

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

Chapter 4 contains the analysis of the data, which then leads to findings. In this chapter, the analysis of the film begins with the narrative aspect of the film that focus on representation of social class structures depicted in the film which supported by Marxist theory concerning the social class structures by Karl Marx. In this film, the binary opposition of two social class structures is very apparent. The binary opposition of the two social class structures can be used to gather comprehensive understanding regarding the conflicts that created and emerged from those structures. The conflicts that happened in the movie is also due to the issue of capital possession that play significant role in determining which class that can rule and own the means of productions. Therefore, the analysis will also try to figure out how time is perceived as capital. Since time is used as the currency, therefore it can also be perceived as capital. The analysis of data will eventually leads to the findings. The findings from analysis then can be used to uncover the ideology hidden in the film, to find whether the film have any agenda in supporting or even critics the capitalism practice in the society. Then, the non-narrative aspects such as setting, costume, makeup, lighting, and staging will be used to support and strengthen the entire analysis.

4.1 Narrative aspect

Today, film is a very popular media in communicating the message or idea to the society. Film is a motion text which has two major specific elements that support it for working; those two elements are narrative and the scenes inside the film which is well known as non-narrative (Ida 90). According to Brodwell and Thomson, the narrative means “a chains of events in cause-effect relationship occurring in time and space” (Brodwell and Thomson 75). The analysis is categorized into two sub-analyses in order to get more detail discussion. Those two sub-analysis are social class structures representation, and the perception of time as capital.

4.1.1 Social Structures Representation

The society is divided into two different social classes that determine the way they live. It can be seen clearly that there are group of people that have significant amount of wealth while the other group of people barely have money in order to fulfill their daily needs. Furthermore, according to Marxists, social class refers to how group of people are related in the production process in the society. There are class of people who labor to produce goods and who sell their labor and another class, people who have capital, use their capital to purchase labor through wages, and exploit the labor to accumulate wealth for themselves (Parker 213). There are group of people who have capital, and own means of production. They are able to buy labor from the other group; they are called bourgeoisie. The other group, on the other hand, consists of people who only have labor to sell; they

are called proletariat. Marx's production relations are bound with the means of production. Who own the means of production can determine the form of production relation. Therefore, the social or economic relations establish economic structure of the society that Marx considers as the basis of society (base). The base has a very important role in determining the social institution such as social, politic or education; also known as the superstructure of the society. Those kind of social class structures that show how the society is divided into bourgeoisie and proletariat is portrayed very well in the film entitled *In Time*. In the film can also be found the portrayal of the base and the superstructure of the society which mainly influenced by the capitalist who own the means of production.

The social class structures in *In Time* is represented through particular scenes that viewed from the concept of social classes based on Marxist point of view which divides the society into two different classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The scenes such as portrayed in figure 1, 2, and soon will show the difference of two different groups of people in many ways such as occupation, behavior, lifestyles and so on. In the beginning of the film can be observed the scenes that depict the life of the proletariat who struggle every single day in order to stay alive. The main character named Will Salas which played by Justin Timberlake is considered as proletariat and he struggles to live day by day.

Will : I do not have time. I do not have time to worry about how it happened. It is what it is. We are genetically engineered to stop aging at 25. The trouble is we live only one more year unless we can get more time. Time is now the currency; we earn it and spend it. The

rich can live forever. And the rest of us? I just want to wake up with more time on my hand than hours in the day (01: 05).

The film begins with the prologue by the main character, Will Salas, to set the basic assumption of the film's world to help the audience makes sense about everything that happen in the film. From the prologue, it can be understood that people stop aging at the age of 25 by some sort of genetic engineering which is not clearly explained. The people were born and grew up normally until they reach age 25, after that they will look the same for the rest of their life. However there is a consequence when they have reach age 25, they only have a year to live unless they work and add more time in their colored green clock that embedded in their arm. After they reach age 25, the clock started to count down from a year that converted into hours, minutes, and seconds. In the film, the currency is time. They use time to buy things that they need and they work in order to get salary in the form of time that will be added in the worker's clock.



Figure 2: Will is receiving salary (00:05:31)

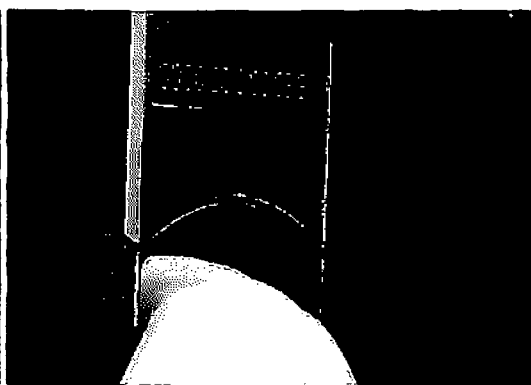


Figure 1: Time is transferred to the device (04:12)

In the film, there are some ways to add more time to the clock so they could use the time to live or spent it to buy things. First, they can gain more time by working. The people have to work in order to get the paycheck in the form of time

that would be added in their hand. Figure 1 shows that Will is receiving salary after work in the factory. There are also people who work in the factory that line up behind him to wait for their turn to receive the salary. The employee who assigned to give the salary to the workers is safely sit behind iron fence that separate him from the workers. It indicates that the workers are considered to be potential threat so that such precaution is needed to protect the employee and to prevent the workers to steal the time. It also signifies that the workers have great economic burden so that they are considered capable of stealing the time when the salary distribution process is still ongoing.

Second, they can get more time from certain device that can save time which shown in figure 2 above. Figure 2 shows the time transfer process from the clock to the device. The device can be used to store time which taken from the clock and it can transfer the time back to the clock when it needed. The device is also used in transaction process such as buying things or pays the bus fare. The device is made of some kind of steel and it is adjusted to the curve of the arm in one of its side, making it easy for the transfer process. The last alternative is they can transfer the time from human to human by holding the arm which shown in figure 3. The transfer process can be used to give time to someone or take time from someone. By using this method, they can also do fighting shown in figure 4. The term fighting in this film is not the same concept that people know which usually involving punching or kicking someone. It is the same as usual time transfer process with more forces that involves the strength of one hand to make other people to give their time so that they can get more time or be killed because of timed out.

The fighting is the same as ordinary time transfer from human to human but it is done with force. It is the same thing like gambling with their life as the bet. The workers tend to do such thing in order to get time quickly. If win, they can add more time to their clock but if they lose, they usually will die due to time out. They do fighting because they must be so desperate to get more time to be able to live or to spend it for their daily needs. It also indicates how hard to maintain their life in that place so that they are forced to do fighting with their life as the ultimate price.



Figure 3: Time transfer between Will and his mother (03:28)



Figure 4: Two workers are fighting (04:54)

The opening section of the film mostly portrays the life of proletariat who live in the ghetto, a district specially reserved for poor people. Will and his mother live in a small apartment where it is considered as the Ghetto. They talk mainly about the bills that need to be paid. The conversation between will and his mother can be seen below:

Will: What do you got?

Will's mother: Three days. Not even. We owe half that in rent. Eight for the electric and we are still late on that loan (00:02:44).

Will ask his mother how much time she has and she only has three days which is not enough to pay all the bills such as the rent, electricity, and loan. In the next scene his mother remind him that she will not at home tonight because she got two days works in the garment district (00:03:04). There is also little girl named Maya who ask will some minutes because she has bills to pay (00:03:54). The conversation tells us about how hard the life of the proletariat that they have to deal with such thing every single day in their life. It also implies that they have to worry and think about how to pay all the bills. Even the little girl who is not in the proper age to think about it has to worry about paying her bills. Their life is filled by working hard in order to pay the bill. They have to work so hard in order to fulfil their needs, his mother even have to leave home for two days working in garment district.

The proletariat represented in the movie is always burdened by the living cost that keep raising every day. There is scene that shows the price of the coffee and other food that keep raising every day.

Will: 4 minutes for a cup of coffee?

Borel: Yesterday, it was 3 (00:04:31).

There is also scene portray the living cost that keep rising when Will's mother tries to get on the bus.

Will's mother: Dayton

Bus driver: Two hours

Will's mother: It is always been an hour.

Bus driver: Now it is two. Price went up

Will's mother: Since when?

Bus driver: Since today (00:19:10).

Will's mother cannot afford the bus fare because she only has one a half hour in her hand. It takes two hours walk to Dayton, where she will meet Will, so she has to run. However, she timed out and dies before Will can transfer his time to her. The living cost that keep raising everyday creates more problems to those people. People are dying every day because of the economic problem. It is also depicted in the scene that shows a factory worker dies because he does not have time left in his clock (04:57). It is a very serious problem to them. Even though they have worked so hard but they still cannot afford the daily needs and eventually die due to out of time.

The next scene shows Will looks at his clock and suddenly run toward the factory. It means that he is already late to go to work (04:21). There are also people around him that walk quickly and even run around him, nobody is walking slowly. It indicates that people in Ghetto do not have time to waste, as if they always lack of time. More speed means that they will have more time to live and to spend. It also constructs their behavior that proletariat who live in ghetto tend to do things quickly since time is very valuable.

On the other hand, there are scenes that portray the life of bourgeoisie who live in New Greenwich. The first scene that depicts the bourgeoisie life is when Will enters New Greenwich for the first time (00:25:39). It is shown that New Greenwich is a beautiful and elegant place as opposed to the condition in Ghetto. The bourgeoisie who live in that place usually walk slowly. It means that they have much time to waste. They do not have to worry about the time left in their clock. This condition shows the contrary between the bourgeoisie and proletariat. While the proletariat in Ghetto have to walk and do everything quickly, the bourgeoisie walk and do everything slowly.



Figure 3: Silvia's party (00:37:04)

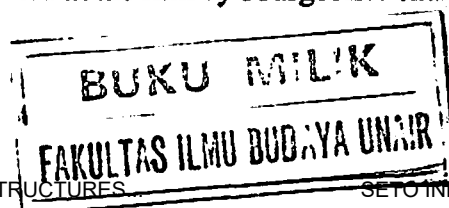
Next scene portrays how bourgeoisie spend their time by gambling in expensive casino, this scene appears after Will enters the casino (00:29:54). In that casino, there is no limit; it means that they have much time to waste. This is shown in the scene where the bet is reach up to eleven centuries (00:32:37). They have thousands of years to waste so that they easily give away those centuries only on

gambling. Other scene that show the life of bourgeoisie is when Will gets invited to Silvia's party (00:32:29). There are many people attending the party and the party is full of delicious foods. Slow jazz music is also played in that party where people dance in the ballroom. Those scenes portray the privileged life owned by bourgeoisie who life in New Greenwich. The bourgeoisie depict as people who tend to waste much time for their pleasure. It is because they have nothing to worry about since they have thousand years to waste.

Table 1: Binary Opposition

	Binary Opposition	
	Bourgeoisie	Proletariat
Capital Gain	High	Low
Prosperity	High	Low
Working Time	Low	High
Crime Rate	Low	High
Dead Rate	Low	High
Stress rate	Low	High
Lifestyle	Fancy	Simple

The table above shows binary opposition between bourgeoisie and proletariat in several aspects. Those aspects are join together in production relation between bourgeoisie and proletariat. In aspect of capital gain, bourgeoisie get higher number than proletariat. It is represented in the film by bourgeoisie character



like Mr. Weiss who own the bank. He has billion years that he keeps for his own. However, the proletariat usually have a day in their clock which can be seen in Will's representation as the proletariat.

Next, in prosperity aspect, bourgeoisie people are very prosperous. They have a lot of time to waste therefore they have enough time to make themselves become very prosper. On the other hand, proletariat people are less prosper compared to bourgeoisie. The proletariat do not have enough time to make themselves prosper enough. The prosperity indicator can also be seen in the lifestyle that the two classes have. Since bourgeoisie have more time, they can enjoy fancy lifestyle whenever they want. They can enjoy dinner in expensive restaurant, latest fashion trend, etc. While the proletariat can only enjoy simple lifestyle because they do not have enough time to pay for the fancy one.

The working time of proletariat people is very long, this can be seen in the scene that shows Will's mother who have to work extra two days working in the garment district (00:03:04). In order to pay the bill, many people in Ghetto must take extra working time. Their working time is longer compared to bourgeoisie. In the film, there is barely scene that shows the bourgeoisie people who are working. In fact, the bourgeoisie are represented as the class that always have party and waste their time in casino instead of working. While the crime and death rate for bourgeoisie are also low, they can enjoy save life in New Greenwich where there is no single criminal there. Their dead rate is low because they usually have a century in their watch. They can only be dead because of random accident or suicide. Contrary to the bourgeoisie, for proletariat people the crime and death rate are so

high. There are crime actions that usually involve a time stealer group every day in Ghetto. The dead rate is so high in Ghetto because of these criminal actions or time out. Time out is a dead process because the people do not have a single second in their hand and this phenomenon is always happen in Ghetto. Consequently, the stress rate between the two classes is different. Bourgeoisie have low stress rate because they can enjoy fancy lifestyle, they do not have to work so long, the crime rate is low in New Greenwich, etc. On the other hand, the stress rate of proletariat is so high because they have to face many problem and burden in their life. They have to work hard in very long period, the crime rate in their neighborhood is so high, and so on. For instance, the binary opposition shown in the table 1 portrays the difference between bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are imbalance relationships between bourgeoisie and proletariat in many aspects such as in capital gain, bourgeoisie get higher number than proletariat, and so on. This unequal relationship can be found in capitalist society where bourgeoisie who own means of production can force the control to the workers. The domination of bourgeoisie class over the lower class or proletariat creates such social class stratification. This unequal relationship between bourgeoisie and proletariat consequently creates many social problems that trigger the conflict between classes. The binary opposition between the bourgeoisie and proletariat represented in the film portrays the conflicts that happen between classes.

Moreover, the history of the society is the history of class struggles, the oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to each other. The class struggles are inevitable, thus there will always a contradiction between classes. In particular, Marx supposed, the back and forth of contradictory ideas and class conflict, which Marxists call dialectical materialism or historical materialism, would eventually resolve into a socialist future (Parker 214). To be treated that way, the proletariat or the oppressed class fight against such oppression. In the film, the class struggle actually happen and portrayed clearly. Will leads the early struggle movement with Amanda's help. They rob from the time bank owned by the bourgeoisie and then spread the stolen time to the people in *Ghetto*. They keep robbing the the bank until every person in Ghetto get the time that they need. After that, people in Ghetto move to *New Greenwich* together because they have enough time. Finally, they can enjoy the luxurious life that usually can be enjoyed by the bourgeoisie only. It is as predicted by Marxist theorist that the class struggles are inevitable. Therefore, they will always stand in constant opposition to each other so that the conflict between them will always be created. The film portrays the class struggle clearly and shows that the proletariat will eventually be the winner. They can move to higher class that also lead to classless society.

Beside the portrayal of social class structures in the film, the representation of the base and the superstructure of the society are also become one of the issues discussed in this study. However, the film does not give many portions that portray the base and superstructure. It seems like the filmmaker give certain emphasis on portrayal of the social class structures. The researcher expects that the filmmaker

focus on the of the social class structures instead of the base and superstructure. The numbers of scenes that represent social class structures are more than scenes that represent the base and superstructure.

In the film, there is economic relation between the owner of the factory and the worker in production process. The economic relation establishes economic structure of the society that Marx considers as the basis of society (base). For instance, the economic world viewed as the base of the society's structure. The base that is also refer to economic institution represented in the film by the factory. In the factory, the workers produce things that become public consumption. The workers accept the salary from the labor power that they have. Then they use the salary to buy their daily needs that mostly produced by the factories. It means that they consume the products that they have made with higher price. The surplus value then goes to the owner of the factory. That way the capitalist economic system can endure. It is a circulation that gives more advantages to the capital owner.

The superstructure of the society is represented by several institutions in film. First is the family institution that portrayed by Will's family and Weiss family. Will's family consists of him and his mother with the absence of a father because he is dead. Will father's dead remains unclear, whether because of lost in fighting or do crime action. The point is Will's father died because he must get more time for his family. Will and his mother are hard workers; both of them work day and night in order to pay the bill. The eminent value in this family is hard work. Whereas Weiss's family that live in prosper have everything they want. This family often throws a ball in the house and waste the time by gambling in the casino. The

apparent value in this family is extravagant because this family has unlimited resource and use it with lack of restrain.

Law is the next institution portrayed in the film. The law is represented by the existence of timekeeper. The timekeeper is like the cop whose job is to keep and support the existing system. The timekeeper is part of apparatus state that becomes the tool of the government or the ruling class to maintain the capitalist system. The timekeeper does not chase time stealer in Ghetto. They focus on the crime that involved New Greenwich citizen. It means that time keeper clearly support the ruling class and make sure that no one from Ghetto can move to New Greenwich. There is also media institution portrayed in this film. The media in this film is also used to support the ruling class. It is used to spread the wrong new that make Will becomes fugitive because of wrong accusation. It is clear that the media becomes tool for the ruling class to achieve their goal. Once the ruling class takes control of the base, the superstructure will also under their control to maintain their power.

In America where the film was created, it also can be found the relation between the bourgeoisie who live in New Greenwich and the proletariat who live in Ghetto. In the real context, such places that portrayed in the film are really exist such as Beverly Hills in California, "This mainstay of Los Angeles' famed Platinum Triangle has been frequently noted as one of the most expensive cities for real estate, and for good reason (Hilton & Hyland)." There is other place named Sharon, according to Rosato, "This New England town is surrounded by a wealth of good jobs in Boston, Providence, and the Route 128 tech corridor (Rosato)". These are exclusive living place designed to the bourgeoisie that represented by *New*

Greenwich in the film. This place is usually in the form of certain region where rich people stay and make their own neighborhood.

On the other hand, there are also slum places that become the living place of the proletariat people that represented by the *Ghetto* in the film. This place is usually unsafe neighborhood with high crime rate and full of poor people. There are many places considered as slum places according to forbes.com. These places are Detroit, St. Louis, Memphis, Oakland, etc. The worst is Detroit with crime rate up to 2,137 per 100,000 residents (Forbes). From the given context, it is obvious that the film tries to portray the real life of the bourgeoisie and proletariat. The imbalance relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are clearly depicted in the film. The film intends to bring such kind of reality to the audience and makes them to criticize such practice that happened in real life.

4.1.2 Time as Capital

In the capitalist society or country, capital is one of the crucial factors that support capitalist economic system. To be able to survive, capitalist needs great amount of capital to maintain and expand the system. For Marx, capital is not simply money that can be exchanged for goods or labor (Parker 213). It is true that money is required to purchase goods or labors but if it only used as exchange tool, it cannot be called as capital. Money can be called as capital if it is used to create profit. Hence, capital is money that is used to make more money, which is used again to make more money and on again in continuous circulation (Parker 213). Means of production and labor power of the workers are two things for capitalists to exchange their money. Those things are important to make the factory bigger and also make the capitalist system easier to be maintained and expanded.

In the film, the same concept regarding the capital that is used to support capitalist society can be found easily. However in the real world money is used as the currency while in the film, time is used as the currency. It can be seen in figure 6 that portrays a pricelist of the beverages. From the pricelist, it can be seen that the

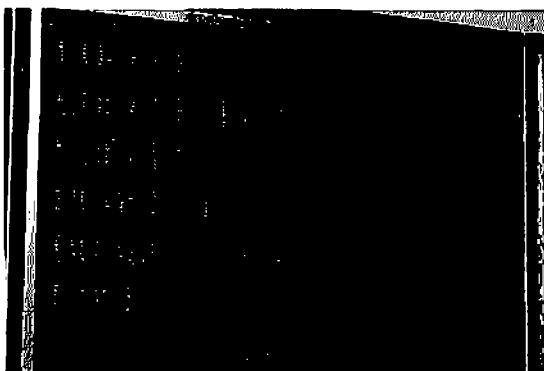


Figure 6: Price list of the beverages (00:04:29)



Figure 7: Paying the coffee (00:04:41)

coffee, tea, and energy are valued with time; such as coffee is 4 minutes and double tea is 5 minutes. While in figure 7, it is shown in the scene that Will and other people pay for their coffee with time they have in their clock. The payment process is done by giving the time left in the clock to the cashier machine. The idea of exchanging time with other goods or services is applied in here. Another example is the scene that shows a moment when Will's mother has to pay the bus fare but she cannot afford the bus fare because she only has one a half hour in her hand.

Will's mother: Dayton

Bus driver: Two hours

Will's mother: It is always been an hour.

Bus driver: Now it is two. Price went up (19:10).

Actually, there are many scenes that show how time is exchanged for goods or services but the examples above are enough to represent the idea. Bourdieu states that, "the form that the various species of capital assume when they are perceived and recognized as legitimate" (Bourdieu 17). It means that a certain form can be perceived as capital once it recognized as legitimate. In the film, the time is recognized as legitimate by all people; it is just like money that receive the same recognition. Those scenes such as portrayed in figure 6 and 7 show that time is accepted as currency by the society. They legitimate it by using time as the exchange tool or payment to buy and value anything, including the labor power. Workers accept the salary in the form of time that stored in their clock. Therefore, from the scenes that are shown above, it is proven that time has exchange value in the film. From that assumption where time has exchange value, it also signifies that time becomes the capital. The capital is very important for bourgeoisie to dominate

the means of production. Thus, the bourgeoisie can rule the economic institution, which means that they also have power over base that determines the superstructure.

In the film, there is a sentence said by Henry Hamilton, a man who gave Will a century, he said that “for a few to be immortals many must die.” It means that the immortals require many people to die in order to be immortal. Immortal here represents the bourgeoisie while “many must die” represents the proletariat. This condition is appropriate to what Tyson states that, “the 10 percent (or less) of the world’s population who own 90 percent (or more) of the world’s wealth (59).” It signifies the fact that bourgeoisie need many workers who live in poverty in order to be super-rich. While the bourgeoisie enjoy privileged live, the proletariat must work hard to serve capitalist system. It means that many must be sacrificed for the sake of bunch of people who control the system. This kind of system is possible because of the capital that becomes the core and energy for capitalist system. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that capital takes very significant role to create the capitalist system. It is possible to take control of the base structure and have power over superstructure by certain amount of capital,

Regarding the title of the film, *In Time*, it contains certain value that involves the money. The title of the film, *In Time*, has its own meaning that reflects to the context where it was created. Researcher tries to interpret the meaning behind the film title *In Time*. In the real world, there is an idiom that says *time is money*. Benjamin Franklin (1748/1961) once wrote: “Remember time is money,” suggesting that both concepts are economically equivalent (Becker, 1965; Okada and Hoch, 2004; DeVoe and Pfeffer, 2007 cited in Lehmann and Reimann). He

explains how people who are otherwise capable of making money not only lose money by not working but will also lose money because they most likely spent it during the time of not working.... (Your Dictionary). This idiom is well known especially in capitalist society. It is a famous sentence among the capitalist people because they use their time to work and to get much money so that they literally associate time with money. It signifies the importance of time in creating money through effective way. According to Merritt, the time value of money is so important to capital budgeting. She explains that the time value of money is the idea that a particular sum of money in your hand today is worth more than the same sum at some future date.... (Merritt). It is because of inflation, the value of money can decrease in the future. It shows other connection between time and money. It also means that time is very essential to the capitalist since it also determines how many products that they can produce which leads to how much money they can gain.

The term *time is money* also can be connected to American dream as Tyson suggests in her book, "...it tells them that financial success is simply the product of initiative and hard work (57)." In the film, the proletariat people want to have the luxurious life owned by the bourgeoisie. It is shown that they struggle everyday so that they can live in *New Greenwich*. It is portrayed in the film that *New Greenwich* is a much better place compared to the *Ghetto*. Therefore, the proletariat people always want to live in *New Greenwich* and have better life. This kind of notion can also be found in America where the people are affected by American dream. In this country, we believe that it is natural to want to "get ahead," to want to own a better house and wear better clothes (Tyson 57). This American dream ideology affects

people's mind. The rich people deserve luxurious life because of their hard work and the poor people deserve their pity life because of their laziness. This ideology invites people to blame the pity life of the poor because they do not work hard enough instead of blaming the system that is engineered to give more advantages to the bourgeoisie who also have the control over the base structure. It does not matter how hard the poor people work, they will always trap in their pity life. This is because the system will not let them to escape it; there will always high amount of taxes that become serious burden to poor people. There will also living cost that keeps rising every day that keeps them to have improved live. On the other hand, the rich people can enjoy their privileged live without have to work hard. They just need amount of capital to exchange with means of production and labor power of the workers. Since bourgeoisie control the base structure, it means that they can also create regulations that give advantages for them in other institutions that belong to superstructure in order to give more power for them. That way they can keep their privileged live and maintain it until the next generation.

Moreover, in the film, time is a metaphor that signifies money in real world. Time plays crucial role for the characters in this film since time is not only determine the lifetime of a character but also signifies how much "money" that he or she has. However, for the bourgeoisie, time also signifies how much capital that they own. Time is used to make more time in continuous circulation. It is the same concept of capital viewed from Marx's perspective. The capitalist uses time to buy means of production and labor power of the workers so that they can control the base structure as explained before. The time that is usually considered unimportant

by many people turns out to be very valuable. It has been proven in *In Time* film that time can be so valuable not only to the people but also to the capitalist system that affects those people.

This film was released in 2011 when America just recovers from *Great Recession* that makes its economy sector down. According to Frieden, “many things contributed to the Great Recession of 2007-2010. Massive foreign borrowing, excessively loose monetary policy, reckless lending practices, lax regulation, and other factors all fed into the crisis (Frieden)” The *Great Recession* still affected people in America in 2011.

...the Great Recession Has Changed Life in America”, more than half of all adults in the US labor force reported a spell of unemployment, a cut in pay, a reduction in hours or an involuntary shift to part-time work since the Great Recession began in December 2007 (ILO).

There were many businesses whether it is small or big scale of business that bankrupt. Consequently, the unemployment rate was high due to this great recession. The increase in unemployment during December 2007 – October 2009 (5.1 percentage points) was the largest such increase when compared to the previous five recessions (ILO). Based on the given context, this film was launched after the great recession in order to remind people of America that the capitalist system that they use is not flawless. It can destroy the country and can give misery to its citizen. While people still feel the deep trauma, the film invites people to think and criticizes the capitalist practice that only gives advantage to rich people.

4.2 Non-narrative Aspect

Every medium have its own unique characteristic that differs it from another medium. So does in film, the understanding concerning feature of film medium need to be examined. This sub-analysis intends to give more adequate explanation regarding the feature of the film, the *mise en scene* that closely related to non-narrative of the film. The non-narrative signifies everything that appears in the frame that defines the world of the film and it focus more on the visual aspects of the film. According to Brodwell and Thomson, there are four general areas in the aspects of in *mise en scene*: setting, costume and makeup, lighting, and staging (Brodwell and Thomson 115). Non-narrative aspects is also analyzed in this study to get deeper understanding and to support the whole idea in narrative aspects. Therefore in this subchapter the non-narrative aspects of the film will be examined carefully.

4.2.1 Setting

In film, setting has significant role in supporting the message that filmmaker wants to deliver. The overall design of a setting can shape how we understand story action (Brodwell and Thomson 117). The composition of the color also can give significant impact on setting. Brodwell and Thomson said, “this change in the settings’ colors supports a narrative development that shows an inhuman city landscape that is transformed by vitality and spontaneity” (Brodwell and Thomson 117). Particular scenes can be found in the film, which involve various settings that represent certain social class. Many settings that portray the life of the proletariat

can be observed in the beginning of the movie. There are different settings that show representation of proletariat in the film. Those are Salas's apartment, the neighborhood that represents Ghetto (living place for the proletariat), and the factory where the workers have to work. Those three settings are appropriate enough to represent the proletariat class.

The condition of Will's apartment where he lives with his mother can be seen in figure 8. The situation when Will is dancing with his mother to celebrate her birthday can be seen in figure 8. It also portrays the condition of Salas's living place along with the furniture that they use such as old fan and refrigerator, chair and table made of plastic, simple hanging lamp. From the scene also can be seen the pale green wall along with its faded paint and non-ceramic floor with small



Figure 8: Will's apartment (02:31)

carpet. The scene signifies simple living place without fancy things around that shows his ability in buying the goods they need in their everyday life. As part of proletariat class, Salas is unable to afford better furniture for his apartment with more comfortable couch instead of plastic chair. The fact that the room in his

apartment is so simple with the paint in wall that starts to fade indicates that the rent fare for his apartment is quite low.

Next is the setting that portrays neighborhood that represents the Ghetto (living place for the proletariat). Figure 9 and figure 10 represent the setting of living place for proletariat class. The condition of the neighborhood of the



Figure 9: Ghetto neighborhood (00:04:18)

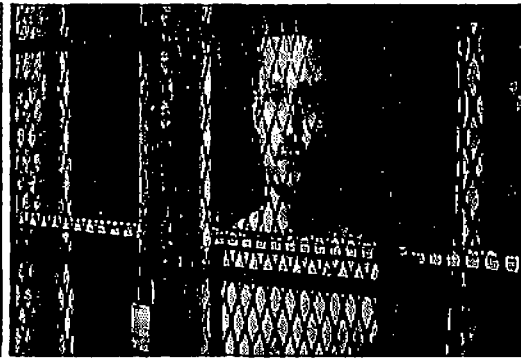


Figure 10: Will looks out from window (00:01:57)

proletariat class can be observed in figure 9. It can be seen in that scene that the neighborhood of the proletariat is full of people who walk in hurry. They cannot waste more time by walking slowly because they have limited time left in their clock. The buildings depict in the scene are so simple, there is no distinctive architecture style and only few buildings that have more than one floor. It suggests that the building in Ghetto is consist of low cost building. It also signify the proletariat ability in affording better building. Figure 9 also shows no car or any kind of vehicle in the street. People do not own the vehicle to transport them, they just walk from one place to other place. It shows their poor economic condition, that they cannot afford any vehicle to help them.

Figure 10 shows the scene when Will looks out from the window in his apartment. It shows that the window is covered with iron wire and locked with

padlock. Such precaution is needed to insure that the window is safely closed so that no one can break in through the window. This figure implies that the neighborhood where proletariat live is not safe. The security in that neighborhood is not guaranteed by the government. People in that area tend to do criminal action in order to keep living. It also means that the criminality level in Ghetto is so high that Salas needs to do such precaution to secure his apartment.

Then the setting of the factory where the workers have to work which shown in figure 11. The factory in the movie is portrayed as a place full of workers who wear the same working uniform and they do not wear helmet or any kind of safety equipment. The factory also portrayed as a place full of heavy machines. The scene shows that factory is quite dark place and full of smoke generated from the machines. Figure 2 represents the working place condition where the proletariat



Figure 11: The factory (00:05:14)

have to work. The safety of the worker is not considered as important issue by the factory owner. They have to work in dangerous environment without any kind of safety equipment. The worker must be so desperate to get time in order to keep

living and be able to fulfill their daily needs. They even ignores their own safety by working in the factory with high possibility of accident.

The filmmaker also portrays the bourgeoisie representation trough the setting as appears in New Greenwich neighborhood and Silvia's house. The scene that depict the condition of New Greenwich neighborhood is shown in figure 12. In



Figure 12: New Greenwich neighborhood (00:25:35)



Figure 13: Silvia's House (00:35:32)

that scene can be seen a well-managed environment with tall buildings that have beautiful architecture and clean street. In the scene, it also can be observed several car and people who walk in pavement. It suggests that New Greenwich is a proper living place. The building with high level of aesthetic that cost centuries to build is easily can be found. The luxurious car also signify that only rich people live in this neighborhood. For instance, only the bourgeoisie who have century or million years can live in that place.

Moreover, in figure 13, the setting takes place at Silvia's house. In that scene can be noticed two big pillar that support the house along with other pillars in the back. The roof is decorated with beautiful crystal lamp, while the wall is painted with white color, and the floor is made of white ceramic. The house is also consist of more than one floor since it has two big stairs. The pillars of the house indicates that the house is so big that it needs many pillars to support it. While the crystal

lamp, ceramic floor, and other details on this house signify the glamour life that its owner has. Furthermore, Silvia's house is represented as a luxurious living place with beauty in every detail and it emphasizes her social class status.

4.2.2 Costume and Makeup

Costume also plays significant role just like the setting. It has certain function in supporting the narrative aspect of the film. It enables the actor to fit with a certain historical period, social class and lifestyle, and even to determine what is possible and not possible to be done by the actor (Abrams, Bell & Udris 94). In the film that portrays the representation of different social class such as *In Time*, costume and makeup have quite important role. Costume and makeup are able to give certain appearance emphasis to differentiate between bourgeoisie and proletariat. It also suggest the lifestyle that an actor has. In the context of social class division, certain costume can denote to certain class (the lower or higher class). Beside the costume, makeup also has specific function in the entire movie. Makeup is necessary because it can enhance the appearance of the actors on the ongoing frame. The function of makeup is to make actors look appropriate to situation (time or condition) given in the setting of the film. Makeup is also related to which social class the characters belong to.



Figure 14: Worker's Makeup (00:05:07)

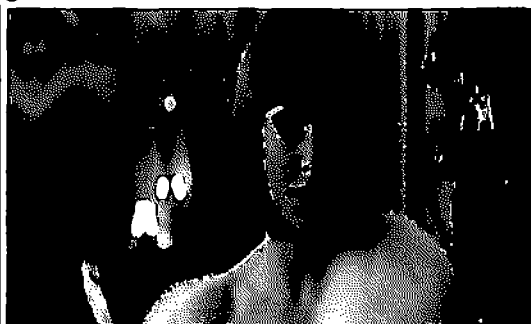


Figure 15: Silvia's MakeUp (00:34:23)

The proletariat use working uniform when they work in the factory. It can be seen in figure 14 when Will works at the factory, he wears the uniform. The working uniform looks simple and cheap. The makeup portrayed in the scenes also looks dirty. It also indicates their social class status, that they belong to the working class. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie is represented with neat suit, the men always wear black tuxedo while the women wear beautiful dress as shown in figure 13 and figure 15. The costume also indicates that they belong to bourgeoisie class because they are wearing expensive clothes that cannot be afforded by proletariat people. Silvia's makeup looks so elegant and beautiful too. Costume and makeup help to analyze and differentiate between the two classes, bourgeoisie and proletariat. From these aspects the difference between the two classes can be clearly determined. For instance, each social class has common features that attach to it, such as the people from higher social class tends to wear fancy, stylish, and expensive costume while the proletariat usually use dirty and simple costume

4.2.3 Lighting

The manipulation of lighting can give significant impact to a picture or a moving picture (film). It can help the filmmaker to support the setting construction and build certain feeling to the spectator. In lighting, color also plays an important role. Color has been considered to affect psychological aspect, it also can affect to mood such as blue is believed to be relaxing color or red that denotes to passion (Gianneti 24). Hence, color can symbolize emotions and values that have great impact in the meaning production in a film and support the narrative aspect.

Industrial wastes, river pollution, marshes, and large stretches of terrain were painted gray to suggest the ugliness of contemporary industrial society and the heroine's drab, wasted existence (Giannetti 14). This kind of nuance can also be perceived in the factory shown in figure 11. In figure 8, the lighting seems darker with pale green dominates the color of the room in Will's house. The green can be a metaphor to signify money in real life. The color green that indicates the time shown in the clock and the device are closely related to American dollar since they have the same color. As we know that American dollar's color is green, it means that the time in the film symbolizes the money in real life. Combined with the metaphor, the darker lighting in the green room can signify the life of proletariat that tend to be harder economically. On the other hand, in figure 13, the color of the room seem to be lighter with the color white dominate the room. The lighting also came from crystal lamp that shine in the middle of the room. It indicates that the bourgeoisie life is much luxurious and the shines from crystal lamp make it more elegant.

4.2.4 Staging

The term staging also related to the movement and performance of the actors. It gives more attention on the acting aspect of the actors in the film. Those actors' are allowed to express their feeling or thought by doing certain movement, facial expression or body language. According to Abrams, "What an actor does within the shot obviously contributes significantly to the meaning produced" (Abrams, Bell & Udris 94). The movement can denote to confidence, uncertainty,

panic, etc. Facial expression can show particular feeling such as sadness, happiness, loneliness, disappointment, etc. While the body language can emphasize those feeling. Actors' in doing acting are expected to depict a typical representative of a social class or certain social and political movement. In the film, the movement that becomes typical for bourgeoisie is full of confidence as we can see in the portrayal of New Greenwich neighborhood (00:27:00). The people look so confident in every movement, in the way they walk, talk to each other and so on. It shows that the bourgeoisie class have enough reason to be confident. It is because they have nothing to worry about since they have even thousand years to waste. They have everything that they want because of the resources that they have. On the other hand, in the scene that portray the proletariat neighborhood (00:05:00), the movement of those people are full of uncertainty. They walk with so much worry because they have to think of their unpaid bill. This kind of feeling also can be seen in Will's mother when she does not have enough time to pay the bus fare (00:19:10). It also implies that they are lack of economic aspect so that it affects their movement and feeling portrayed in the film. It also can be clearly seen that the life burden makes them to feel such sad and uncertainty feeling.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION