

## **Chapter II**

# **Studies of Film, Film Elements and Code Ethics of Journalism**

In this chapter, the researcher will explain theories related to the journalistic code of ethics, elements in journalists, the function of the code of ethics, and film elements such as the main character, the type of film, and the intrinsic element (narrative).

### **2.1 Film**

A film is an art form that is part of the mass media and presents a moving image visually with audio in it. Through this medium, films can reach all people from various age ranges and social backgrounds to enjoy the entertainment that exists from a work of film art itself. There is also a good collaboration between audio and visual, which makes the audience not bored and easy to remember the storyline. On the other hand, according to Pratista in Andrianto (2010), the film is a product of a human culture that is considered to have a major impact on society, is an art form, a source of entertainment, and a powerful tool for educating and indoctrinating audiences. According to Effendy in Rahman (2021) film is a theatrical produced specifically to be shown in cinema and television buildings or soap operas made specifically for television broadcasts.

The film is a medium of artistic expression as a tool for artists and filmmakers to express ideas and story ideas. Besides, movies even become part of our daily life. Without us realizing it, maybe the style of speech or the way

we behave is greatly influenced. Films also have cinematographic works that can function as a tool for cultural education or cultural education. According to Sobur in Aunillah (2016) film always influence and shape society based on the content of the message behind it, without ever acting otherwise. film always records the reality that grows and develops in society, and then projects it onto the screen.

Meanwhile, Ardianto (2010) said that films can contain informative, educative, and even persuasive functions. Thus the films presented must be very effective in conveying a value or message contained them. In a film, of course, some elements make the audience interested in the story presented through the characters, scenes, music, background, and so on. The constituent elements are narrative elements and cinematic elements. These two elements influence each other in making a film or video.

## **2.2 Intrinsic Element (Narrative)**

Narrative text is a text that has the aim of making it seem as if the reader is experiencing what is happening (Keraf 1981). These events can really happen or just be imaginary. Generally, the sentences in the narrative text aim to entertain the reader. The narrative text provides the reader's knowledge about a story, be it fiction or non-fiction. The purpose of narrative texts, apart from entertaining, is to provide readers with an aesthetic experience, increase knowledge, and entertain readers.

Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. It is these elements that cause literary works to appear as literary works, elements

that factually will be found if people read literary works. The intrinsic elements of a drama are the elements that (directly) participate in building the story (Nurgiyantoro in Andari 2019).

Intrinsic elements can be divided into two, namely the main elements and supporting elements. The main elements are all those related to giving meaning contained in the language of these elements, such as plot or plot, setting or setting, point of view, language style, theme, and mandate, while the supporting elements are the efforts used in utilizing language. From the various opinions of experts exposed in the explanation above where in the novel the intrinsic elements are in the form of, theme, plot, character, setting, point of view, language style, and mandate, Muhardi, and Hasanuddin (1992).

### **2.2.1 Character**

Character is a person in a story or a play (Duffy and Pettit in Nabila 2019). Character development involves both physical description and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person. The general character in a story, whether he is sympatric or an unsympatric person, is related to the protagonist, they forced arrayed against him, whether person or things, they are the antagonist (Perrine 1978). Actors can play a character that is very different from his personality and real life. If an actor can perform a different role from himself, it means that the actor has done well.

Pickering and Hooper (1981) character applies to any individual in a movie. For purposes of analysis, characters in fiction are customarily

described by their relationship to plot, by degree of development they are given by author, and by whether or not they undergo significant character change. The main character in a story is usually the one who determines the overall plot of the story. However, the role of other story characters (not the main character) cannot be underestimated, because they function to add more detailed explanations and plays to the story. All characters in the story must remain consistent with their characterizations so that readers understand and believe in the play and its actions.

### **2.2.2 Plot**

One of the important elements in forming a work is the story plot. In story analysis, plot is often referred to as plot. Understanding the plot in general is often interpreted as the whole series of events contained in the story (Siti Sundari, et al. 1985). A good story plot is believed to have a beginning, a game in the middle of the story (middle), and a clear ending. The plot is a carefully executed series of events, which moves the storyline through climax and anti-climax, Sudjiman (1986).

The series of events associated with character development, the thoughts of the characters in the story and the presentation of the sequence of events that the author presents will determine the extent of the strength of a story work. In this regard, Propp stated that the existence of a plot cannot only be seen from its structure, but must also be seen from its function. According to Propp, what is meant by the plot function

is the dramatic activity of the character based on the point of view of a number of events that build the story as a whole (Jason in Propp, 1958).

There are seven stages of the plot According to Gustav Freytag (1863), which is called the Freytag Pyramid, namely:

1) Exposition, the initial exposure of the story.

The author begins to introduce the place, time, topic and characters. The character is the main actor in the story, the scene is the place where an event occurs. At the scene of the incident the author describes the places that are used as the background of the incident and the topic is the title that is used as inspiration by the author in making his work.

2) Inciting, the moment, when the story problem begins.

Inciting Incident is an event that begins with the problems that are displayed by the author to be developed later. So it can be said that this stage is the initial stage of the emergence of problems (conflicts).

3) Rising Action, conflict in the story increases.

Rising action is an increasing conflict that continues to increase. Problems that have been raised in the previous stage are further developed at the rising action stage. Events that happened make the story more interesting to show.

4) Complication, the conflict is getting more complex.

Dramatic events are events that become the core of the story getting more tense. The conflicts that happening in a story is increasingly unavoidable.

5) Climax, the peak of trouble.

Climax is a plot that is very very important in the plot structure. The climax will only occur if the story contains conflict. The climax determines how the problems in the story will be solved. It can be said that in the climax stage the fate of the main character of the story will be determined.

6) Falling Action, dissolution.

Falling Action is the final stage of a story. At this stage will display a certain scene as a result of the climax. So it can be said that in the falling action section it can contain how the ending of the story and how the form of completion of a story can be, and it can be seen from the characters and conflicts that arise.

7) Denouement, settlement.

Denouement is a conflict that has reached a climax. Conflicts that are given tension are given a resolution.

### **2.2.3 Settings**

The setting is a description of the place, time, and situation of the occurrence of events (Sehandi 2016). The characters in the story live in a certain place and time. Therefore, the events experienced by the characters in the story occur at a certain time and place. The story writer

must also describe the environment in which the story takes place in detail so that the reader can feel the atmosphere of the story. The clearer and more interesting the setting described by the writer, the higher the quality of his work. The events experienced by the characters of the story occur at a certain time and place.

## **2.3 Cinematic Elements**

Cinematics are all technical aspects of the production of a film. In other words, if the narrative is the soul of a film, the cinematic element is its physical body. However, this does not mean that cinematic is less important than narrative, because it is this cinematic element that makes a story an audio-visual work in the form of a film (Pratista 2008). Cinematic elements include:

### **2.3.1 Mise-en-scene**

Mise-en-scene is everything that is in front of the camera that will be shot in the film production process (Pratista 2008). Almost all the images we see in movies are part of the mise-en-scene element. Mise-en-scene has four main aspects, namely setting or background, costumes and make-up (makeup includes faces and special effects), lighting, as well as players and their movements. However, the researcher will only explain about the setting, costumes and make up, because these three elements are only present in the film.

## 1. Setting

The setting in the mise en scene structure relates to all the properties contained in a film. The property in question can be a house, door, chair, guitar, lamp and so on. In the film, the setting used is always made as real as possible to fit the context contained in the storyline in the film being produced.

## 2. Costumes and Makeup

Costumes and makeup in a film are all the elements used by actors during the acting process during filming and all the accessories they wear. The costumes and make-up worn by the actors serve to reflect the context in the film's storyline. According to Pratista (2008) costumes in a film have a function as a marker of space and time, social status, and personality of the actors, while the color of the costumes. The characters used by the actors signify the symbols and motives that drive the story.

### **2.3.2 Sound**

Sound effects are sounds that are not musical or dialogue and are created to be manipulated so as to give an artistic, dramatic or different accent from a film (Viers 2008). There are two types of sound effects in films, namely:

#### 1. Diegetic Sound

Diegetic Sound is sound elements whose source or origin of the sound is in the story space. The sound can include the sound of



dialogue, sound effects produced by objects or characters, and music produced by instruments or objects in the story. According to Alten (2011), diegetic sound is all sounds that come from the film. Such as the sound of dialogue, the sound of footsteps, the sound of explosions, the sound of birds chirping and others that come from the story. Zettl (2011) also explains that diegetic sound is the voice of the character and the voice caused by the character.

## 2. Non-Diegetic Sound

Non-Diegetic Sound is sound that does not come from the story room (diegesis) let alone the source of the sound, clearly not visible on the screen, for example, narration or music sound that functions as back sound. According to Sonneschein (2001), non-diegetic sound in films has function to provide an understanding to the audience about the elements of the film. With the addition of music, narration and voice over, the audience can definitely feel a certain mood that the sound engineer wants to convey to the audience.

## 2.4 Types of Film

According to Heru Effendy (2009) films are divided into various types.

Here are the types of films:

### 1. Documentary Films

Documentary films are films that deal directly with real people, characters, events, and locations. Documentary films do not have a plot like that found

in fiction films, but generally have a structure based on the arguments of the filmmakers.

## 2. Story Movies

Story film is a type of film that contains a story which is generally shown in cinema buildings with very famous film stars. This film is distributed as merchandise and is intended for the public everywhere. (Effendy, 2003)

## 3. Fiction Movies

A fiction film is a type of film that is bound by the plot. Stories in fiction films often use fiction outside of real events and also have a scene concept designed from the start. The characters played also include antagonists and protagonists.

## 4. Cartoon Movies

This cartoon film was originally created as a spectacle intended for children. However, along with its development, the film, which started as a painting and then transformed into a living picture, has been enjoyed by many people. The emphasis in making this film is the art of painting carefully and then being photographed one by one.

## 5. Experimental Movies

Experimental films are a different type of film from documentaries and fiction. Experimental films are films that are more challenging in their production, in the sense that they must have different and unusual concepts, but still have a deeper meaning.

## 6. News movies

News films are films that contain facts or events that actually happened. Because of its news, the film that is presented to the audience must contain news value (new value).

## **2.5 Journalism**

Journalists literally means journalism or writing. The basic word comes from the word journal which means a diary, or a record of daily events, or it can also mean a newspaper. Journal comes from Latin which means daily or every day. In a broader context, journalism is the art and skill of finding, collecting, processing, compiling, and presenting news about events that occur everyday in a beautiful way, in order to fulfill all the needs of the conscience of the audience, so that changes in attitudes, characteristics, opinions and public behavior in accordance with the wishes of the journalists (Suhandang, 2004).

Sutanto (1986) says that journalism is the recording or reporting of events, as well as the dissemination of daily events. MacDougall (1972) also said that journalism is the activity of gathering news, finding facts, and reporting events. Widjaja (1986) states that journalism is a communication activity carried out by broadcasting news or reviews about various actual and factual daily events or events in the shortest possible time. Meanwhile, according to the science of communication, journalists are a form of communication that broadcasts news or news reviews about general and actual daily events as quickly as possible (Adinegoro 1983).

Kustadi Suhandang in his book entitled *Introduction to Journalism* defines journalism as the art and skill of finding, collecting, processing, compiling, and presenting news about events that occur every day beautifully, in order to meet all the needs of the conscience of the audience, resulting in changes in attitudes, character, opinions, and public behavior in accordance with the wishes of journalists (Suhandang 2004). Journalism is the skill of composing to give the news to the public quickly so that it can be spread as widely as possible.

Conceptually, journalism can be understood from three points of view, namely as a process, technique, and science. As a process, journalism is the activity of finding, managing, writing, and disseminating information to the public through mass media, this activity is carried out by journalists (journalists). As a technique, journalism is a skill or skill in writing journalistic work, including expertise in collecting writing materials such as reporting events and interviews. And as a science, journalism is a field of study regarding the creation and dissemination of information (events, opinions, ideas) through the mass media.

## **2.6 Elements of journalism**

Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel (2001), in their book *The Elements of Journalism, What Newspeople Should Know and the Public Should Expect* (New York: Crown Publishers), formulated these principles in *The Nine Elements of Journalism*. The nine elements are:

1. The main obligation of journalism is the search for truth.

A journalist must always uphold the truth. The truth that journalists have to do is a functional truth. The function of truth is to illuminate hidden facts, relate them to one another, and create a picture of reality from the side of the person who acts. Journalists are the eyes and ears of society. So that what he writes must be useful, correct, and far from personal and group interests. Journalists must be responsible to the public for the truth that is conveyed.

2. The main loyalty of journalism is to citizens.

Journalist loyalty should lead to the public as readers of what is being reported. Journalism loyalty is addressed to the general public. That is, journalism serves the public interest and does not serve the interests of a particular group of people or even serve political power. What journalists must always remember is how to make news that is interesting for readers who uphold the truth, and how to be responsible to the public if the news that is made is only fictitious when it is not only a group of people who will read a media but all people in this nation and even the entire nation. world.

3. The essence of journalism is the Verification Discipline.

This verification discipline means the separation between entertainment journalism, propaganda, fiction, or art. The main focus is that journalists are tasked with telling what happened exactly. With the verification discipline carried out by journalists, efforts to convey fictitious news will not occur. Everything that journalists say in their reporting must be factual and real.

4. Journalists must remain independent of those they cover.

The independence referred to here is the independence of mind, from class or economic status, and independence from race, ethnicity, religion, and gender. This means that journalists in writing news release all that is in themselves. He is in charge of reporting and showing the facts as they are, without fear of a group.

5. Journalists must serve as independent monitors of power

Journalists must act as independent monitors of power. Journalists do not just monitor the government, but all-powerful institutions in society. The press believes it can monitor and encourage leaders so that they do not do bad things, namely things they should not do as public officials or those in charge of public affairs. Journalists also raise the voice of the weak, who are unable to speak for themselves.

6. Journalism must present a Forum for Public Criticism and Commentary.

Journalism should serve to create a forum where the public is reminded of issues that really matter, thereby encouraging citizens to make judgments and take a stand.

7. Journalists must make what is important interesting and relevant.

The journalist's job is to find ways to make things that matter interesting and relevant for the public to read, hear and watch. Journalists must have a goal, namely to provide the information others need to understand the world and make it meaningful, relevant, and engaging.

8. Journalists must keep the news proportionate and comprehensive.

Journalists create navigation maps for citizens to navigate within society. Journalists must be able to make the news they make proportional and comprehensive.

9. Journalists must listen to their inner voice.

Every journalist, from the editor to the board of directors must have a sense of ethics and personal responsibility. In this case, media owners are also required to do the same.

## **2.7 Journalistic Code of Ethics**

According to language (etymology) the term ethics comes from Greek, namely ethos which means customs (habits), inner feelings, and the tendency of the heart to do actions. So, ethics is a science that discusses problems or human behavior, which can be judged as good or bad by showing human actions as far as reason can be digested. The Journalistic Code of Ethics is a collection of journalistic professional ethics that protects the profession of a journalist and is a moral that comes directly from his conscience.

Journalists are limited by legal provisions such as the Press Law 40 of 1999 and journalists must also adhere to a journalistic code of ethics. The goal is to be responsible in carrying out their profession, namely seeking and disclosing information in accordance with the existing truth. In Indonesia, there are various codes of ethics, including the Kode Etik Jurnalistik Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (KEJ-PWI), Kode Etik Jurnalis Indonesia (KEWI), Kode Etik Jurnalistik Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (KEJ-AJI), Kode Etik Jurnalis Televisi Indonesia, and others.

According to Zainuddin HM (2011) Journalistic Code of Ethics is the moral foundation of the profession and signs or guiding principles as well as giving directions to journalists about what should be done and what should be avoided in carrying out journalistic duties. In contrast to that, according to Suryawati (2011) the Code of Ethics is a work ethic guide as well as a moral guide that is compiled and determined by professional organizations.

As a form of guidance in journalism, the function of the code of ethics also regulates what a journalist should or should not do. The code of ethics itself was formed because of the demands, namely freedom of the press. In practice, it is not uncommon for a journalist to tend to forget or intentionally forget the rights of others which can harm himself and the audience. Things like that can make journalists considered to have committed violations in their work.

In the world of journalism, a journalist must know the journalistic code of ethics. Why is that, because the journalistic code of ethics is a guideline for journalists who will carry out their duties in finding, obtaining, managing, and conveying information in the form of writing, sound, images, and others. Therefore, a journalist must have a great social responsibility. Must focus on research and delivery, as well as how to apply a journalistic code of ethics in the way a journalist works.

### **2.7.1 Syarifudin Yunus Code of Ethics**

A journalist is required to know and understand the values and norms that are regulated in carrying out his profession as a journalist.



Journalistic Code of Ethics as a basic reference that must be considered by every journalist in news coverage in the field. The following are some basic references to journalistic ethics according to Syarifuddin Yunus (2012), namely:

1. Looking for resource persons who have the capacity.

Journalists must know the capacity of adequate sources for a news object. the mistake of having a source will make the information and news unobjective and can deviate from the substance of the news.

2. Don't accept bribes, gifts, or other facilities from sources.

Journalists must maintain professional independence by not accepting any gifts from sources or related parties. With news. News written by journalists must be free from any influence.

3. Prioritizing data accuracy.

Journalists must prioritize the accuracy of data and information. Not all data/information that comes from one source meets accuracy. Each and and information must be checked for correctness.

4. Give a chance to clarify.

Journalists must be willing to provide opportunities for parties involved in reporting to clarify the information presented.

5. Reporting in a balanced way.

Journalists must adhere to the principle of balanced reporting, without taking sides with any one source.

6. Distinguishing facts and personal opinions.

journalists must be able to distinguish between facts and personal opinions, not combining the two. news must have clarity between actual information (facts) and personal opinions.

7. Don't hide the facts.

Journalists are not allowed to hide the facts that actually happened. news must be presented in accordance with the facts that happened.

8. Protect the confidentiality of sources.

Journalists must respect the interviewee, who does not want to be identified.

9. Claims to be a journalist.

Journalists must be honest to express themselves as journalists without having to lie. In a news search, the source must be informed that he or she is dealing with a journalist.

## **2.8 Functions of Code Ethics**

In general, the journalistic code of ethics serves as an ethical foundation for journalists in carrying out their professional duties. This means that all journalistic football must adhere to the journalistic code of ethics that has been jointly determined because the Journalistic Code of Ethics has a very special position for a journalist. If there are journalists who violate the journalistic code of ethics, they can be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable

regulations. Thus the journalistic code of ethics has several functions, including:

1. Protecting the existence of a journalist

The journalistic code of ethics serves to protect journalists in carrying out their functions, duties, rights, and obligations. In other words, journalists must refer to the journalistic code of ethics. Because the journalistic code of ethics contains various provisions related to journalistic activities based on ethics. Adhering to the journalistic code of ethics protects journalists in carrying out their duties.

2. Protecting the public from inaccurate news errors

The journalistic code of ethics serves to protect the public from inaccurate reporting. Journalists have a responsibility to guarantee the right of the public to obtain accurate and accountable information and obtain it in a professional manner and not harm the community.

3. Preventing fraud between professional colleagues

The next function of the journalistic code of ethics is to prevent cheating between professional colleagues. This function encourages fair competition in carrying out their journalistic duties. Of course, this journalistic activity must be carried out in a professional manner and doesn't harm other parties, and still refers to the applicable journalistic code of ethics.

4. Prevent manipulating information by sources

This function Refers to the journalistic code of ethics, a journalist must seek information from sources openly and transparently, using appropriate investigative techniques, and doesn't violate the law.

5. Respect human rights

The next function of the journalistic code of ethics is to respect human rights. In a democracy, the press has the most basic task, namely respecting human rights. Therefore, the things that journalists can do are be responsible for respecting the principle of presumption of innocence, respecting the private life of individuals, protecting the identities of individuals involved in crimes, protecting the identities of accident victims and others, and not discriminating.

6. Regulate the reporting procedures

The journalistic code of ethics serves to regulate reporting procedures. In other words, a journalist when compiling a news story must be able to distinguish between facts and opinions. This distinction is intended to prevent confusion between facts and opinions in order to prevent inaccurate news broadcasts. In addition, every news report must be verified as true, not spreading false news or hoaxes, and so on.

7. Respect the rights of sources

The journalistic code of ethics also serves to respect the rights of sources. In a sense, in carrying out their duties, journalists should exercise caution and restraint regarding the personal lives of sources. Except for the public interest.

## 8. Protecting sources

The journalistic code of ethics serves to protect sources. In other words, journalists are responsible for respecting and protecting the position of sources who don't wish to be named and do not broadcast various information provided "off the record".

Alwi Dahlan (2008) emphasized the importance of the Journalistic Code of Ethics for journalists. According to him, the Code of Ethics has at least five functions, namely:

1. Protect the presence of professional people in the field of action.
2. Protecting the public from malpractice by unprofessional practitioners.
3. Encouraging fair competition between practitioners.
4. Prevent cheating between professional colleagues.
5. Prevent manipulation of information by sources.

## 2.9 Synopsis of the film Shattered Glass

The film "Shattered Glass" by Billy Ray, is a 2003 film that tells the story of a man named Stephen Glass who works in "The New Republic". This film tells the story of a journalist who focuses on making interesting news but doesn't think about the truth and facts of the news. Stephen Glass is a young journalist who violates the journalistic code of ethics. He writes hoaxes or fake news, manipulates data, takes news from untrusted sources, deliberately lies, and ignores the truth of a fact.

The case started when there were several people who questioned the news which was considered to be offensive to one of the editors. The editor

named Michael Kelly always protects Stephen Glass, especially from David Keene who keeps asking questions about Stephen Glass's writings. The case that made him be investigated further by David Keene was when Stephen Glass wrote a book entitled "Hack Heaven", which was about hackers who had been directly covered by him. One of the Forbes media journalists named Adam Penenberg tried to find out the truth of the story that had been written by Stephen Glass. Apparently, none of the facts were found by Adam Penenberg. This was immediately reported to The New Republic for immediate reprocessing. Finally, Stephen Glass admitted that he did not come directly to the place, but got information from an unknown source. David Keene was so angry that in the end Stephen Glass was fired from the New Republic for an act that greatly harmed many people and Stephen Glass also admitted that he made up stories about Hackers. The fact that is even more surprising is that Stephen Glass's 41 writings, 27 of which are works of fiction that he wrote are printed as facts.