CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature. It concern with literature, film, genre of film, element of film, Drugs Trafficking

2.1. Literature

Literature is human works of their feeling and ideas in surrounding. The notion in line with Eagleton (1996) who stated that “the literary work was neither vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality nor the incarnation of some transcendental truth” it was material fact, whose functioning could be analyzed rather as one could examine machine” Horatius (in Budianta, 2006:19 ), a roman, has a terminology about purpose of literature, it is dulce et utile. The terminology refers to literature which has two purposes; those are to entertain and also to give benefits to the readers.

The word “literature” originally comes from Latin, litteraturae which means “writings”. It refers to any kind of writing products that are especially distinguished in form, expression, and emotional power (Abrams, 2005:178). Along the growth of the era, the word “literature” also develops, literature no longer only in form of writing products, there are also drama, poetry, and prose (Abrams, 2005:177).

Eagleton, 2008 divided literature into two types. The first is imaginative literature. It refers to imaginary product of literature and is based on writers’
imaginations. It is written based on what on writers imaginations are. However, the products that are written are inspired by the surroundings. Not all of literary products are fiction. Informative literature is literary product that is based on true story or biography of famous people.

2.2. Film

Nowadays we can easily find and enjoy films. There are a lot of film industries around the world. One of them is Hollywood film industry which is producing many films every year. People like watching films because it is amusing and entertaining. Film or motion pictures according to Vassiliou (2006:2), “is a sequence of photographs projected onto a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.” It communicates information and idea. The information and idea are often driven by stories, with the characters we come to care about, but a film might also develop an idea or explore visual qualities or sound textures.

Film has many effects in daily life. As it was by (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:2), “films are designed to have effects on viewers”. One of them is a deep sense of happiness that can be felt by the audiences after watching the movie that they have enjoyed; while ideas or messages that are sent by film makers could be anything depending on what the criteria of the film. Because film is covered in audio visual, it is easy to drive viewers to catch the messages that are brought by the film.
2.3. Type of Film

Along with the growth of film industries, film makers also develop film genres based on the viewers’ interest. Nowadays, we can easily find out the types of film. Braundy and Cohen (2009) classified types of film into westerns, drama, comedy, musicals, war, horror, science fictions, fantasy, and thrillers. All of which will be described briefly as follows.

2.3.1. Western Film

Western film is kind of film showing culture and life of Native American. The scenes are taken as they were in the past where the people still ride horses along with cowboys, sheriffs, and gunfire action by the cowboys. In the western film the actors and actress dress in traditional dress, and the places where the scenes took place are also traditional such as shops, prison, and also the saloon.

2.3.2. Drama Film

Most of drama film has more than one episode. Since it has more than one episode, the story not only has one conflict, but it usually has more than one. Also, it has a lot of characters. The themes of drama that are usually found are romance, friendship, and social lives.

2.3.3. Drama Musicals Film

Drama musical shows the plot of film that is played by some characters and packaged by interesting choreography and music. All scenes are
communicated through words, music, and gestures. All of them are packaged all together.

2.3.4. **Comedy Film**

It is designed to show us humorous and amusing sciences during its film. Also, this kind of film usually has happy ending. Even if there are still conflicts found but it still contains humorous things. One of the most famous comedy films is the “Mr. Bean”.

2.3.5. **War Film**

As its name, war film presents us the scenes where the characters doing wars. It concerns on warfare. The theme explored in war films are combat, escape stories, sacrifice, and effects of war.

2.3.6. **Horror Film**

Horror film usually shows us myth, supernatural, spirit and the deaths. This kind of film is made to scare and to affect viewers’ feeling. Themes of death, supernatural, or illness are some examples of its plot.

2.3.7. **Science Fictions**

Science fiction film often shows unbelievable science development such as alien, time travel, and mutants. It combines between science developments and human daily lives. In the latest film industry development, science fiction film becomes one of the favorite around viewers. It is in compliance with the “Hollywood” film industry that releases this kind of film genre every year.
2.3.8. Fantasy Film

It shows us fantasies and imaginations. It contains some impossible things and actions such as talking animals or impossible actions. Fantasy film usually presents scenes where the characters are placed in imaginary places resembling the future, heaven, or robotic era.

2.3.9. Thriller Film

Thriller is one kind of films that contains stretching actions. The plot usually is about main character that faces big hindrances in way of achieving his goals. The hindrances can be in form of antagonist characters, disasters, or any other hindrances that can obstruct the main character’s goal.

Based on the above types of film, the “Dope” film includes in Drama-Comedy film. This is because this film is about a student of inglewood (Malcolm Adekanbi he will be admitted to his dream school, Harvard University, on his academic ability, but his school counselor berates him since their school is in a run-down suburb in Los Angeles. He suggests Malcolm take college application process more seriously, starting with an upcoming interview with businessman and Harvard alumnus, Austin Jacoby.

2.4. Elements Of Film

Elements of film are very important in film. Elements of film are something necessary which can be found in every film. Each element of film takes role in building a good film product. Without one of the elements, a film made
would be failed to build. Vassiliou (2006) has mentioned five major elements found in film, those are character, theme, plot, conflict, and setting.

2.4.1. Character

Character is the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, which is interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities (Abrams, 2008:42). In general, character is human being, but in many cases character can be animals, robots, souls, or other creatures which are created by author in which that characters are given the ability of human. They can talk, think, and do bad or good, etc. A character in a literary work may stay stable during the whole episode (in film or drama), but it also can be changed due to particular reasons.

Further, DiYanni (2004) added two other characters in the story of fiction; they are major and minor character. Major character in a film can be both antagonist and protagonist character. Major characters in a film or any other literary work have big amount of screen view. They appear a lot during the film and have big roles for the run of the story. Minor character, the opposite, only appears briefly in a story line and has function to shore up the major characters.

Forster (in Abrams and Harpham, 2008) has mentioned two types of characters in literary work; they are flat and round character. A flat character is built in a single idea. It is usually described in not much detailed. Flat character also does not undergo any development during the story of literary work. On the
contrary, round character is usually described as detailed and complex character. In some reasons, the round character of literary work can change due to particular reason or writer’s intention to surprise the readers or viewers. Furthermore, Abrams and Harpham (2008) added that in a plot of film, the centers of viewers’ interest are called protagonist and antagonist character. Protagonist is the hero or heroine in the film and usually faces an opponent who is called antagonist character (bad). Furthermore, if the antagonist character has evil deeds and is able to do cruel deeds, it could be called as villain.

2.4.2. Theme

“The theme of a work is not its subject but rather its central idea, which may be stated directly or indirectly” (Cuddon, 2013: 721). Through the theme, the viewers can learn many lessons that the film maker tries to tell from his film. It can be showed directly or indirectly in film. There are two types of themes that appear in literary work such as film or play, they are major and minor theme. Major theme is the main theme or the most significant idea in a film, while minor theme is a kind of them that appears briefly in a film; usually a film shows more than one minor theme in it. Kirszner and Mandell (1994:3) also strengthen this statement by saying “Although one central theme may seem to dominate a literary work, most works explore a number of different themes or idea.” Accordingly, whether it is major or minor theme, there is a big possibility that a literary work like film can show some themes in it.
2.4.3. Plot

According to Sudjiman (in Hartiningsih, 2001) there are two types of plot based on the order of time. They are straight and flashback plot. Straight plot is kind of plot that goes straight in the present time. In a contrary, flashback plot is one kind of plots that goes back to the earlier time. It sometimes happens in order to tell important story to the viewers in the past.

He also added that based on the end of the story, plot can be classified into two types; close and open plot. Close plot in a story line gives no more stories after the end of the story or in another word; there is no more to discover, it ends with no sequels. Open plot in story line in contrary, it gives the viewers something to discover in next sequel of the film. Open plot type usually can be found in drama films.

Furthermore, Abrams and Harpham (2008) have mentioned five elements of plots. First, exposition is the beginning of the story where the characters and the setting of the story are introduced. The second is rising action, as its name suggests, conflict at this section rises and the story as well. At the rising action, viewers are made to be curious to what comes next so that they feel excited to follow the story. The third element is climax. At this step, all viewers’ questions are answered. The climaxes of conflicts go to the highest level. This should be the point of highest stage of dramatic intensity in the action of the play. The next is falling action. It takes place before the resolution which leads the story to the end. The last is resolution of the plot. It is the moment where the conflicts are
resolved. The conclusion whether the story ends with happiness or vice versa is found here.

Plot is a literary term that is used to make the story up or in another word; plot is the central idea of the film. “It is the plan, design, scheme or pattern of events in a play, poem or work of fiction” (Cuddon, 2013: 540). Understanding plot in a film helps us to understand main conflict of the film. It is the foundation of literary product where characters and stories are built around.

2.4.4. Conflict

Conflict is the tension in a situation between characters, or the actual opposition of characters (Cuddon, 2013:152). The conflict in literary work may be in form of internal or external conflict. Internal conflict refers to conflict that occurs in the mind of characters’. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between the character and his or her surroundings. External conflict can be between human versus human or human versus nature.

Further, external conflict in fiction could provide both physical and social conflict. Social conflict can be in form of a fight between two characters or more.

2.4.5. Setting

Setting of a film is the place and time where the film takes place. As what stated by George (2005:17), “Setting is where the story will take place.” Sometimes there are multiple settings in a single film. A setting of a film may be simple or elaborated. Understanding the setting is useful because it enables us to
see how a film maker captures scenes in order to catch the attention of the viewers through his film. Setting of film has several functions. Filmmakers use setting to create atmosphere. Setting not only introduces the viewers’ about the film that they watch, it also helps the viewers to establish feeling that the viewers take into the film. Also the filmmaker uses setting to simulate some emotional responses from the viewers.

2.5. Drug

Drugs are essentially poisons. The amount taken determines the effect. A small amount acts as a stimulant (speeds you up). A greater amount acts as a sedative (slows you down). An even larger amount poisons and can kill. This is true of any drug. Only the amount needed to achieve the effect differs. But many drugs have another liability: they directly affect the mind. They can distort the user’s perception of what is happening around him or her. As a result, the person’s actions may be odd, irrational, inappropriate and even destructive. Drugs block off all sensations, the desirable ones with the unwanted. So, while providing short-term help in the relief of pain, they also wipe out ability and alertness and muddy one’s thinking. (Hartney, E. : 2016)

2.5.1 Type of Drugs

Drugs under international control include amphetamine-type stimulants, coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates and sedative hypnotics. Countries have decided to control these drugs because they pose a threat to health. While some of the physical effects of drugs might sound nice, they do not last long.
Many people get depressed and lonely afterwards and start feeling sick. Also, it is common for people who use drugs to seem confused, have red eyes, sweat a lot and not care about their physical appearance.  


To learn more about each type of drug and how they could affect your health, please read the following information:

a. **Cannabis**

Cannabis is a tobacco-like greenish or brownish material made up of the dried flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis (hemp) plant. Cannabis resin or "hash" is the dried black or brown secretion of the flowering tops of the cannabis plant, which is made into a powder or pressed into slabs or cakes. Cannabis oil or "hash oil" is cannabis resin in liquid form.

b. **Cocaine**

Cocaine is a fine white or off-white powder that acts as a powerful stimulant. In its pure form, cocaine is extracted from the leaves of the coca plant. On the street, it can be diluted or "cut" with other substances to increase the quantity. Crack is cocaine that has been further processed with ammonia or sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and looks like small flakes or rocks.

c. **Ecstasy**

Ecstasy is a psychoactive stimulant. In fact, the term "ecstasy" does not refer to a single substance, but rather to a range of substances similar in chemistry
and effects. It is usually distributed as a tablet or pill but can also be a powder or capsule. The tablets can be in many different shapes and sizes.

d. Heroin

Heroin is an addictive drug with painkilling properties processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance from the Asian opium poppy plant. Pure heroin is a white powder. Street heroin is usually brownish white because it is diluted or "cut" with impurities, meaning each dose is different.

2.6. Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Drug trafficking is a key part of this research. Further information can be found in the yearly World Drug Report. At current levels, world heroin consumption (340 tons) and seizures represent an annual flow of 430-450 tons of heroin into the global heroin market. Of that total, opium from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic yields some 50 tons, while the rest, some 380 tons of heroin and morphine, is produced exclusively from Afghan opium. While approximately 5 tons are consumed and seized in Afghanistan, the remaining bulk of 375 tons is trafficked worldwide via routes flowing into and through the countries neighbouring Afghanistan. The Balkan and northern routes are the main heroin trafficking corridors linking Afghanistan to the huge markets of the
Russian Federation and Western Europe. The Balkan route traverses the Islamic Republic of Iran (often via Pakistan), Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria across South-East Europe to the Western European market, with an annual market value of some $20 billion. The northern route runs mainly through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (or Uzbekistan or Turkmenistan) to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. The size of that market is estimated to total $13 billion per year. (UNODC, 2010).

According to David M. Altschuler (1991), *Pattern Of Drug Use, Drug Trafficking, And Other Delinquency Among Inner-City Adolescent Males In Washington*. Drug use and trafficking were both related to other criminal activities; the type of drug involvement was related to type of crimes reported. The heaviest user were significantly more likely than nonusers to commit crimes again persons and property, and the greatest rate. Still, for every type of crime reported in the past year, only a minority of offenders reported ever using drugs while committing the crime or said that they committed any type of crime in order to obtain drugs or money to obtain drugs. Most youth appear to commit crime for reasons completely independent of drugs.

VanNostrand and Tewksbury (1999) identified some of the strategies that drug traffickers employ when selecting buyers, arranging transactions, and avoiding detection by law enforcement. In terms of selecting buyers, dealers had three primary concerns. First, do the consumers have the money for the drugs? Second, are the consumers known associates? The dealers in this sample preferred
to only sell to those that they personally knew. Third, are the consumers drug addicts? The dealers in this sample attempted not to sell to addicts. Instead, they preferred to sell to a “higher class” clientele with non-problematic using patterns because of the greater reliability of these customers and the increased status conferred to dealers who supply them. McLuhan (2009) stated that there are three processes were examined relative to selling the drugs theme: (1) tapping into associational networks, (2) developing reputations, and (3) attending to price and quality. A dealer’s customer base usually begins by tapping into their existing associational networks of friends, schoolmates, coworkers, and family who are fellow users.