

Chapter II

Moral Message in *The Karate Kid's* Movie

2.1 Definition of Movie

According to Webster (1981), movies or motion pictures are in fact both an art form and medium of mass entertainment, and in the latter capacity they have a significant impact in a sociological sense. In addition, they have background rooted in science and technology. Many people like to watch the movie, for entertainment or get some information. Movie and education have a very close relationship, because now a movie could become a media that can be used parents to instill the values of life to them. According to Efendy (2004:29) stated:

“Film adalah media komunikasi massa yang ampuh sekali, bukan saja untuk hiburan tetapi untuk penerangan dan pendidikan. Dalam ceramah-ceramah penerangan atau pendidikan kini banyak digunakan film sebagai alat bantu untuk memberikan penjelasan.”
(Film is a powerful mass communication not only for an entertainment but for lighting and education. On educational talks or education now are widely used film as a tool to give an explanation.)

Movies are powerful mass communication which used not only as entertainment but can used as education. It is also stated by Musbikin (2007) who said that movie can be used as a medium of learning to inculcate good values when parents may be wise to accompany the child when watching the movie if parents know how to use television to watch the movie in order to become a medium of education for their children, so parents can make the movie as a second school for their children who keep it intelligent and moral.

2.2 The Messages

The messages contains of whises to be submitted by the director to the audience. A movie offer the messages in the story. A message verbal or non-verbal or both is the content of communication proces.

“Pesan dalam proses komunikasi adalah sesuatu yang disampaikan pengirim kepada penerima. Pesan dapat disampaikan dengan cara tatap muka atau media komunikasi. Isinya bisa berupa ilmu pengetahuan, hiburan, informasi, nasihat atau propaganda. Pesan pada dasarnya bersifat abstrak. Untuk membuatnya konkret agar dapat dikirim dan diterima oleh komunikan, manusia dengan akal budinya menciptakan sejumlah lambang komunikasi berupa suara, mimic, gerak-gerik, bahasa lisan dan bahasa tulisan.” (The message in the communication process is something that is delivered by the sender to the recipient. The message can be delivered in a face-to-face way or media of communication. It is contents can be a science, entertainment, information, advice, or propaganda. Messages essentially abstract. To create a message into the concrete so it can be sent and received by the message recipient, a man with his mind create many symbols of communication in the form of sound, mimic, gestures, spoken language, and the language of writing. (Cangara, 2006:23)

According to Soemardjo (1987:79): “A good literary work always give the message to the reader for do well.”

Without messages, a literary work will incomplete and the director purposes cannot send to the readers properly, because messages which make the audiences understand the point that the director wants to tell in literary works. When the writer writes the story, must have something in their minds that want to say to the readers.

2.3 Moral

Moral in literary works is expressed about the view of life in author's thought that is concerning truth and messages can submitted to the reader. Moral based on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2003) is deciding good or bad considered behavior. According to Wikipedia stated that a moral (from Latin *morāllis*) is message that is conveyed or a lesson to be learned from story or event.

Moral in relation to the literary works is the illustration of the way of life the author in viewing in the truth. Nurgiyantoro (2010:321) said:

“Melalui cerita, sikap, dan tingkah laku tokoh-tokoh itulah pembaca diharapkan dapat mengambil hikmah dari pesan-pesan moral yang disampaikan, yang diamanatkan. Moral dalam karya sastra dapat dipandang sebagai pesan dan amanat. (Through stories, attitudes, and behaviour of the characters that the reader should be able to take lesson from a literary work that conveyed a moral message, which mandated. Moral in a literature can be viewed as a mandate and message.)

From theory about moral above, moral related with attitude that author applied and interpreted by the readers. Generally, moral in literary work can be viewing as a message which based on the story. Besides that, moral also lesson from experience. In movies, moral can be understand if we watch the content of the story. We can determine someone's behaviour has good or bad moral. It is something that the director wants to deliver to the audiences.

2.4 Kinds of Messages

2.4.1 The Moral Messages

In general, human life problems are distinguished into human relation problems to own self, to others (interpersonal problems) in social scope including the relations to nature or environments and the God. A movie absolutely can contain and offer one, two or three of moral messages suitable to the forms explained above. Each of them has certain characteristic in details.

Sudjiman (1992:57) stated that,

Amanat adalah suatu ajaran moral atau pesan yang ingin disampaikan kepada pembacanya, baik secara implicit maupun eksplisit, selain itu amanat dapat pula berupa suatu jalan keluar dari suatu persoalan yang terdapat dalam cerita. (A mandate is moral teaching or message that want to send to the reader either implicit or explicit besides that a mandate can be some solution from the problem in the story.)

In accordance to that definition, the writer takes also the statement of Esten (1984:22) as follows;

“Amanat adalah suatu pemecah dari tema yang ada di dalamnya merupakan pikiran dan persoalan pengarangnya. (A mandate is a solver of the theme which is the mind and author’s problem.)

From the definition above, that moral messages is the way to get out from problems and the high aspire of the director to say to the audiences by messages although only by using the text. This messages is usually hides and the audiences will notice it after they finish watching the entire story in the movies.

Moral messages is points of social, manner, behaviour, feeling and people’s emotion. Human problem has some various intensity grades that cannot

be separated from human problems to the other and to God. Human problems can be classified such as friendship, loyalty, betrayal, togetherness (in family or intercourse). The audiences can interpret the moral messages in differently way.

2.4.2 The Religious Messages

The word of “Religious” brings a connotation to meaning of religious. Religion refers to a direct relationship to God with officially laws where as the words “religious” disclouse to the aspects in herat, personal conciece and totally of one’s personality. According to Mangunwijaya (1982:11) the word “religious” is an interpretation of religion farther and widely.

The term “religion” refers to both the personal practices related to faith and communication stemming from shared conviction. In the movie, moral also connected with religion’s human problem with God. Nonetheless, religion is only considered as a form of human life problems with God. It is because moral is not always connected with religion.

2.4.3 The Social Critical Messages

Many excellent literary works present social critical message. A critical message is one of the kind in messages, which is why critical messages always be used in a literary works, such as a movie. Nurgiantoro (2010:330) said about critical messages:

“Pesan moral hanya merupakan salah satu unsur pembangunan karya sastra fiksi saja yang sebenarnya justru tidakmungkin terlihat dipaksakan dalam karya sastra yang baik, walau hal itu mungkin sebagai salah satu pendorong ditulisnya sebuah karya. Selain itu, pesan moral pun, khususnya yang berupa kritik sosial dapat

mempengaruhi aktualisasi karya yang bersangkutan. (Moral message is just one element of fiction literature development are actually not may look forced in good literary work although it may be one of the booster that author write a workof literature. In addition, any moral message, especially in the form of literary work of social criticism can affect the actualization of the work.) ”

Related of the theory above, literature containing critical messages which is called “critical literature” it is usually born in society of bad things of social life in the society itself.

2.4 The Ways of Conveying Moral Messages

There are two ways of conveying moral messages in movies according to Nurgiyantoro (2010:335-342), are follows:

2.4.1 Direct Convey

The direct way of conveying moral messages seems identical to the ways of describing characters through explanation or expository and telling. In conveying moral messages, the writer directly describes the characterization of each characters and finally makes the reader comprehend the story. It means that the moral, which the director wants to convey in the movies, is for giving some advices to the audiences directly. It means that the audiences are indeed capable of comprehending what the director means easily.

2.4.2 Indirect Convey

The messages conveys indirectly are implicit in the story and coherent with other elements. The director will not do it spontaneously because she or he has chosen the story with her or his awareness. The director wants tell the

audiences about the contents of the stories by events, conflict, and conduct of each characters.

2.5 Synopsis of the Movie

The movie tells about Dre Parker, a young boy who live together with his mother Mrs. Parker who is single parents for Dre since his father passed away. They decide to move to Beijing from Detroit because Mrs. Parker job. Dre does not like it because he must adapt to a new language, cultures, etc. Even his mother always teaches Dre communicate in Chinese language.

After a day in the park, he meets violinist young girl named Mei Ying. Harry challenges him to talks to Mei Ying and make Chen does not like it. Chen approaches them and pushed Dre's body. Dre tries to against Chen but he does not know that Chen is good at kungfu.

Dre makes a plan for revenge after comeback from school visitation. He throws dirty water and tries to escape but Chen pursues him. He gets a lot of blows until Mr. Han comes and save Dre. Seeing that Mr. Han interfere his business, Chen against Mr. Han and has to retreat when he could no longer fight against Mr. Han. Dre asks Mr. Han to teach him about kungfu, but Mr. Han refuses. For him, kungfu is not only the tools used for fighting but kungfu created as a peace.

Mr. Han and Dre meet Chen at Red Dragon studio where Chen is learning kungfu. Seeing they enter the studio without permission, Master Li challenges Dre

to against Chen. Mr. Han instead proposes that Dre compete against Master Li's students at an open kungfu tournament.

Dre begins the exercises given by Mr. Han with take off, drop and picking up his jacket as an order. Those exercises keep to continue making Dre irritated and bored. Dre considers that Mr. Han does not know the real kungfu. Mr. Han teaches those exercises to become stronger and focus is the goal of those exercises.

At the tournament, Dre is still not confident enough and afraid but Mr. Han encouraged him and says in order to focus. He defeats his first opponent and makes him go to the next round against Chen's friend, Lian. Master Li tells Lian to break Dre's left leg but he should be disqualified from the match as result.

When Dre is getting treatment, the doctor says that the injury is serious enough. However, Dre still feels afraid of Chen and asks Mr. Han to treat his leg quickly and comeback to stage to against Chen. Although Dre struggles to get up, he tries to distract Chen's focuses. When Chen is focusing on Dre's eyes, Master Li shouts Chen to beat Dre quickly. With flips movement it makes Dre as the winner of the tournament defeat Chen.

2.6 Biography of Harald Zwart

Harald Zwart (born July 1, 1965) is a Norwegian film director. Although born in the Netherland, Zwart was raised in Fredikstad in Norway. As early as age eight, he started making short film. He attended the Dutch Film Academy in

Amsterdam where he received great acclaim for his student film Garbiel's Surprise. The film was later televised.

In addition to several award-winning short films, music videos and commercial, he has directed the films Agent Cody Banks in 2003, One Night at McCool's in 2001, Hamilton in 2008, Lange Flate Ballaer II: I Kongens Klaer in 2008 and The Mortal Instruments : City of Bones in 2013. He is also the co-director and producer of the first Long Flat Balls, a Norwegian film about soccer fans from the city of Fredrikstad, Norway. This movie, often described as "The Fully Monty" with more laugh, became huge hit in Norway. Some of the film that he directed, the entire of film is comedy.

Zwart's largest grossing film to date is The Karate Kid in 2010 was played by Jaden Smith and Jackie Chan. This film is remake from The Karate Kid in 1984. The Karate Kid (2010) got 5 wins and 12 nominated. There are,

- ASCAP Film and Television Music Award 2011 as Top Box Office Films.
- BET Awards 2011 as Best Actress for Taraji P. Henson.
- Kid's Choice Award, USA 2011 as Favorite Movie.
- Kid's Choice Award, USA 2011 as Favorite Butt Kicker for Jackie Chan.
- Young Artist Awards 2011 as Best Performance in a Feature Film – Leading Young Actor for Jaden Smith.

Harald Zwart has directed music videos for Norwegian band a-ha, for the songs Velvet and Forever Not Yours. He is attached as executive producer and possibly director of a film that is based on the video game Rollar Coaster Tycoon

and as a director to Universal Picture's Bakugan, a feature film based on strategic game and anime series Bakugan Battle Brawlers. His trademark is that he always adds props and items that represent Fredikstad and the football club Fredkistad F.K. in his movies.

He has been married to Veslemoy Ruud Zwart, producer and actress who participated in Harald's film such as The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones as Co-Executive Producer, One Night at McCool's as Associate Producer and Actress, etc. They have been married since 1997 and have two children.