his knowledge as a chemist in a full potential while making a lot of money in short amount of time. By doing this he will also not be affected by chemotherapy and can still provide for his family by teaching while quietly making meth as his side job. But, his remaining time will be short because it is not prolonged with chemotherapy and he will be doing criminal job which is opposed with his personality.

Thus, both of the options have the same outcome, in which Walter will be deceased one way or another. But, when it is compared, the writer sees that the second option has a higher valence value than the first one. It is because by choosing the second option, Walter's financial problems will be solved.

4.2.2. Expectancy in Walter White's Motivation

Walter's willingness to pursue the outcome is affected by his level of confidence to attain the outcome. When Walter chooses to make meth, he feels that he will be able to attain the outcome that makes the high expectancy value of the outcome.

Walter's expectancy can be seen from the verbal report from the dialogue between Walter and Jesse. Walter asks Jesse to become his partner in making meth. This shows that Walter is feeling sure that he can get the outcome he desires.

To achieve his level of confidence, there needs to be supports to attain the outcome. These supports can be divided into knowledge, difficulty, and continuity.

Walter's knowledge can be seen from the award that he gets because of his help in a research that leads to a Nobel Prize. It shows that Walter has an expert level knowledge in chemistry. His knowledge is also being acknowledged by Hank Schrader, his brother-in-law, in Walter's birthday party. This acknowledgement also comes from Walter himself when he asks Jesse to be his partner in crime. He states that he knows about chemistry. In addition, Jesse is also acknowledging Walter's expertise in making meth when he succeeds in making pure grade crystal meth in his first try. It is seen from this dialogue:

Jesse : This is glass grade.

Jesse : I mean, you got...

Jesse : Jesus, you got crystals in here, 2 inches, 3 inches long.

Jesse : This is pure glass. You're a damn artist.

Jesse : This is art, Mr. White.

Walter : Actually, it's just basic chemistry, but thank you, Jesse.

Walter : I'm glad it's acceptable.

Jesse : Acceptable? You're the goddamn Iron Chef.

Jesse : Every jibbhead from here to Timbuktu is going to want a taste.

(Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01: Pilot 00.42.47-00.43.17)

Walter, as a chemist expert, can cover for himself in the meth production. But, he needs someone in the distribution, someone who knows the way the meth world works. This is where Jesse is needed. He is already familiar with the meth business and knows about the distribution network. This clearly helps Walter to overcome the difficulty in his expectancy.

As for the continuity, even though Walter can only do this for only a few months, he is already being prepared. He uses his privilege as a chemist teacher to steal some lab equipment for making meth. He also buys an RV for his mobile meth lab so that it will be difficult for police to track him. By doing this he will be safe from the police and can keep the continuity going as long as possible.

4.2.3. Instrumentality in Walter White's Motivation

Instrumentality is inseparable from the valence value of Walter's motivation. When Walter makes his choice to make meth, it shows that his desirable outcome is money. The writer considers this as the first outcome.

Furthermore, the second outcome is Walter wants to make his family escapes from the financial problems they are having. If Walter decides to take the first option, his family will be left in agony. In contrast, if he chooses the second option his financial problems will be solved. To achieve this, Walter believes that he needs to attain the first outcome to get the second one, in which has the true valence value.

This can also be proven by seeing the satisfaction that he gets from the outcome. With his inoperable lung cancer, Walter can only survive for a few months. Hence, he will not be able to get satisfaction from the money alone. By knowing that his money will save his family from financial problems after he dies, it will make him feel that the second option is worth to be attained.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the analysis above the writer can conclude that there are three factors that determine Walter's motivation, which are valence, instrumentality, and expectancy. When Walter is given the choices, all of the proves point him choosing to hide his illness and finding money by making meth. This shows that the choice has higher valence point than the other one, and the fact that money is the outcome he is looking for (outcome 1). Furthermore, if it is seen from the outcome value, Walter will not get much satisfaction from the money itself. By analyzing his family's financial problems, the writer can conclude that Walter only attains the first outcome because he believes that the money will help his family to escape from their financial problems, which makes it the second outcome. On the other hand, his education background and his condition with lung cancer with a little time left to live make him feels confident to attain the outcome which makes high expectancy value in the second options.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DEA : Drug Enforcement Administration

Meth : Methamphetamine

GLOSSARY

- DEA : a United States federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice, tasked with combating drug smuggling and use within the United States.
- Methamphetamine : a strong central nervous system (CNS) stimulant that is mainly used as a recreational drug and less commonly as a treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and obesity.

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