

## **CHAPTER II**

### **An Analysis of Moral Message Represented by the Character Andy in the Shawshank Redemption Movie**

This chapter describes about review of literated literature especially one of the genres of literature that is movie (film) It includes moral, moral message, the relationship between moral messages in the movie

#### **2.1 Literature**

Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of mankind. Like good music and art, good literature is characterized by imagination, meaningfulness of expression, and good form and technique. Literature may instruct and inform, entertain, express personal joy or pain, reflect religious devotion, glorify a nation or hero, or advocate a particular point of view whether it be political, social or aesthetic. Other forms of literature, such as the drama or play, are designed to be seen and heard in a communal setting.

In making a classification of literature, Conolly (1995:1) mentions three characteristics of literature. First, that literature has power. The use of language in certain way influences the reader's mind. Second, literature is also vivid. By the power of written work, it makes us hear, makes us feel, and makes us see, because language in literature guides us to hear, to feel, and to see everthing in those written words. Third, the language of literature is clear. To clarify this, the writer uses a passage describing a character; it is clear that the writer clarifies character

in his definition of a person by showing what he or she does, why he or she does it, and what he or she will never do. Based on Connolly's explanation, movies can be included in literary works because movies have an influence on the audience who watch them. The commonly definition which offered by Wellek and Warren about literature is everything which is written and printed. With this definition, so everything that is written can be in the form of doctor, social science, or everything that written is a form of literature (Wiyatmi, 2009)

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that, if we learn literature it means that we learn about a language especially beautiful language. Because, the literature make us to play with beautiful language and increase our knowledge and imagination. The common definition of literature, particularly for university courses, as according to Simon and Ryan (n.d) is that it covers the major genres of poetry, drama, film (movie), and novel/fiction.

## **2. 2 Movie (Film)**

Movie essentially shapes and represents reality. The content of the movie is the result of the filmmakers to form and represent the various realities that are chosen by way of telling the events of the event so as to form a story path. The concept of representation is used to describe the expression of relationships between media texts (including movies) to reality. Semantically, the representation can be interpreted: *To depict, to be a picture of, or to act or to speak for (in the place of, the name of) some body*. Based on these two meanings,

*to represent* can be defined *to stand for*. Thus, representation bases itself on the reality that it becomes references (Noviani, 2002: 61).

Movies or a film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre (Hornby, 2005: 573). A movie is a multimedia narrative form based on physical record of sound and moving picture. It's also a performed genre in the sense that it is primarily designed to be shown in a public performance. Whereas a dramatic play is realized as a live performance by actors on a stage, a movie shown in a cinema ( film theatre ) is not a live event, and can theoretically be repeated infinitely without any change. Like drama, movie is narrative genre because it presents a story (a sequence of action units). Besides, according to Cambridge Dictionary, film is "a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story."

In addition, movies also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving picture and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, away to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

### **2.3 Genre in Movie (Film)**

There are several genres in the movie. A genre is a word for a type of movie or a style of movie. Movies can be fictional (made up) movie, or true, or a mix of the two. Some movies mix together two or more genres

#### **a) Action movies**

Have a lot of exciting effects like car chases and gun fight, involving stuntmen. They usually involve “goodies” and “baddies”. So, war and crime is common subject. Action movies usually need very little effort to watch, since the plot is normally simple.

#### **b) Adventure movies**

Usually involve a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved ones.

#### **c) Animated movies**

Animated movies use artificial images like talking pigs to tell a story. These movies used to be drawn by hand, one frame at a time, but are now made on computer.

#### **d) Comedies**

Comedies are funny movies about people being silly or doing unusual things that make the audience laugh.

#### **e) Buddy movies**

Buddy movies involve 2 heroes, one must save the other, and both must overcome obstacles.

**f) Documentaries**

Documentaries are movies that are (or claim to be) about real people and real event.

**g) Dramas**

Drama are serious and often about people falling in love or needing to make a big decision in their life. They tell stories about friendship or relationship between people.

**h) Tragedies**

Tragedies are always drama, and are about people in trouble.

**i) Film noir**

Film noir movies are 1940s – era detective dramas about crime and violence.

**j) Family movies**

Family movies are made to be good for the entire family. Disney is famous for their family movies.

**k) Horror movies**

Horror movies use fear to excite the audience.

#### **l) Romantic comedies**

Romantic comedies are usually love stories about 2 people from different worlds, who must overcome obstacles to be together.

#### **m) Science fiction movies**

Science fiction movies are set in the future or in outer space. Science fiction movies often use special effects to create images of alien worlds, outer space, alien creatures, and spaceships.

#### **n) Thrillers**

Thrillers are usually about a mystery, strange event, or crime that needs to be solved.

#### **o) Western movies**

Western movies tell stories about cowboys in the Western United States in the 1800s. They are usually really action movies, but with historical costume.

#### **p) Suspense**

Suspense is movies that keep you on the edge of your seat. They usually have multiple twists that confuse the watcher.

#### **q) Fantasy**

Fantasy movies include magical and impossible things that any real human being cannot do.

Besides, each of the movie, of course have a moral message that we can take the benefit. So, we must be careful to choose the movie that we want to watch. We must watch the movie that has a good moral message. Because, a moral message in the movie usually can influence an attitude of the people.

## **2.4 The intrinsic elements of the movie**

Movie is a form of follow-up rather than a literary work that is usually in the form of a script. Then combined with other supporting elements such as sound, acting, lighting, and other elements that support the formation of a movie or film. A literary work, especially a movie, always has its own message to convey to the audience. Movie as a medium to convey the message has an important role in educating the audience who watch the Movies. Like other literary works, movies also have interinsic elment. Intrinsic elements of movie include are character, theme, setting, point of view, style and plot. Each element completes the other.

### **a) Character**

Character plays a pivotal role in a drama, novel, short story and all kinds of narratives. In drama, character reflects the personality of the protagonist and other related characters. The method of conveying information about characters in art is called characterization. Characters can be fictional or based on real, historical entities. It can be human, supernatural, mythical, divine, animal or personifications of an abstraction. There are round characters, flat characters,

stereotypical stock characters, etc. Ex. In “The Shawshank Redemption” movie, Andy Dufrens is major character.

### **b) Theme**

Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, life, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc. Thus, it reflects the society as a whole, for example, the theme of “The Shawshank Redemption” movie is hope.

### **c) Setting**

It refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily life of the characters and climate of the story. In a novel, the setting plays an important role. In short stories, sometimes it plays an important role, while for others it is not. Settings of literary forms have been changing according to theme of the literary piece, for example, Shakespeare's tragedies and comedies have the setting of palaces, castles whereas modern and post-modern dramas have setting of houses of common people. There were supernatural elements in earlier literature and nowadays absurdity rules. Setting can take place in a house, school, castle, forest, hospital or anywhere that the writers want to extend their scenes.

- Setting of Time: Based on this story, this film takes place around the year 1960-1970 it is seen from the way they dress, as well as some older model cars and the building.



- Setting of Place: The Shawshank Prison, rooftop prison, in a beach when Andy succeeds to escape from prison.
- In the car when Andy tries to murder his wife who is cheating with a golf pro.

#### **d) Point of view**

Point of view is another element of the narrative, through which a writer tells the story. Authors use first-person point of view or third-person point of view. First-person point of view indicates that the main character is telling the story, whereas the third-person point of view directs that the narrator is telling the story. These points of view play an important role in the distinct structure of the story or a play.

#### **e) Style**

Style refers to the way the poem is written. Poems are written in various styles, such as free verse, ballad, sonnet, etc., which have different meters and number of stanzas.

#### **f) Plot**

Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. Plots of dramas are divided into "Acts" and "Scenes". Drama has five essential parts. These are:

- Introduction of the story where the characters and setting are introduced.

- Rising action
- Climax
- Falling action
- Denouement Playwrights use dialog to develop their plots. They reveal information about their characters such as their background and personality.

In order to make a movie, there are must be other elements outside the Interinsic and Extrinsic element. Because the movie attaches great importance to visual and sound, then other elements such as sound, elements of lighting, elements of appreciation of actors, make up, cinematic elements and other various elements formed into a Movie. However, because the author only focuses on the intrinsic element, the other elements are not discussed in this analysis. from the six elements of the intrinsic above, the writer only focuses on one intrinsic element which is the character of the movie.

## **2.5 The Shawshank Redemption (Movie)**

The Shawshank Redemption is a 1994 American drama film written and directed by Frank Darabont, based on the 1982 Stephen King novella Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption. It tells the story of banker Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins) Wrongly accused of a double homicide he didn't commit, a banker named Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins) is sent to Shawshank Prison for life. In prison he befriends Red (Morgan Freeman) who is able to smuggle things from

the outside. He asked Red for a rock hammer (saying he liked geology). He later asks for a poster. After he befriends the guards by giving them financial advice, the warden (Bob Gunton) takes an interest in him. Andy builds a prison library and helps the warden do shady financial scams.

One day a newcomer named Tommy (Gil Bellows) tells Andy that in prison he talked to an inmate Ernie (Joseph Ragno) who said he killed a banker's wife and her boyfriend but that it was framed on Andy. Andy tells the warden who is skeptical. The Warden then has Tommy shot. Andy doesn't want to help the warden with his scam anymore, but the warden blackmails him into further help by threatening to destroy the library.

One morning, Andy is gone. The Guards search his cell and eventually find that he dug his way out of the wall with the hammer and hid the hole with the poster. This feat took Andy nearly 20 years. Andy then takes the money accumulated from the scam (a banker's salary for 20 years) and leaves town. The police attempt to arrest the Warden, who commits suicide. Red passes his parole board and reunites with Andy in a Pacific Mexican Town.

Darabont purchased the film rights to King's story in 1987, but development did not begin until five years later when he wrote the script over an eight-week period. Two weeks after submitting his script to the Castle Rock Entertainment film studio, Darabont secured a \$25 million budget to produce *The Shawshank Redemption*, which started pre-production in January 1993. While the film is set in Maine, principal photography took place almost entirely in Mansfield, Ohio, with the Ohio State Reformatory serving as the eponymous

penitentiary. The project attracted many notable stars of the time for the lead roles including Tom Hanks, Tom Cruise, and Kevin Costner. Thomas Newman provided the film's score.

## **2.6 Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption (Novella)**

Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption is a novella by Stephen King, from his 1982 collection *Different Seasons*, subtitled *Hope Springs Eternal*. It is loosely based on the Leo Tolstoy short story "God Sees the Truth, But Waits". It was adapted for the screen in 1994 as *The Shawshank Redemption*, which was nominated for seven Academy Awards in 1994, including Best Picture. In 2009, it was adapted for the stage as the play *The Shawshank Redemption*.

Like many film adaptations, there are more differences, than similarities. There are a lot of differences in characters actions. The biggest differences in characters are the wardens of the prison. In the film there is one warden, Warden Norton. Norton in the films is one of the main characters and affects the plot immensely. He is a reason "Redemption" is in the title, and he isn't even a big character in the short story. In the short story, instead of one warden there are three, Warden George Dunahy, Greg Stammers, and Samuel Norton. The short story has Greg Stammers forcing Andy to start an accountant business and run his illegal business of feeding all the money from the prison into his bank account. Although, in the film Warden Samuel Norton is the person behind the crimes and business, which later gives Andy the reason to seek vengeance on Warden Norton. It's the same with guard Byron Hadley. In the film he is an essential character, in

which the end he is arrested for being a part of the crimes, but in the short story he doesn't do anything significant, and he has a heart attack and retires in the middle of the story.

Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption, in which Rita Hayworth is the name of the women on Andy's first poster from Red. In the short story that poster changes several times to many different things. The only reason I believe the author put Rita Hayworth in the title is because it was the reason why Andy and Red are friends, so the poster had significance in the short story. The difference is that in the film the poster of Rita Hayworth was asked for after Red and Andy were already friends. Also, the poster only changed twice in the film.

Probably the biggest differences are the endings of both the short story and film. The film has the same ending as the short story but more. The short story stops at Red finding Andy's note and money against the rock wall in Buxton, Maine. He never sees Andy again, he just hopes he does. Although, in the film Red just doesn't hope he sees Andy again, he does him again. After, Red finds the note and money; he takes a bus to Zihuatanejo, Mexico breaking his parole. Once he reaches Zihuatanejo, he walks the beach to see Andy working on a boat. The two meet again and live with each other as wanted criminals. This was probably the most touching scene in the film, and the short story didn't have a trace of it.

When there are book adaptations there are usually more differences than similarities, but *The Shawshank Redemption* is completely the opposite. The film and novella still have their differences but their similarities stand out. The similarities and differences are what make one better than the other.

## **2.7 Moral**

In “*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*” moral is deciding good or bad considered behavior. Moral is relating to the standards of good or bad behavior, fairness, honesty, etc. That each person believes in, rather than to laws. In other words, moral is concerned with the judgment of right or wrong of human action and character. Morality (from the Latin moralis “manner, character, proper behavior”) is the differentiation of intentions, decisions, and actions between those that are good or right and those that are bad or wrong. According to Earle (1992), moral is almost synonymous with ethics. Morality and moral derive from the Latin, and it means customs, manners, character (Earle, 1992: 178). Moral specifically talked in term of right or wrong.

Terminologically, there are various formulations of moral understanding, which in terms of substantive material there is no difference, but form formally different. Widjaja (1985: 154) states that morality is a teaching good and bad about actions and behavior (morals). Al-Ghazali (1994: 31) expressing moral understanding, as an equivalent moral word, as a temperament (character, character) that is firmly established in the human soul and is the source of the emergence of certain actions from him easily and lightly, without needing

to be thought of and planned in advance. Moral is basically a set of values from various kinds of behavior that must be obeyed (Gunarsa, 1986). Meanwhile, according to Shaffer (1979), moral can be interpreted as norms of norms and institutions that are able to regulate individual behavior in undergoing a relationship with society. So that morality is an absolute thing or a behavior that must be possessed by humans.

Moral is used by human to explain other in the action that has a positive value. In addition, moral is the absolute thing that must be owned by human in the world. Explicitly, moral is everything that relation with individual socialization process. So, without moral human cannot do the socialization process.

## **2.8 Message**

A message is a discrete unit of communication intended by the source for consumption by some recipient or group of recipients. A message may be delivered by various means, including courier, telegraphy, carrier pigeon and electronic bus. A message can be the content of a broadcast. An interactive exchange of messages forms a conversation. According to Pratikto (1987 : 42) Message is all forms of communication both verbal and nonverbal. What is meant by verbal communication is oral communication, while nonverbal is communication with symbols, cues, touching feelings and smells. Sastropetro (1982: 13) gives an understanding that messages (encoding) are an important activity, difficult and determine whether the existing ideas can be stated clearly

into meaningful institutions and have been arranged in such a way so as to avoid misunderstanding.

From some of the above understanding it can be concluded that the message is a material that is conveyed to others in the form of ideas both verbally and nonverbally, to express certain intentions in accordance with the needs of others regarding the benefits and needs. In this research the writer tries to interpret the moral message that is represented by character Andy's in the shawshank redamption movies, through communication between Andy and his surroundings.

## **2.9 Moral Message**

As an interesting and very easy art form obtained, movies have a purpose to influence many people inside a community through messages and pictures. Throughout the history of the literature, the majority of fiction writing aims not only to entertain but also to instruct, inform and increase the knowledge of the readers or the audience. This is not much different from movies, moral lessons can show honesty, kindness to others and the surrounding environment, loyalty and humility. Movies or films workers usually tuck in moral messages in the film to educate the audience, or even so that viewers can learn moral lessons they have never known before. Moral message in a movie is a message that we can take and learn in daily life, in relation with a good or bad attitude of people.

Morals can be interpreted as behaviors that are owned by individuals and in accordance with the values, norms and laws of society. Individuals who comply



with the rules have good morals and do not deviate. Deviant behavior is caused by the exit of the existing rules.

A moral (from Latin *Moralist*) is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. A moral (from Latin *Moralist*) is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. The moral may be left to the hearer, reader or viewer to determine for themselves, or may be explicitly encapsulated in a maxim. In other word, moral is the lesson or principle contained in or taught by a fable, a story, or an event. Moral can also explained with the lesson it teaches about behavior that is right or prudent.

In the movie moral messages can be taken from events or scenes where a character interacts with the surroundings, such as interacting with another person, group, animal, or nature. with the behavior requirements of the character reflecting goodness for himself or others. Even though a movie is considered only a fiction, a moral message that can be obtained can be applied in everyday life if it is good. according to Nurgiyantoro (2012: 3) said that it is not true if fiction is considered as the result of mere daydream work, but an intense appreciation and reflection, contemplation of the nature of life and life, reflection doing with full awareness and responsibility. Nofiyanti (2014: 115) reinforces Nurgiyantoro's opinion by saying that through literary work there can be known the existence of a society in a place at a time, even if only on certain sides. Thus, it is clear that literary works, one of them is a movie, is indeed a type of literary work that also benefits the audience watching the movie. especially if the movie with full of moral messages on it.

## **2.10 Structural Approach**

Before knowing whether a movie can provide benefits, we need to analyze it first. Analyzing a movie must use an assessment knife, one of which is a structural approach. The structural approach sees literary works as a whole unity of meaning. According to Teeuw, the structural approach tries to describe the interrelation and function of each element of literary work as a structural unity that together produces a comprehensive meaning. The structural approach dismantles the entire contents (intrinsic elements in a literary work such as novels, poems, including movies or film) and relates their relevance to the elements in it.

Structural literature seeks the existence of a scientific basis for literary theory, as do other disciplines. Teeuw revealed that the basic structural assumption is that the literary text is a whole, a unified whole and inner coherence. Structurally it refers specifically to the practice of literary criticism whose analytical model is based on modern linguistic theory, whose approach is always to the intrinsic element (literary structure) and to assume the literary text is autonomous.

Structural analysis aims to dismantle and describe as closely, as carefully, as deeply, and as deeply as possible about the interrelationships and relationships of all elements and aspects of literary works which together produce a comprehensive meaning. Structural approach is a step, a means or tool in the process of giving meaning and in a scientific effort to understand the process in the most perfect way possible.