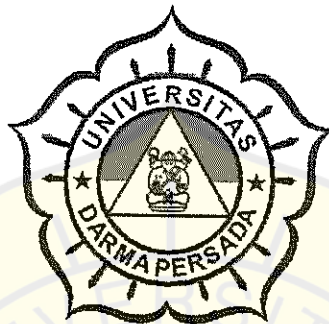


**THE REFLECTION OF PROLETARIAT INSURGENCY AGAINST THE
CAPITALISTS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT *IN TIME BY ANDREW NICCOL***

TERM PAPER

Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining

Strata One (S-1) Degree



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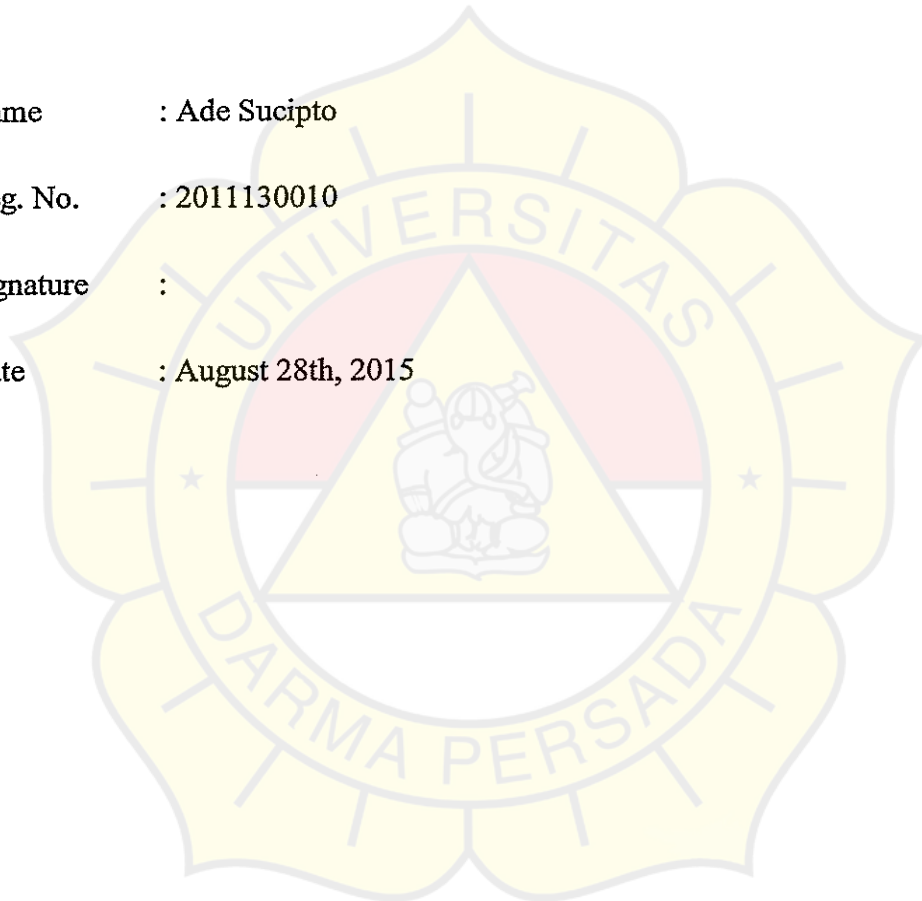
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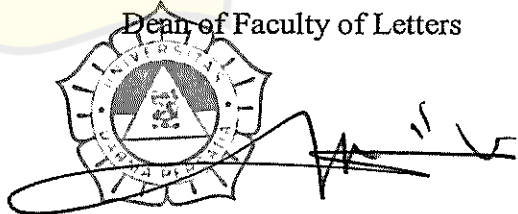
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PREFACE

Alhamdulillah rabbil 'aalamiin, owing to Allah SWT's mercy and blessing, I am finally complete this term paper with the best effort. This term paper which is entitled *The reflection of proletariat insurgency againts the capitalists in the movie script In Time* is submitted to Strata One English Department of Darma Persada University as one of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S-1) degree. This research could not be finished without the help and support from the important people who have taken their time to encourage and give the direction to me. I would like to convey my gratitude to the people who involved in making of this term paper as follow:

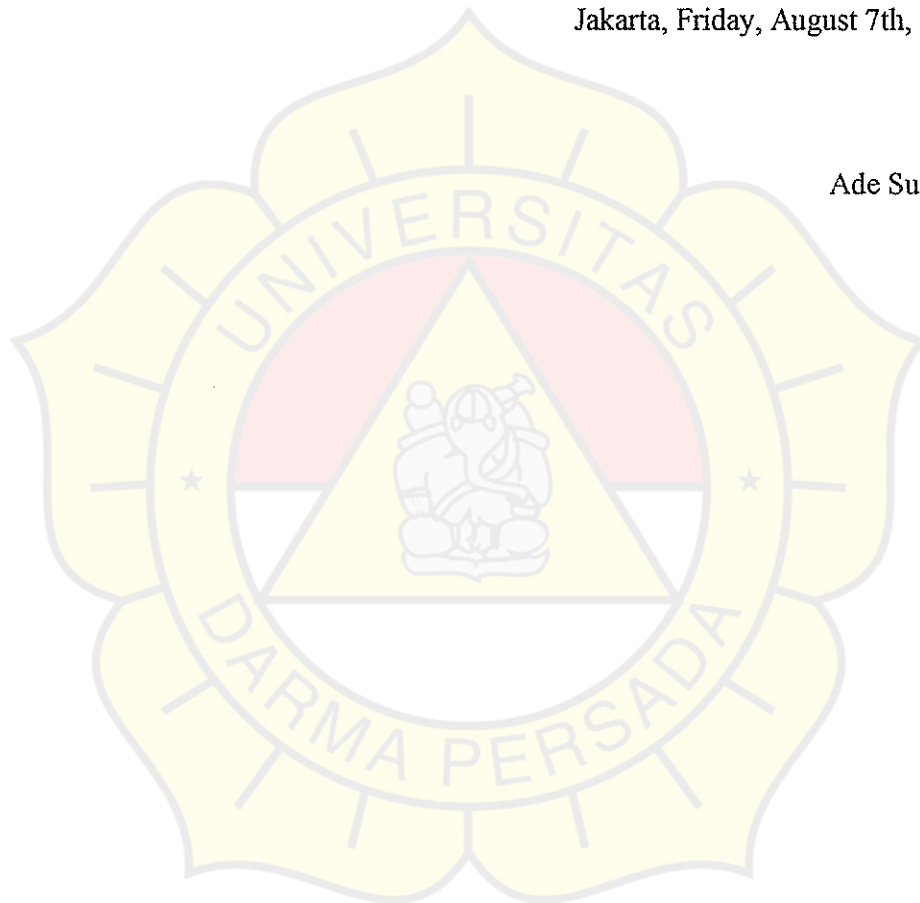
1. Dr. Hj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA, as the conselor of my term paper. I am very thank for your time and the advice that you give to me. I have learned one thing from you that I must do my best effort and mind to find the good ideas for this term paper.
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Persada who always supports me to make this term paper. These people always remind me to never give up in writing this term paper. They are the best friends in my life.

I hope that this research can give the advantages to the people. Especially, the students in the English literature for further research of term paper.

Jakarta, Friday, August 7th, 2015

Ade Sucipto



ABSTRACT

Name : Ade Sucipto
Study program : English Department S-1
Title : The Reflection of Proletariat Insurgency Against
The Capitalists In The Movie Script *In Time*

This term paper explains about analysis of the theme from a movie that uses intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Through intrinsic approach, there are several concepts; characterization by using showing and telling methods, the five function of setting, and plot. In the extrinsic approach, the theory is theory of Marxism. This term paper is a category of basic analysis which uses movie script of *In Time* by Andrew Niccol as the basic source supported by several sources which is related to the theory and definition that close the theme of analysis. From this analysis, this movie describes about the struggle of classes and also the insurgency that is done by proletariat class against the capitalists class. The capitalists increases the price of needs and also they set rates as they wish that makes the poor people living in difficult condition. Moreover, the capitalists also decreasing the wages of the proletariat while the proletariat has to work for a long time for them. This thing creates a condition that is not fair for the proletariat. Therefore, they demand a justice by doing insurgency against the capitalists. The characteristic of the main characters become the key in relating the variables of this theme analysis.

Key words:

struggle, proletariat, capitalists, class conflict, insurgency

ABSTRAK

Name : Ade Sucipto
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Title : The Reflection of Proletariat Insurgency Against
The Capitalists In The Movie Script In Time

Skripsi ini menjelaskan tentang analisis tema dari film yang menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik, ada beberapa konsep; karakterisasi dengan menggunakan metode showing dan telling serta lima fungsi setting, dan plot. Dengan pendekatan ekstrinsik, teori yang digunakan adalah teori Marxisme. Skripsi ini adalah kategori analisis dasar yang menggunakan skrip film In Time oleh Andrew Niccol sebagai sumber dasar yang didukung oleh beberapa sumber yang terkait dengan teori dan definisi yang mendekati tema analisis. Dari analisis ini, film ini menggambarkan tentang perjuangan kelas dan juga pemberontakan yang dilakukan oleh kaum proletar terhadap kaum kapitalis. Kaum kapitalis meningkatkan harga-harga kebutuhan dan juga mereka menetapkan tarif sesuai dengan yang mereka inginkan yang membuat orang-orang miskin hidup dalam kondisi yang sulit. Terlebih lagi, para kaum kapitalis juga mengurangi upah kaum proletar sementara mereka harus bekerja untuk waktu yang lama kepada kaum kapitalis. Hal ini menciptakan kondisi yang tidak adil bagi kaum proletar. Oleh karena itu, mereka menuntut keadilan dengan melakukan pemberontakan terhadap kaum kapitalis. Karakteristik dari karakter utama menjadi kunci dalam berhubungan variabel analisis tema ini.

Kata kunci:

perjuangan, proletariat, kapitalis, kelas konflik, pemberontakan

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

A. Background of Problem

In this life we always find phenomena conflict between two different classes capitalists and proletariat. Class is a concept which determines the social position of man in terms of ownership of the object or property can not be separated from economic concepts.

Karl Marx described this phenomena as (Struggle of Classes). The conflict between capitalist and proletariat can be happened anytime and this phenomena never ends throughout human history. After watching "*In Time*" movie I found this phenomena that refers to conflict between capitalist and proletariat.

This movie is produced by Andrew Niccol¹. The film is in production in 2011. Andrew Niccol produced many works of famous films. He is a writer, director, and producer. He began his education at Auckland Grammar School in 1973. Then he left New Zealand at the age of 21 and began his career as a TV director in London.

Here's a famous works: *Gattaca*, *The Truman Show*, *SlmOne*, *The Terminal*, *Lord of War*, *In Time*, *The Host*, *Paani*. Some of the films made by Andrew Niccol is a picture of the social situation. One of them is the film "*In Time*" which tells the story of their social class differences that occur in the life of society.

Furthermore, this film also illustrates the social conditions that are influenced by money. Money is a very important thing in life. Time is money. The phrase was often heard in our ears. However, what if in the future when the money does not mean money only, but also our lives.

This is an analogy in the future when the time is not just money but also the life or lives. The people can buy anything what they want and they can also survive with the time they have. This is what makes me interested to discuss the movie "*In*

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Niccol

Time". The story in this movie tells that at the age of 25 years someone will stop physical changes. Furthermore, a person's life will be determined by the time ticking on his arm. How much rest time capable is acquired and held, it is their age. So the people are working hard to get more time.

In order to get a longer life, and describe how the worker has to work hard to survive with the rest of the time was less than a day. They must race against time to have a longer life. The main character in this film is Will Salas. He was a factory worker who works in the Dayton area. He and his mother had to fight hard to make a living every day.

Once Will Salas helped Henry Hamilton. He was a wealthy man, and then to repay Will's kindness. Henry gave all his wealth was a one century time to Will Salas. Will Salas had so much time in his hand. He gave it to his friend. Then he also went to the city of New Greenwich where the capitalists live. Then he met with Sylvia. She was none other than the daughter of businessman factory where he worked. In short, He was later arrested by the Timekeepers for the suspect as a robber, but he managed to escape by holding Sylvia.

Subsequently, he returned to Dayton and planned to rob the money in banks wealthy businessmen and share them with fellow workers and other poor people. He did it as a form of resistance to the wealthy businessman. After successful robbing the Bank. He also planned to rob in the central Bank. As a result, he must risk his life with the tyimekeepers who would like to catch him.

After watching this movie, I take the attention about the issues that I would like to analyze is that "Why the proletariat rebelled againts the capitalist?" From the question above I would like to find out the answers for the assumptions in this movie. Furthermore, I also would like to analyze about the problems that exist in this movie and connect it with the theory of Marxism that I use to prove and support the assumption above.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the above background I identify problems that arise. In the movie "In Time" illustrates the difference of social class and the resistance of the workers against the capitalists to lead to conflicts between them. What the causes that causing bring out the insurgency of proletariat in robbing the money in the banks? From these problems I made the assumption. I assume that the theme of this analysis is that "*The reflection of proletariat insurgency against the capitalists*"

C. Limitation of Problem

After identifying the problems I mentioned above, I will limit research problem in the social class differences between the workers and capitalists. In addition, the participation of several influential characters. Theories and concepts used are, through the intrinsic approach, characterization, setting, plot and theme. As well as through the extrinsic approach that focuses on the sociology of literature Marxist theory, focusing on the conflict proletariat and capitalists and also their impact.

D. Formulation of Problem

Based on the limitation problem above, the authors formulate the problem: is it true that the author assumption that the theme of this movie is the reflection of proletariat insurgency against the capitalists? To answer this question, the author formulate the problem further.

1. How the characterization of characters in this film through showing and telling method?
2. How do setting and plot support the theme?
3. How do characterization, setting and plot support the concept of Marxism?
4. Can the theme of this film be enforced by using the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?

E. Objective of Analysis

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the author aims to show that the theme of this film is the reflection of proletarian insurgency against the capitalists to achieve this goal the author requires the following steps:

1. To analyze the characterization with theory of showing and telling methods.
2. To analyze the characterization, setting, and plot to strengthen theory of Marxism
3. To analyze the theme through the result of analysis: characterization, setting, plot and Marxism through sociology theory.

F. Framework of the Theories

Based on the objective of analysis above, I use some theories such as the intrinsic also extrinsic approach to support the theme in this movie. Through the intrinsic approach, I will use direct method (Telling) indirect method (Showing) to analyze characterizations, setting, plot, and theme. In the extrinsic, I will use the theory of Marxism.

1. The intrinsic approaches used as follows:

The word *intrinsic* means something that is related to the essential nature of a thing. Through this approach, I use the concept of characterization, setting and plot.

- a. Characterization

The word character actually applies to any individual in a literary work. The characters in fiction usually connected with the relationship to plot, and they are described by the whether or not they undergo significant character change.² Characters in fiction can also be distinguished on the basis of whether they demonstrate the capacity to develop or change as the result of their experiences. In defining the characters in this movie, I use the method:

² Pickering and Hoepfer. *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc 1981), pp.26.

1. Indirect Method (Showing)

By contrast, there are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing; characterization through dialogue (what characters say) and characterization through action (what characters do).³ but for indirect method I am just going to use characterization through dialogue (what characters say).

a. Characterization through dialogue

The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and what we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is rare work of fiction, whose author does not employ dialogue in some ways to reveal, establish and reinforce character.⁴

2. Direct Method (Telling)

Direct Method (Telling) relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling a method preferred practiced by the many older fiction writers the guiding hand of the author is very much evidence. Direct Method consists of characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, and also characterization through by the author.⁵ But I will just to use characterization through appearance for Direct Method (Telling)

a. Characterization through appearance

Although in real life most of us aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues character.

³ *Ibid.*, p.22

⁴ *Ibid.*, p.23

⁵ *Minderop, Albertine, Metode Karakteristik Telaah Fiksi, Jakarta, Yayasan Pustaka Obor, 2011. P. 8*

b. Setting

One of the main concepts that become the important thing to know about the theme is *setting*. Setting is the element which shows the name place of the story and the time of the events. Setting can be as a name of place, time, or the condition in the story. Setting enables the reader to better envision how a story unfolds by relating necessary physical details of a piece of literature. A setting may be simple or elaborate, used to create ambiance, lend credibility or realism, emphasize or accentuate, organize, or even distract the reader. According to Pickering & Hoepfer, setting is divided into five functions, as follows:⁶

1. Setting as background for action

Background is extensive and highly developed, where setting in the form costume, manners, events, and institution, all certain time and place is rendered in minute detail to give a sense. It will provide the beginning of the story.

2. Setting as antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of crucial agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of event.

3. Setting as means to creating appropriate atmosphere

In this case, setting as means of establishing atmosphere. Many authors manipulate their setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for event to come.

4. Setting as means to revealing characters

Often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the characters and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself.

⁶*Ibid.*, pp.18-21

5. Setting as means of reinforcing themes

Setting also can be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. I have explained about the step of setting in below.

c. Plot

Plot is several steps of plot can reinforce the theme that will be analyze in this study. The plot of a literary work is referred to the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a literary work.⁷ Like a typical short story, the plot of nearly every play contains five structural elements: exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution. The principal difference between fictional and dramatic plots is that the latter are more regular in their use of these five elements.⁸

1. Exposition

This is the beginning of the story in the drama or literary work. The exposition provides essential background, introduces the cast, begins the characterization, and initiates the action. Sometimes, a formal prologue or introduction by a narrator helps to set the scene, but more often there is no sharp division between the exposition and the complication that follows.

2. Complication

This section of the plot introduces and develops the conflict. It commences when one or more of the main characters first become aware of an impending difficulty or when their relationship first begin to change.

3. Crisis

The crisis, or turning point of the play, occurs at the moment of peak emotional intensity and usually involves a decision, a decisive action, or an open conflict between the protagonist and antagonist. It is often called the obligatory scene because the audience demands to see such moments acted out on stage.

⁷Ibid., p.14

⁸Ibid., pp.269-274

4. Falling Action

As the consequences of the crisis accumulate, events develop a momentum of their own. Especially in tragedy, the falling action of the play result from the protagonist's loss control and final catastrophe often appears inevitable.

5. Resolution

Resolution is a solution to the conflict presented in the play. While tragedies end in a catastrophe, usually the death of the protagonist. The resolution brings to an end the conflict that has been implicit (or explicit) since the play's opening scenes. When the curtain falls, the relationships among the characters have once more stabilized.

d. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work.

Theme can be spiritual values, moral, psychology, and philosophy depend on the contents of stories that have relevance to the elements. In this case, a theme can be a sentence or phrase. After reading the contents of a literary work, the reader can determine the general theme of the literature by examining the content and main problem of the story.⁹

2. The extrinsic approaches used theories as follows:

*Sociology is composed of two words: socius, meaning companion or associate; and 'logos', meaning science or study. The etymological meaning of "sociology" is thus the science of society.*¹⁰ Sociology is the youngest science which studies about the human and the achievement of human in the society.

⁹ Ibid., p. 61

¹⁰ <http://sociology-4-all.blogspot.com/2009/03/definition-of-sociology.html>

Actually, this sociology is very difficult to be defined because it has many definition that relates to social life. According to Auguste Comte, a Frenchman, in a book by Bannisters¹¹, sociology is a science that should be based on systematic observation and classification, not on authority and speculation.

It is because this science talks about the phenomenon of society in the world. This science also has many fields including social class differences, the thought of a society or group of people and many others. Everything that relates to human or social life is become the part of sociology.

a. Marxism

Marxism (Struggle of Classes) is an understanding that follow the views of Karl Marx. Marx developed a great theory related to the economic system, social system and political system. Followers of this theory is referred to as a Marxist. He considers that the capital raise money at the expense of the proletariat.

While the condition of the proletariat is very sad because they are forced to work long hours with minimal wages. Many of the proletariat who have to live in the suburbs and slums. If this condition continues, according to Marx, the proletariat will rise up and demand justice.¹²

According to Marxism approach connects to the aspect social, economic, political, and social history that unites social classes in a class resistance. In the nineteenth century, a phenomenon in which the predicted inevitable revolution by the worker class against the capitalist class. For some people, Marxism is an attempt to help to poverty and weakness, against the workers from each other.

Furthermore, from the perspective of Marxist there are people who understand its basic form only where the conditions that produce something nice to make them satisfied with the manufacture or produce such as food, clothing, shelter. The diversity in public life who wander, farming, and industry that produces one another is a way to produce and distribute the material on a life essence.¹³

¹¹Robert C. Bannister, *Sociology and Scientism, The American Quest for Objectivity, 1880-1940*, 1987 (Ibid., pp.3&18)

¹²<http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marxisme>

¹³ A Handbook of Critical Approches To Literature by Wilfred L.Gurien, Earle Labor, Lee Morgan, Jeanne C. Reesman, Joohn R. Willingham (311)

A. Thoughts of Karl Marx: Capitalists and Proletariat

Marx found the essence of capitalist society in the commodity. A society dominated by the objects that the main value is the exchange that produce certain categories of society. Two main types of concern Marx is proletariat and capitalists.

1. Proletariat

The proletariat is the workers who sell their work and do not have their own tools of production. They just do not have the tools of its own and its own factories, but Marx believed that proletariat will even lose their skills in line with the increase in machines that replace them.

Since the proletariat only produce for the sake of exchange, then they are also consumers because they do not have the tools to produce the tools to produce their own needs, then they should use the wages they earn to buy what they need. Thus, the proletariat depends entirely on their wages to survive. This is what makes the proletariat depends on the person who gave wages (Capitalists).

2. Capitalists

The capitalists are those who own the tools of production. Capital is money that generates more money. In other words, the capital is more money invested than the money used to meet human needs and desires. So, the capitalism is money to make more money, but Marx revealed to us that not only the capital: capital is also a certain social resolution. In other words, money is only going to be the capital, because of the social relations between the proletariat who work and have to buy a product with the people who invested his wages.¹⁴

B. Class Conflict

Marx often use the term class in his writings, but he did not systematically define what he means by this term. Usually he uses to express a group of people who are in a similar situation in relation to their control of the tools of production. In

¹⁴ <http://iindesisosiologi.blogspot.com/2012/12/teori-sosiologi-klasik-karl-marx.html>

capitalism there is an inherent conflict of interest between the person who gave the wages of the workers and the workers that work they are paid back into surplus. This inherent conflict forming class.

Class is a concept which determines the social position of man in terms of ownership of the object or property cannot be separated from economic concepts. Marx has divided the three main classes in the structure of capitalist society, namely the class of wage laborers (Wage Labourers), the capitalist class, and the class of land owners (Landowner).

However, the development of the industrial structure of capitalism only introduce two types of classes, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. All classes will be classified as wage laborers proletariat. While the capitalist class and the owner of the land included in the bourgeois class.¹⁵

The proletariat and the bourgeoisie have different roles and functions. The bourgeoisie owns and controls the tools of production and control of the whole set of production systems, while the proletariat used as workers who work for the bourgeoisie in the production process. The proletariat is often regarded as a class of people who only have a workforce.

They do not have anything other than the power that they use for work. In return, they receive a salary from the bourgeoisie to the very low amount. It is certainly not fair to them. The gap between the two classes then ignite the struggle and opposition between social classes. Marx said that human history is a history of conflict between the oppressive class and oppressed classes.¹⁶

G. Analysis Method

Based on theoretical framework above, I use the analysis method with literature analysis, interpretative analysis character, various of qualitative analysis with method of collecting data such as the script of *In Time* movie by Andrew Niccol as the prime source and supported by some literature work connecting to the theories as the second source.

¹⁵ http://www.academia.edu/7329629/TEORI_KONFLIK_MENURUT_PARA_AHLI

¹⁶ http://setyarobi-fisip12.web.unair.ac.id/artikel_detail-81639-Umum-Konsep%20Perjuangan%20Kelas%20Karl%20Marx.html

H. Benefit of Analysis

Based on the analysis method above, this analysis supposed to have the advantages for another person who is interesting in analyzing deeply about *In Time*. This study is also useful because it is done through a new analysis by using the concept of Marxism is included in the social field so there is something new and there is a possibility for further research.

I. Systematic of Organization

Based on the benefit of analysis above, systematic of presentation is arranged as follow:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.

It consists: background of problem, literature review, and identification of problem, limitation of problem, formulation of problem, objective of the analysis, framework of the theories, analysis method, and benefit of analysis, systematic of organization.

CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS OF IN TIME MOVIE SCRIPT THROUGH INSTRINSIC APPROACH.

It consists: the explanation about characterization analysis through showing and telling methods, setting, and plot. The concepts have to be appeared in several sub-chapters.

CHAPTER III: THE REFLECTION OF PROLETARIAT INSURGENCE AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT IN TIME.

It consists: the analysis of the movie script about Marxism and the relation of the movie script with the intrinsic approach. The theories have to be appeared in several sub-chapters.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION.

It consists: the conclusion that show the film has the theme “The reflection of proletariat insurgency against the capitalists”, that delivered reviews about the main of analysis in the chapters of this analysis

